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OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE.

COMPREHENDING,

UNDER ONE GENERAL ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT;

ALL THE WORDS AND SUBSTANCE OF

EVERY KIND OF DICTIONARY EXTANT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN WHICH THE IMPROVED DEPARTMENTS OF


BRANCHES OF POLITE LITERATURE,

ARE SELECTED FROM THE

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IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

FORMING A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE, OF HUMAN

LEARNING IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

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AND ENRICHED

WITH PORTRAITS OF EMINENT AND LEARNED PERSONAGES, IN ALL AGES OF THE WORLD.

TOGETHER WITH

A COMPREHENSIVE AND CORRECT SYSTEM OF HERALDRY,

FINELY ILLUMINATED, AND ENRICHED WITH THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY;

OF THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH, NOBILITY; OF THE BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM;

AND OF NUMEROUS DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES, PATRONS OF THIS WORK.

COMPILED, DIGESTED, AND ARRANGED,

BY JOHN WILKES, OF MILLAND HOUSE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, ESQUIRE;

ASSISTED BY EMINENT SCHOLARS OF THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH, UNIVERSITIES.

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1811.
Non audiendi sunt homines imperiti, qui humano ingenio majorem, vel inutilem, et rebus gerendis adversum πολυμαγδερων criminantur. Est saltēt quaedam Scientiarum cognatio et conciliatio; unde et Ενεκλεφµανης vocant Graeci; ut in una perfectus dice nequeat, qui ceteras non attigerit.—Morhof Polyhistor, l. i. c. i. s. i.

Those inexperienced persons, who make it a charge of accusation against variety and extensive learning, that it exceeds the compass of human ability, or is useless, or that it is an impediment to transacting business, deserve no attention. For there is between the Sciences a degree of natural and close connexion; from which the Greeks use the term "Encyclopaedia," so that no one can be perfect in any one Science, who has not attained to some knowledge of the rest.
DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE ILLUSTRATING HERALDRY.


No. 750.
GREEN, adj. [grun, Germ. grün, Dut. groen] Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the fight. —The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale and scarce a green. Bacon. —Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the green sicknifs, or chlorosis. Like it is Sappho's φλοροτρόφις: 
Till the green sicknifs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorseful arms th'unhappy maid. G.rth.
Flourishing; fresh; undecayed; from trees in spring.—
If I have any where said a green old age, I have Virgil's authority; Sed cruda deo virifque fenex. Dryden. —New; fresh: as a green wound. —A man that flideth revenge
keepeth his own wounds green, which otherwife would heal and do well. Bacon.

Gries are green;
And all thy friends, which thou muft make thy friends,
Have but their flings and teeth newly ta'en out. Shak. 
Not dry.—If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, much not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry as fawd? Hooker.

Being an olive-tree
Which late he fell'd; and being green, must be Made lighter for his manage. Chapman.
Not roasted; half raw.—Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a fort of far-fetched analogy; as when we fay the meat is green, when it is half roasted. Wace's Logic—Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.—If you would fat green geese, shut them up when they are about a month old. Mortimer.

O charming youth, in the first opning page;
So many graces in fo green an age. Dryden.

GREEN, s. The green colour; green colour of different shades. —Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the fame red colour as in day-light; and if at the lens you intercept the green making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. Newton.—See the article Colour, vol. iv. p. 789–792. See also Chromatics, and the article Dying.—A gruffly plain:
The young Amylæ, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry green. 
Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
Ev'ry brow with cheerful green is crowned;
The leaves are doubled, and the bowls go round. Dryden.

To GREEN, v. a. To make green. A low word:
Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In sociai sweetnefs on the self-fame bough. Thomson.

GREEN, a county of the American States, in Washington district, state of Tennesee.
GREEN, a township of the American States, in Franklin county, Pennfylvania.—Also a township in Washington county, in the fame state.
GREEN, a poll-town of the American States, in Lincoln county, in the district of Maine, fuated on the east side of Androcooggin river, thirty-one miles west-by-south of Pittftown, thirty-nine north of Portland, and 164 north-by-eaft of Boston containing, by the cenfus of 1796, 639 inhabitants.

GREEN, a navigable river of the American States, Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, has a gentle current, and is navigable nearly 150 miles. Its course is generally west; and at its confluence with the Ohio is upwards of 200 yards wide. Between the mouth of Green river and Salt river, a diftance of nearly 200 miles, the land upon the banks of the Ohio is generally fertile and rich; but, leaving its banks, the plain country is little better than barren land. On this river are a number of salt springs or licks; and also three springs or ponds of bitumen, which do not form a dream, but empty themselves into a common reervoir, and, when ufed in lamps, answer all the purpofes of the bell oil. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers manufacture their own gunpowder.

GREEN, a river of the American States, which rises in the town of Marlborough, in Vermont, and falls into Connecticut river above Deerfield, in Massachusetts.
GREEN (Matthew), a truly original English poet, born at London in 1696. The anecdotes of his life are extremely few. It is only known that his parents were difturers in good repute; that he received his education among the fect; and that he obtained a place in the culum-house, the duties of which he discharge with diligence and fidelity. His learning extended only to a little Latin; but from the frequency of his classical allusions, it appears that what he read when young, he did not forget. The religious aufferity in which he was bred had its common effect of infpiriting him with settled
difficult; and he fled from the gleam of that disseminating
in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

See the article Horticulture.

GREEN HUE, f. In the forest law, any thing green
within the forest.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island of England, in
the harbour of Poole.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island near the north-east
coast of New Holland: four leagues east-north-east from Cape Griffin.

GREEN ISLAND, an island in Hudson's Bay. Lat.
61° 2'. N. Lon. 72° 40'. W. Greenwich.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island near the east coast
of Antigua. Lat. 17° 13'. N. Lon. 61° 21'. W. Greenwich.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island of the West Indies,
about a mile north-east from the island of St. Thomas.

GREEN ISLAND, or Server Island, one of
the smaller Virgin Islands, claimed by the Spaniards, and
situated near the east end of Porto Rico.

GREEN ISLAND HARBOUR, a bay on the west-
ern extremity of the island of Jamaica. It furnishes good
anchorages, having Davis's Cove on the north-east, and
Half-moon and Orange bays on the south-west.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in
North America, extending north-north-east to south-
west, and dividing the waters which flow easterly into
Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into
Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Hudson's river.
The ascent from the east to the top of the Green
Mountain in Vermont, is much easier than from the
west, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain
terminates. The height of land is generally from twenty
to thirty miles from the river, and about the same distance
from the New-York line. The natural growth
upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other
evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and
upon this account has obtained the descriptive name of
Per Mona. On some parts of this mountain snow lies till late June, and four poor days thereafter through Massachussetts and Connecticut, and terminates in Newhaven. Kellington Peak, the highest of these
mountains, is about 3454 feet above the level of the
ocean.

GREEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into
the river St. Lawrence, one hundred miles below Quebec.

GREEN SICKNESS, f. The disease of maidens, so
called from the paleness which it produces. See Chlo-
rosis.—Sour eruptions, and a craving appetite, es-
specialiy of terrestrial and abhorrent substances, are the
cafe of girls in the green sickness. Arbutnct.

GREEN SILVER, in the feudal law, an ancient
right from within the manor of Writtle, in the county of
Essex, where every tenant whole fore-door opens to
Greenbury, shall pay a halfpenny yearly to the lord,
by the name of green fiber. The term fiber, here, must
mean rent.

GREEN WAX, in law, is where ejectments are de-
livered to the sheriff out of the exchequer, under the
feal of that court, made in green wax, to be levied in
the several counties, by Stat. 7 Hen. IV. c. 3.

GREEN WEED, /. Dyers weed. See Genista.

GREENE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland:
twenty-eight miles north-east of Aarhus.

GREENBERGH, a township of the American States,
in Wellchefer county, New-York, containing 1400 in-
habitants, of whom 164 are electors.

GREENBUSH, a township of the American States,
in Renshiater county, New-York; 164 of its inhabitants
are electors.

GREENCASTLE, a town of the American States,
in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, situated near the Co
ehogue creek.

Here are two Presbyterian churches. It is eleven miles south-by-
west of Chambersburg, and 156 west-by-south of Phila
delphia.

GREENE, a county of the American States, in Ken-
tucky,
perpetual ice, precluded all access. The ancient settlement may be traced in the map by Torfaeus, in his Groenlandia Antiqua; from which it would seem that the colony extended over about two hundred miles in the south-east extremity. On the west some ruins of churches have also been discovered.

About a hundred years after all intercourse between Norway and Greenland had ceased, several ships were sent successively by the kings of Denmark in order to discover the eastern district; but all of them miscarried. Among these adventurers, Magnus Hennißen, after having surmounted many difficulties and dangers, got sight of the land; which, however, he could not approach. At his return, he pretended that the ship had been arreled in the middle of her course by rocks of loadstone at the bottom of the sea. The same year, 1576, in which this attempt was made, captain Martin Probiher was sent upon the same errand by queen Elizabeth. He likewise desired the land; but could not get access to it, and the ship returned loaded with eight hundred cwt of fish; but not before he had failed sixty leagues in the strait which still retains his name, and landed on several islands, where he had some communication with the natives. He had likewise taken possession of the country in the name of queen Elizabeth, and brought away some pieces of ore, friars of high refining of London, contained a proportion of gold. In the ensuing spring he undertook a second voyage, at the head of a small squadron, equipped at the expense of the public; entered the frists a second time; discovered upon an island a gold and silver mine; bestowed names upon different bays, islands, and headlands; and brought away a landing of ore, together with two natives, a male and a female. Such was the success of this voyage, that an other was fitted out under the auspices of admiral Probiher, consisting of fifteen fail, including a consider-able number of soldiers, miners, smelters, carpenters, &c. who were to remain all the winter near the mines in a wooden fort, the different pieces of which they carried in several offtores. They met with stormy weather, impenetrable fogs, and violent currents, which retarded their operations until the season was too far advanced. The admiral therefore determined to return with as much ore as he could procure: of this they obtained large quantities out of a new mine, to which they gave the name of Countess of Suffex. This ship fell in the beginning of September, and after a month's stormy passage, arrived in England: but this adventure was never after prosecuted.

Thus food the affairs of Greenland, when Hans Egde, minifier of Vogen in Norway, prompted by a laudable zeal to promote the knowledge of Christ among the savage Greenlanders, made some proposals for renewing the intercourse between Denmark and Greenland, which had been discontinued for many centuries. Most of the friends and acquaintance of this worthy divine, when they heard of his project, looked upon it as a chimerical undertaking. However, in 1718, he resigned his benefice in the south part of Norway, and removed, with his wife and children, to Bergen. His proposals did not meet with a favourable reception, either from the merchants or clergy of that city. He therefore went to Copenhagen, in 1719, and laid his plan before the king; who sent an order to the magis-try of Bergen, to propose to the citizens the erecting of a Greenland company. This, after many difficulties, was at last effected in 1721, and a capital of 10,000 rix dollars was raised for that purpose. The company fitted out three ships for Greenland; and the
the indefatigable Egede was sent thither as missionary, and furnished with three hundred guilders by the company; but the trade carried on with Greenland brought in no great profit. In the mean while the missionary employed his time in learning the Greenland language; and by his liberality and fluency of manners, so endeared himself to the inhabitants, that the respect they showed him in some particulars, far exceeded his wishes; for they entertained such an exalted idea of his piety and virtue, that all the sick flocked about him, imploring him to heal them, being persuaded that his breathing on them would restore them to health.

His Danish majesty, in 1728, caused horses to be transported to New Greenland, in hopes that the settlers might, by their means travel over land to eastern or Old Greenland; but the icy mountains were found totally impassable. Lieutenant Richards, in a ship which had wintered near the new Danish colony, also attempted on his return to Denmark, to land in Old Greenland; but all his endeavours proved abortive. M. Egede gave his whole time, in the pursuit of his mission, to learning the Greenland language; and by the different groups of the natives he showed him, far exceeded his wishes; for they entertained such an exalted idea of his piety and virtue, that all the sick flocked about him, imploring him to heal them, being persuaded that his breathing on them would restore them to health.

In 1731, a royal edict was published, enjoining all the king's subjects in Greenland to return home; and the colonies were thereby dissolved. But M. Egede, being zealous for the salvation of the inhabitants, stayed behind, together with his family, and some others who chose to follow his fortunes. In 1733, the Greenland trade was re-affumed with great vigour; and the king granted a pension of two thousand rix dollars a year to the missionaries. In 1736, M. Egede returned to Denmark, after a residence of fifteen years, which he had passed with a pious and fervant spirit; and the king, considering him as a great number of converts.

The Greenlanders of both sexes are short, and under the common fize, but well proportioned. Their faces are somewhat flat; their hair black and lank; and their complexion, from their hard manner of living, and exposure to perpetual cold, is of a brownifh red. It is very seldom that they are afflicted with epidemic diseases, but the fever, to which they are most liable, is of a fpecies peculiar to cold climates. They are timorous and stupid; and neither as is the case with all the dogs peculiar to cold climates. They are live and quick, and of a prodigious fize, falcons, and other birds of prey. They have two sorts of habitation, one of which serves for houses, and the other for winter dwellings. They have two forts of habitation, one of which serves for houses, and the other for winter dwellings.
nals, which feed in large herds, into a narrow defile, where they are easily slain with arrows. Their bow is made of fir-tree, wound about with the twined finew of animals; the firing is composed of the same material; and the arrow is six feet in length, pointed with a bearded iron, or a sharp bone; but those with which they kill birds have no barb, that they may not tear the sea-fowl they kill with lance, with which they throw to a great distance with surprising dexterity. Their canoe, like that used in Nova Zembla and Hudson's bay, is about eighteen feet in length, pointed at both ends, and three quarters of a yard in breadth. It is composed of thin rafts fastened together with the finews of animals. It is covered with dressed sealkins both below and above, in such a manner that only a circular hole is left in the middle, large enough to admit the body of one man. Into this the Greenlander thrusts himself up to the waist, and fastens the skin so tight about him that no water can enter. Thus secured, and armed with a paddle broad at both ends, he will venture out to sea in the most tempestuous weather to catch seals and sea-fowl; and if he is overt, he can easily raise himself by means of his paddle. In this flight vellom they will row themselves sixty or seventy miles in a day; and, as Mr. Pinkerton informs us, they are sometimes wafted as far as the Orkneys.

What is called the ice block, is an amazing congeries of the parts of an integer, one of which is the principal vendor of which is disaffixed at the distance of many leagues. It is laid to extend in magnificent arches for about twenty-four miles. The short summer is remarkably favourable to vegetation; and the northern lights help to diversify the gloom of winter. What is called the frost smoke, burns from cracks in the frozen ocean. The highest mountains on the west side of the Green Sea, and the three principal peaks of which is called the Stag's Horn, are visible from sea at the distance of sixty leagues. Crantz observes that the rocks are full of efts, commonly perpendicular, and seldom wider than half a yard, filled with spar, quartz, talc, and garnets. The rocks are generally vertical, or little inclined, consisting of granite, sandstone, lapis olaris, micaceous schistus, coarble marble, and ferpentine; with asbestos and amianthus, crysals, and black schoar. It is said that fluid of argill has been recently found in Greenland. The lapis olaris is of singular utility in that dark and dimal country, being used for lamps, and culinary utensils. The winter is fierce, that the rocks often bisir and the intensity of the frost + the temperature does not fall in the low days, and at 60° is not four hours beneath the horizon.

GREENLAND, a town of the American States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, in the vicinity of the Ocean, five miles southerly from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 634 inhabitants. GREENLAND COMPANY. For the encouragement of the whale fishery, a joint stock of forty thousand pounds was, by statute, to be raised by subscribers, who were incorporated: and the company to use the trade of fishing for whales, &c. into and from Greenland, and the Greenland seas: they might make by-laws for their government, and of persons employed in their ships, &c. But by a law, c. 14, any persons who will adventure to Greenland for whale-fishing, shall have all privileges granted to the Greenland company. See the article FISHERY, vol. vii. p. 412.

GREENLAND FISHERY, or WHALE FISHERY. See the article FISHERY, vol. vii. p. 412-419.

GREENE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick; fifteen miles west-south-west of Berwick, and thirty-eight miles from Edinburgh.

GREENE, adv. With a greenish colour. Newly; freshly. Wanly; timidly.—Kate I cannot look green, nor gape out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in profession. Shakespeare. Immaturely; without mature deliberation. Vol. IX. p. 501.

We have done but greenly. In hugger-mugger to inter him. Shakespeare.

GREENNESS, n. The quality of being green; vividness; virulence. In a meadow, the more green and greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. Ben Jonson. Immaturity; unripeness. This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the greenness of his youth, which took all the fault upon [ield, loved a private man. Sidney. Freshness; vigour. Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. South. Newness.

GREENOCK, a seaport town of Scotland, on the river Clyde, with a small fort to defend the harbour; eight miles west of Glasgow, and twenty-nine north of Ayr. Lat. 55° 56. N. Long. 1. 39. W. Edinburgh.


GREEN'SBOROUGH, a post-town, and the chief town of Green county, belonging to the American States, in Georgia: thirty miles from Lexington, and seventy-eight west-by-south from Augusta.

GREEN'SHIRE, a town of the American States, in Caroline county, Maryland; on the west side of Choptank Creek: seven miles north of Dant, and twenty-two south-east-by-south of Chestertown. It is a town of the American States, in Orleans county, Vermont. It adjoins to Mendon on the north-west, and Wheelock on the south-east.

GREEN'SBURGH, a flourishing town of the American States, in Greene county, Georgia: eighty miles west of Augusta, thirty from Washington, and five from the Oconee river, the boundary line between Creek Indians and whites. This town is contiguous to a large quantity of lands which the state has laid off and appropriated for the use of her public university, and which are now in such a state of cultivation, as to afford a handsome revenue for that institution.

GREEN'SBURGH, a post-town, and the capital of Wellmoreland county, in Pennsylvania; belonging to the American States. It is a neat town, situated on a branch of Sewickly Creek, which empties into Youghiogany river. Here are a German Calvinist church, a brick-built court-house, and a stone gaol: thirty-one miles south-east-by-east of Pittsburgh, and two hundred and seventy-west-by-north of Philadelphia.

GREEN'SVILLE, a county of the American States, in Virginia, encompassed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Suffolk counties, on the west, north, and east, and by the state of North Carolina on the south. It is about twenty-four miles long, and twenty broad, and contains, by the census, 6362 inhabitants.

GREENSWARD, or GREEN'SWORD, s. Of the same original with sword. The turf on which groats grow, in shallow soil all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin greenward, and sough underneath; which last turns all into bog. Swift.

After break their fast On greenward ground, a cool and grateful taste. Dryden.

GREEN'SVILLE, a county of the American States, in Washington district, South Carolina; situated in the north-west corner of the state; bounded east by Spartanburg county, in Pendleton district, south by Pendleton county, west by the state of Georgia, and that tract of country which the state of South Carolina ceded to the United States; and north, by the state of North Carolina. It contains 6293 inhabitants. The lands are mountainous and hilly, and well watered, and the climate healthy and agreeable.

GREEN'SVILLE, a post-town of the American States,
in South Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws district; situated on the west side of Great Pee Dee river, in Darlington county, about five miles north-east of Camden, ninety north-east-by-east of Columbia, and 135 north-east of Charleston.

GREENVILLE, a post-town, and the chief town of Pitt county, belonging to the American States, in North Carolina, situated on the south bank of Tar river, about six miles north-by-east of Tarborough, ninety-five miles east-north-east of Camden, and 135 north-east of Columbia; contains a court-hous and jail, also a seminary of learning, called the Pitt Academy; twenty-three miles east by north of Washington, and twenty-five miles south of Tarborough.

GREENVILLE, a post-town of the American States, in Greene county, in the state of Tennessee, situated on the Green river, about seventy-five miles east of Knoxville, and 633 south of Jonesborough, twenty-six miles north-west of Johnsonville, seventy-five east of Nashville, and 653 south-west of Philadelphia.

GREENVILLE, a fort and settlement belonging to the American States, in the north-western territory, on the fourth side of a north-western branch of the Mississippi river, thirty miles north-west of Fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about twenty-three miles south-east of Fort Recovery. Here the American legion had their head-quarters in the late war with the Indians. It was established by major-general A. Wayne, in 1793; and here he concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations, on the 3d of August, 1795.

GREENWICH, or La Batre, a town and port of entry of the American States, on the east side of the island of Granada. The situation is low, and rather unhealthy.

GREENWICH, a beautiful town in the county of Kent, situated on the margin of the Thames; distant five miles from London. Greenwich, in Saxon Greenwich, signifies the White Town or Dwelling, the last syllable of the word being now, by corruption, written with.

In all deeds and writings it is called Earl Greenwich, to distinguish it from Deptford, which was heretofore called Well Greenwich. It was only a fishing-town, so late as the reign of Henry V. In the safe road which the river here affords for ships, the whole Danish fleet, in the time of king Ethelred, lay their land-locks of for four years successively, whilst the main body of the army was encamped on the hill above the town, called Blackheath. This road is now the chief harbour for the royal yachts. From the ancient camp of the Danes, several places in the parish are still denominated cemeteries, as well as comb, signifying a camp, for they used both the words; the former the Saxon term, the latter Danish, or corrupt Saxon.

Greenwich was the birth-place of queen Mary and queen Elizabeth; and here Edward VI. died. A palace erected here by Humphrey duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, on account of its beautiful situation, was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but, being afterward pulled up by rain, was pulled down by Charles II. who began a new edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, called Blackheath. The king allowed five hundred pounds in money towards the building; bricks from Tilbury-fort, where there was a sore dock, and materials were fixed, which was pulled down; promising to grant anything that should be necessary. The foundation was laid Augst 10, 1675; and in the month of August the next year, Flamstead was put in possession of the observatory, which, from him, has acquired the name of Flamstead house. In September he began to make observations with a sextant, and a quadrant, contrived by himself, and such other instruments as were then in use. He resided there many years, doing ample justice to the royal choice; and shewing himself so eminently qualified for his office that, as has very justly been observed, he seemed born for it. Flamstead died at Greenwich, Dec. 31, 1719; and when he was succeeded by Dr. Halley, who was an astronomer of great eminence. Finding, upon his appointment, the observatory so unfurnished with instruments and furniture, he began immediately to furnish it anew, and to fix a transit instrument. A mural quadrant of eight feet radius, constructed under the direction of Graham, was put up at the public expense, in 1725. Dr. Halley's observations were principally directed to the motions of the moon: he died at the observatory in 1742, aged 85, and was succeeded by Dr. Bradley; whose discoveries, already before the public, have justly ranked him among the first astronomers of the present age. In the year 1750, some very valuable additions were made to the instruments at the observatory; a new mural braid's quadrants of eight feet radius, a transit instrument of eight feet length, and a moveable quadrant of forty inches radius, for the observation of the sun and the moon, with a transverse scale of degrees, were added. The observatory has been furnished with an excellent achromatic telescope of forty-six inches focal length, with a treble object-plate, together with a divided achromatic object-plate micrometer, by Dollond; and the whole apparatus has been much improved by Dollond, Nairne, and Arnold. In 1767, his majesty fixed an order that the observations made by the astronomer royal at Greenwich should be published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society.

The foundation of the observatory owed its origin to the following circumstance: St. Pierre, a Frenchman, who came to London in 1675, having demanded a reward from Charles II. for his discovery of a method of finding the longitude by the moon's distance from a star, a commission was appointed to examine his propositions. Mr. Flamstead, who was appointed one of the commissioners, furnished St. Pierre with certain data of observation by which to calculate the longitude of a given place. This he was unable to do; but excused himself by asserting that the data were false; Mr. Flamstead contended that they were true, but allowed that nothing certain could be deduced from them, for want of more exact tables of the moon, and more correct places of the fixed stars, than Tycho's observations, made with plain sight, afforded. This being made known to the king, he declared that his pilots and sailors should not want such an aid as this; he therefore to found an observatory, for the purpose of ascertaining the motions of the moon, and the places of the fixed stars, as a means of discovering that great de
dicatur, the longitude at sea; and Flamstead, who was recommended to his majesty by sir Jonas Moore, was appointed astronomer royal. Several places were talked of for the site of the observatory; and at last it was determined to fix it near the Royal Hospital, and the Polhemus College at Chelsea, (now the Hospital,) &c. Mr. Flamstead went to see Chelsea College, and approved of it; but sir Christopher Wren having recommended Greenwich Castle, that situation was preferred. The king allowed five hundred pounds in money towards the building; bricks from Tilbury-fort, where there was a sore dock, and materials were fixed, which was pulled down; promising to grant anything that should be necessary. The foundation was laid Augst 10, 1675; and in the month of August the next year, Flamstead was put in possession of the observatory, which, from him, has acquired the name of Flamstead house. In September he began to make observations with a sextant, and a quadrant, contrived by himself, and such other instruments as were then in use. He resided there many years, doing ample justice to the royal choice; and shewing himself so eminently qualified for his office that, as has very justly been observed, he seemed born for it. Flamstead died at Greenwich, Dec. 31, 1719; and when he was succeeded by Dr. Halley, who was an astronomer of great eminence. Finding, upon his appointment, the observatory so unfurnished with instruments and furniture, he began immediately to furnish it anew, and to fix a transit instrument. A mural quadrant of eight feet radius, constructed under the direction of Graham, was put up at the public expense, in 1725. Dr. Halley's observations were principally directed to the motions of the moon: he died at the observatory in 1742, aged 85, and was succeeded by Dr. Bradley; whose discoveries, already before the public, have justly ranked him among the first astronomers of the present age. In the year 1750, some very valuable additions were made to the instruments at the observatory; a new mural braid's quadrants of eight feet radius, a transit instrument of eight feet length, and a moveable quadrant of forty inches radius, for the observation of the sun and the moon, with a transverse scale of degrees, were added. The observatory has been furnished with an excellent achromatic telescope of forty-six inches focal length, with a treble object-plate, together with a divided achromatic object-plate micrometer, by Dollond; and the whole apparatus has been much improved by Dollond, Nairne, and Arnold. In 1767, his majesty fixed an order that the observations made by the astronomer royal at Greenwich should be published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society.

That which is properly the palace, is an edifice of great extent, and is converted into a residence for the ranger of the park; in which the views from the observatory and the one-tree hill are beautiful beyond description. The formation of these hills is at once so bold, that we look down upon the tops of immense branching trees, which appear to grow in clumps out of deep hollows and inw Illinois, dels.
Jiderable a fum toward this work as he defired. In
the forfeited eftate of the earl of Derwentwater, in 1715,
of God." King William, fenfible of its utility, rea¬
wings, between which is a large arqa, are each terminated
completed with equal magnificence. The front to the
ment to this hofpital. The palace, which conftitutes
amounting to 6000I. per annum, was given by parlia¬
in that and the fucceeding reigns to this noble charity,
with the ranger’s houfe at the back part in the centre,
behind whcih the park rifes with a noble afcent. Thefe
openings among the branches of the trees break upon
that illuftrious warrior and poet Henry earl of Surrey.
To this college belongs a chapel, in which the earl’s
body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was re¬
moved here a few years ago from the chapel of Dover
Castle. In 1560, the celebrated Mr. Lambard built an
church, rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting
ranges of coupled Corinthian columns support their pe¬
diments, and the fame order is continued in pilaffers
along the building. The projection of the entablatures
ives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the
centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian
columns, is the door, of the Doric order, and adorned
with a tablet and pediment. Within the fmalleft, have ruftic cafes crowned with pediments: the upper feries, which are large and lofty, are adorned
of ancients, and with upright pointed pediments. Over
there is an attic flory; the entablature of the Co¬
columns supports a lafter flory on a plain course; the pilaffer of this order runs over every col¬
umn and pilaffer of the Corinthian below, between
which the windows are regularly difpofed, and the top
is covered with a balufrade. The buildings, which
are continued from thence, and face the area, correspond
with them, though in a more elegant manner. In the
whole, however, has been since rebuilt; and the
chapel was deftroyed, on the 30th of September 1739. The rebuilding of this beautiful flructure,
with its internal decorations, which are in the soft pleating ftyle of elegant felicity, cost eight thou¬
sand pounds. The plan confifts of an architrave,
frize, and cornice of ftatuary marble, the jamb of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched
with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of
Bacon, and confifts of the figures of two angels with
feloons, fupporting the sacred writings. The great
folding-doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and
the whole composition of this portal is, not, at this time,
to be paralleled in this or perhaps in any other coun¬
try. Within the entrance is a portico of fix fluted
marble columns fifteen feet high. The capitals and
bafes are fionic, after Greek models. The columns fup¬
port the organ-gallery, and are crowned with an enta¬
blature and balufrade enriched with ftatues of ftatuary
marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vafes of ftatu¬
y marble. At the oppofite end of the chapel are
four other fames of the fame fort, which fupport the arched
ceiling and roof. The columns are of the Corinthian
order, and, with their pedefals, are twenty-eight feet
high. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro ofuuro, reprefeenting fome of the principal
events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied
with ornaments of candelabra and feloons. Above
the galleries, on each fide the chapel, is a richly-carved
tone fafcia, on which flands a range of pilaffers of the
Compo{ite order, their shafts being of Scagliola, corre¬
ponding with thofe of the eight great columns, and
jointly with them appearing to fupport the epiftylum,
which furrounds the whole chapel. This epiftylum is
enriched with angels, bearing feloons of oak-leaves,
dolphins, fhefts, and other applicable ornaments. From
this rifes the curved ceiling, which is divided into com¬
diments, and enriched with foliage, grotesques, &c. In
the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro ofuuro, in which are painted, in chiaro ofuco, the apotel¬
ies and evangelifs. At each end of the galleries are con¬
cave refoles, the covers which are ornamented with cofiers and flowers carved in tone; in these refoles
are the doors of entrance into the galleries, deco¬
rated
ratted with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro oscuro of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.

The combination-table is a semi-oval slab of veined marble, near eighteen feet long, bearing by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions. The altar-piece, painted by Weft, represents the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck on the island of Melita. This much-admired picture is twenty-five feet high, and fourteen wide, and consists of three principal groups, which combine to exhibit a scene calculated to having a proper effect on the minds of sea-faring men, and of informing them with the due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this glorious asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth. On either side the arch, which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statue marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the oars, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling by a painting of the Ascension, designed by Weft, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oscuro; forming the last of the series of paintings of the Saviour which surround the chapel. The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ-gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in gothic frets, and other ornaments; having in the centre an anchor and seaman's compass. The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of limestone, with an entablature above richly carved, and of the same materials. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievo's, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, executed after designs by Weft: The Conversion of St. Paul, Acts, ch. ix. Cornelius's Vision, ch. x. Peter released from Prison by the Angel, ch. xii. Elymas struck blind, ch. xiii. St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysus the Areopagite, ch. xvii. Paul pleading before Felix, ch. xxiv. The Nativity: the Angel appearing to the Shepherds; the Flight into Egypt. The second four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the first four of the same side are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing; Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the Stilling of the Temped. The third four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity; the Angel appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; the Flight into Egypt. The four which follow on the same side are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing; Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the Stilling of the Temped. The fourth four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the west end of the north side are by Milbourne, and represent our Saviour walking on the Sea, and saving Peter from sinking; the Blind Man cured by a Touch; Lazarus raised from the Dead; the Transfiguration. The next four on the same side are by Catton, and represent, the Lord's Supper, the Crucifixion; the Resurrection. The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery-doors, are by the last-mentioned artists, after designs of Mr. Weft. On the sides of the gate which opens to these buildings from the park, are placed the Terrestrial, the Celestial, the Sacred, and the Temporal cloths, on which the scars are gilt; and in the centre of the area is a statue of George II.

The hall or saloon of this hospital was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the centre of the cupola is a compass, with its proper points duly bearing; in the corners are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the East Wind, sitting out of the east, winged, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth; with his left hand he seems to push the morning-star out of the firmament: the demi-figures and boys which form the group flew the morning dews that fall before him. Aufer, the South Wind, with his wings of burning water, is pouring forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him two pairs of thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the West Wind, accompanied by little Zephrys, with baskets of flowers scattering them around: a figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the North Wind, with dragon's wings denoting his fury: his boisterous companions flinging snow, &c. Sir James Thornhill, when he had finished the ceiling and sides of the great salon, in the year 1717, delivered to the directors a memorial, stating the prices which were given for paintings of the like kind, at the banqueting-houfe, Whitehall, the duke of Montague's, the palace of Windsor, Hampton-court, &c. It appears that the whole of this celebrated work was not completed till 1725, and cost 663l. being after the rate of three pounds per yard for the ceiling, and one pound per yard for the sides. Several eminent painters were consulted by the directors, who reported the performance to be equal to any of the like kind in England, and superior in number of figures and ornaments: but if we may judge from Sir James's manner of working, it is certain that no fees have to exceed that allotted to the hall at Greenwich. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100l. or upwards, towards the building: among the most considerable of which were, King William, who gave 19,300l. Queen Anne, 6,472l. John de la Fontaine, esq. 2000l. Robert Oulston, esq. 2000l. Sir John Crople and Mr. Evelyn, each 2200l. John Evelyn, esq. 1000l.

Out of all that is given for swelling the hall, only one-third of the pension is allowed to the person that shews it: the rest makes an excellent fund for the maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, the sons of slain or disabled mariners; and out of this fund these boys are entirely provided for, and taught such a share of mathematical learning as fits them for the sea-service. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays sixpence a month. This is flopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's Office, and is the second pay of all seamen who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled and rendered unfit for the sea-service by defending any ship belonging to British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it as if he had been in the king's service. There are at present near two thousand old or disabled seamen; and one hundred and forty boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing fourteen ounces each, three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pear, a pound and a quarter of salted pork, a quart of beer, and one shilling tobacco-money; the tobacco-money of the boat-swains is two shillings and sixpence a-week each; that of their mates, one shilling and sixpence; and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: besides which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes, twelve yards of black cloth, and other provisions. The markets at Greenwich are on Wednesdays and Saturdays; fairs, Easter-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesay, and are generally very numerously attended.

Adjoining to Greenwich-park is Blackheath, where, in 1497, King Henry VII. routed the Cornish rebels. This heath has also been the theatre of many public
exhibitions, as it was formerly not unusual for the illustrious personages who visited this island to have here their first interview with the English monarch. In particular, Mafia, son of Honor of Constantinople, who in 1414 came over to require aid against the Turks, was splendidly received upon this spot by Henry IV. and, here, in 1416, king Henry V. is reported to have met the emperor Sigismund, and to have conducted him with magnificence to London.

In 1789, a curious cavern was discovered, on the left side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of seven large rooms, from twelve to thirty-six feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes upwards of thirty-five feet wide each way, which have a communication at the entrance; at the extremities, one hundred and sixty feet; and it is defended by a regular flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and, upwards of one hundred and seventy feet under ground, is a well of remarkably fine water, twenty-seven feet deep.

The bottom of the cavern is at least fifty feet from the surface of the earth at the entrance; at the extremities, one hundred and sixty feet; and it is defended by a regular flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and, upwards of one hundred and seventy feet under ground, is a well of remarkably fine water, twenty-seven feet deep.

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The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a tower, with a flight of circular steps; and, having passed through this part of the building, we enter an inner square, surrounded with piazzas. The chapel is neatly wainscotted, and has a cloisters altarpiece. This structure sir John endowed, after his lady's decease, with his whole estate, and the income from it was paid to her. He placed in this hospitable twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his life-time; but lady Morden, finding that the share allotted her by sir John's will was insufficient for her maintenance, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death, the whole estate coming to the college, the number was increased, and there are at this time thirty-five poor gentlemen; and, from the same cause, a hospital was erected in Greenwich-park, this place is now made the meridian of longitude by moxt English navigators.

GREENWICH, a township of the American States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1724, containing 1045 inhabitants: twenty miles easterly of Northampton, and seventy-five miles of the Hudson.

GREENWICH, a township of the American States, in Essex county, New Jersey, the mouth of the river by which it is fifty miles north-easterly of Easton, in Pennsylvania, and thirty-one south-west of Newton, the shire town.

GREENWICH, a town of the American States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the north-west bank of Cohanzoy creek, about three miles from its mouth in Delaware river; it is fifteen miles south-west of Salem, and sixty-six south-west of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a maritime township of the American States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and the south-westernmost of the state, lies about fifty miles west of New Haven, and forty east of New York city. Its sea coast on Long Island Sound, and that of the township of Stamford on the eastward, has a number of jetties and rocks bordering the inlets of Long Island Sound, and mouths of the creeks. Byram river passes through this town, the largest of the small streams which water it, and only noticeable as forming part of the line between Connecticut and New York. This track was purchased of the native Indians in 1649, and settled under the government of the New Netherlands, (now New York,) and was incorporated by Peter Stuyvefant in 1665, who was then governor of the New Netherlands. This town falling within the bounds of Connecticut, was afterwards granted to eight persons by that colony.

GREENWICH, in Rhode Island; see EAST GREENWICH, vol. vi. p. 218.

GREENWOOD, a wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.

GREENWOOD, adj. [from the f. / Belonging to a green wood.—Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade. Fairfax. It happen'd on a summer's holiday,

That to the greenwood shade he took his way. Dryden.

GREENWOOD, a township of the American States, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Also, a township in Mifflin county in the same state.

GREENWOOD, a vast forest of lofty pines, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, which cover the face of a great part of that county. These are clothed in green bearded mats, which being pendant from the boughs, screen many of the trees from the eye, and gives to the whole a gloomy, wild, and romantic, appearance.

GREENS, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, six miles south of Athy, in the county of Kil-
I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
That they would like strangers, greet themselves. Donne.

To address in whatever manner:

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. Shakespeare.

To salute in kindness or respect.—My lord, the mayor
of London comes to greet you. Shakespeare.

The sea's our own: and now all nations greet,
With bending knees, each vessel of our fleet. Waller.

To congratulate:

His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to greet his victory. Spenser.

To addres in whatever manner:

To greet, To salute in kindness or respect.
To greet, To congratulate: To pay compliments at a distance:
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approach in haste to greet his victory. Spenser.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largesses to your officers;
This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hosts. Shakespeare.

To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations:
Your haste is now urg'd on you. Pope.

We will greet the time. Shakespeare.

To greet, u. t. To meet and salute:
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy;
Are Greece assembled Stem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. Pope.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what gots thee greet. Spenser's April.

He who greets.

Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance:
I from him
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,
Can fend his brother. Shakespeare.

Others written greeze; see greeze, or grieze, or griece; from degree. A flight of feet; a step.

A town of Germany, in the
archduchy of Austria, situated on the Danube: six miles north-west of Kloster Neuberg.

Belonging to a flock.

Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.—No birds of prey are gregarious. Ray.

Myrtus. See Greg'gia, f. in botany. See Myrtus.

Gregoire, or Gregoue, a small island of Africa, in the river Jaquin, about a league from the sea, on the Gold Coast, where the European nations have factories.

[Gregorian, f. [at one time a cant word for] a pervig. He cannot be a cuckold, that wears a Gregorian; for a pervig cannot fit such a head. Overbury.

Gregorian Calendar, or the common Almanac, so called from pope Gregory XIII. being the new or reformed calendar, /hewing the new and full moons, with the time of Easter, and the other moveable feasts depending upon it, by means of epacts disposed through the several months of the Gregorian year.

Gregorian Epoch, the epoch or time from which the Gregorian calendar, or computation, took place. This began in the year 1582; so that the year 1582 is the 246th of this epoch.

Gregorian Telescope, a particular sort of telescope, invented by Mr. James Gregory. See Telescope.

Gregorian Year, the new style, introduced upon the reformation of the calendar, by pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582, and from whom it took its name. See the article Chronology, vol. iv, p. 353.
polated in others, that it is impossible to ascertain what part of them was, and what part was not, written by this pope. With respect to the Commentaries on the Song of Solomon, which have been frequently ascribed to him, all the best critics concur in giving them to other authors. Numerous have been the impressions of Gregory's works, separately and collectively, at Lyons, Paris, Rouen, Bafli, Antwerp, Venice, and Rome. The last and best edition was published at Paris in 1705, in 4 vols. folio, by father St. Mark, general of the Benedictines of the congregation of St. Maur.

GREGORY II. (pope), and also a saint in the Roman calendar, was a native of Rome, and educated from childhood in the Lateran palace, under pope Sergius, who appointed him his sub-deacon, almoner, and librarian. It was under the supremacy of this pontiff that the emperor Leo, surnamed the Isaurian, issued his famous edict, forbidding the worship of images; which tended to curtail the dominions of the pope, andoccasioned the total separation of the Greek and Latin churches. He died in the beginning of the year 731. Seventeen of his Letters, and a Memoir transmitted to his legates in Bavaria, containing instructions for their guidance in managing the ecclesiastical affairs of that country, are inserted in the sixth volume of the Collectio Conciliorum, and his Liturgy, with a Greek version by Gregory Codinus, was printed by Morel at Paris, in 1595, and is to be found in the second volume of Fronton du Duc's Antiquarian.

GREGORY III. (pope), was a Syrian by birth, and became a prebendary of the Roman church. He is said to have been eminently learned for his time; skilful as an expositor of Scripture, and much admired as an eloquent and impressive preacher. He died in the year 795, after a pontificate of between ten and eleven years. Seven Letters of his are extant in the fourth volume of the Collect. Concil.

GREGORY IV. (pope), was born at Rome, and from a prebendary of that church was raised to the episcopate on the death of pope Valentine, in 827. He is commended for his extraordinary piety; of which some of the fonnest testimonies are his repairing and adorning churches, and instituting the festival of All Souls day. He died in 844, after prefiguring over the Roman church rather more than sixteen years. Three of his Letters are extant in the seventh volume of the Collect. Concil.

GREGORY V. (pope), whose original name was Balduinus, a German by birth, and cousin to the emperor Otto III. He died in the begining of a pontificate of two years and five months. Four of his Letters are extant in the ninth volume of the Collect. Concil. A fifth, concerning the privileges of the abbots of Mons Major, may be found in the fourth volume of Balduinus' Miscellaneous.

GREGORY VII. (pope), who by his abilities and intrepidity raised the Roman see to the highest pitch of power, was the son of a carpenter, born at the small town of Soano, in Tuscany. As to his literary productions, three hundred and fifty-nine of his Letters have reached our time, which are divided into nine books, and inserted in the tenth volume of the Collect. Concil. He is also generally supposed to have been the author of A Commentary upon the Seven Penitential Psalms, which some writers have improperly ascribed to Gregory the Great; and of A Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew, which is said to be preserved in manuscript in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

GREGORY VIII. (pope), originally known by the name of Albert de Mora, born at Benevento, and created cardinal by pope Adrian IV. in the year 1155. He died, after a pontificate of not quite two months. He is praised for his learning, eloquence, humane disposition, and exemplary manners. Three of his Letters are extant in the tenth volume of the Collect. Concil.

GREGORY IX. (pope), celebrated for preaching up the virtue of engaging in the crusades. He presided over the Roman church nearly fifteen years. Many of his Letters are to be found in the eleventh volume of the Collect. Concil. and Waddingus' Annal. Minor. ad ann. 1228, &c. Some fragments of his Decretal Letters are inserted in the five books of Decretals, collected under his inspection by Raymond de Penafort, which were ordered by Gregory to be alone read in the schools, and quoted on trials.

GREGORY X. (pope), descended from the illustrious family of Viticosti, and born at Placentia. He is highly spoken of for his extraordinary sanctity, and appears to have been influenced by a milder spirit than many of his predecessors. Several of his Letters are extant in the eleventh volume of the Collect. Concil. and Waddingus' Annal. Minor. ad ann. 1272, &c.

GREGORY XI. (pope), a native of France, and on the cout de Beautoit. He died in 1278, after a pontificate of seven years and three months. He is highly praised for his piety, humanity, and general excellence of character; and is also commended as a generous patron of men of letters. The greatest part of the Letters of this pope have been published by Waddingus, in his Annal. Minor. ad ann. 1372.

GREGORY XII. (pope), was originally called Angius Corario, and descended from an ancient and noble family at Venice. He died at Recanati in the fourth year of his pontificate. He was about ninety-two years of age. Some of his Letters are extant in the eleventh and twelfth volumes of the Collect. Concil. and Waddingus' Annal. Minor. ad ann. 1406, &c.

GREGORY XIII. (pope), born at Bologna, in 1502. When, in the year 1573, intelligence arrived at Rome of the preparation of the protestant confederacy, and the king from the protestant confederacy! And he certainly gave a function to the horrible measure, by solemnly publishing a jubilee over all Christendom; among other reasons, on account of the great blow which had been given to the heretics. But the most important event in his pontificate took place in 1582, namely, the reformation of the calendar, according to a method suggested by Louis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer, which after being prorogued at Rome by his brother Antony. It was immediately received in all catholic countries; but was rejected by the protestants, and by the Greeks, who chose rather to continue in error than to be set right by the pope; and it was not admitted in this country before the year 1752. At present the Russians and the Greeks are the only Europeans who oppose its reception. He was a great friend to the Jesuits, to whom he granted many privileges, and built for their use, and richly endowed, the Roman college, and no fewer than twenty-seven other seminaries in different parts of the world. He patronized the grand Roman edition of the Decretals, and several of his Letters, Haranges, &c. are still preserved in the cabinets of the curious. He died in the fourteenth year of his pontificate, aged eighty-four years.

GREGORY XV. (pope), descendend from a noble family at Bologna, and born in 1554. He instituted the famous college De propaganda Fide, and endowed it with ample revenues for the maintenance of persons educating foreign millions, and for foreign missions. He died, in 1623, in the seventeenth year of his age, having filled the papal see two years and six months. He is commended for his great piety and learning, and for his charity to the sick and to the poor.
poor. He was the author of Schak Abbas, cum Notis Hegalfoni, 1627, 8vo, and The Decisions of the Rota. He was a great friend to the Je-fuits, and canonized Ignatius their founder, Francis Xavier, and by him the fee of Paris was withdrawn from subjection to that of Sens, and constituted an archbisphope.

GREGORY of NEO-Cæsarea, usually styled saint, and furnamed Thaumaturgus, or Wonder-worker, from Thaumaturgus and furnamed Theodoras. His father, who was a zealot for paganifm, took care to have him educated in his own religious principles, at the time that he was initiated in the elements of useful and ornamental learning. For five years, at least, Gregory and his brother were the disciplices of Origen, who instructed them in logic, physics, geometry, arthro¬mony, and ethics. He encouraged them, likewise, in reading all sorts of ancient authors, poets, and philo¬phers, refraining from none but such as denied a Deity or a Providence; and during this period he made them from time to time extracts to the Christian faith, informing them of an intimate acquaintance with the sacred Scrip¬tures, and explaining to them obscure and difficult pas¬sages. He was present at the first council of Antioch in 264, when the cafe of Paul of Samofata was the sub¬ject of enquiry; and concurred with Firmilian, and the other leading members, in preventing any harth mea¬sures from being adopted against him. It is most prob¬able that he did not long survive the meeting of this council; and that he died in the year 265. The only works of his extant, which may be pronounced unquestionably genuine, are, his Panegyrical Oration in Praife of Origen; A Paraphrase on the Book of Ecclelaeates; and, A Canonical Epifile, confiding of eleven canons, of which the last is rejected by the abfeft critics as fpu¬rious. The pieces above-mentioned have been separa¬tely printed, in Greek and Latin, at different periods, and also collectively in one volume folio, at Paris, in 1626. Gerard Voifius also published an edition of them at Mentz, in 1604, in quarto.

GREGORY (Nazianzen, saint), flourished in the fourth century, being born at a village near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, in 324. He was first placed at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, whence he afterwards removed to Cæ¬sarea in Phalaen, where he studied under some of the moft celebrated masters of that age. After a life spent in various religious controversies, and in travelling for the acquisition of knowledge and improvement, on his re¬turn to the country in which he was strongly in¬stru¬ced, he undertook the charge of the fee of Nazianzum, which had continued vacant from the time of his fa¬ther's death; but no entreaties could prevail upon him to quit his patrimonial estate near Nazianzum, where he died in 389, when about sixty-five years of age. He was in many respects a great and a good man, and an or¬monstous figure to the age in which he lived. His benevolence and charity were boundless, and led him to devote al¬moft the whole of his income to the relief of the poor and afflicted. He was one of the moft able champions in defence of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity, whence he obtained among the catholics the title of O Or切hiop, or, the Divine, by way of distinction; but excepting in the infinaces of the Apollinarids, against whom he excited the enmity of his successor Nectarius, and his inveCtives against Julian, he can scarcely be said to have transgressed the laws of candour and moder¬ation towards those who differed from him in opinion. He polished great quickfins of apprehenfion, clearness of judgment, vivacity of imagination, brilliancy of wit, and ease and readiness of elocution. His learning was profound, and entitled him to the character of be¬ing the best scholar of his age. Mofi, if not all, of the works of this father are full extant, and have undergone a variety of impreffions, in collective and separate forms. They consist of Orations or Sermons, Letters, and Poems; first published together at Bafl, in 1550, in Greek; but the best edition of them is that published by Frederic Morel, in 2 vols. folio, 1609, at Paris, in Greek and Latin.

GREGORY (furnamed Nyssen, saint), was a younger brother of St. Bafl, and born in Capâdocia, about the year 322. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and distinguffed himself by his pro¬ficiency in literature and ficence, particularly excelling in the rhetorical art, which he practifed for some time as a professor and pleader, with great succefs and ap¬plauze. Through the persuasion of Gregory Nazianzen he was induced to relinquish his secular pursuits, and to apply with great diligence to the study of theology and of the Scriptures. Having taken orders, he be¬came as eminent in the pulpit as he had been formerly at the bar; and, in 372, he was ordained bishop of Nyfla, in Capâdocia, by his brother Bafl. He was pre¬sent at the council which met at Conffantinopol in 368, where the learned and talents of a man so highly ad¬mirable were displayed, and his advice followed in many of their most important determinations. To him they confided the talk of drawing up a creed explanatory of the Nicene, which was adopted, and is the fame that has been received into the English liturgy, under the name of the Nicene Creed, excepting the words 44 the Son," in the article relating to the Holy Ghod, which were added at a later period. His name appears in the lifs of the prelates who were present at the synod held at Conflantinopol in 324. How long he lived after this date cannot be ascertained with any exactness. He is highly extolled for the extent of his learning, the quick¬nels of his parts, the perenafiveness of his eloquence, and the piety and fazuity of his life. His works were of fift of Commentaries on different parts of Scripture; do¬gmatical and controverfal Treatifes; Sermons and Funeral Orations; Lives and Panegyrics of distinguished Characters; Letters, &c. The beet edition of them was published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio, which was followed by an Appendix in 1618, in Greek and Latin, with the version and notes of St. Matthew and under the superintendence of Claude Morel. This edition was reprinted in 1638, in 3 vols. folio, but with lefs neatness and correctness than that of 1615.

GREGORY (George-Florence, commonly known by the name of GREGORY of TOURS), a saint in the Roman calendar, and, notwithstanding all his faults, the article relating to the Holy Ghod, which were added at a later period. His name appears in the lifs of the prelates who were present at the synod held at Conflantinopol in 324. How long he lived after this date cannot be ascertained with any exactness. He is highly extolled for the extent of his learning, the quick¬nels of his parts, the perenafiveness of his eloquence, and the piety and fazuity of his life. His works were of fift of Commentaries on different parts of Scripture; do¬gmatical and controverfal Treatifes; Sermons and Funeral Orations; Lives and Panegyrics of distinguished Characters; Letters, &c. The beet edition of them was published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio, which was followed by an Appendix in 1618, in Greek and Latin, with the version and notes of St. Matthew and under the superintendence of Claude Morel. This edition was reprinted in 1638, in 3 vols. folio, but with lefs neatness and correctness than that of 1615.

GREGORY (George-Florence, commonly known by the name of GREGORY [i.e. of Tours], a saint in the Roman calendar, and, notwithstanding all his faults, the article relating to the Holy Ghod, which were added at a later period. His name appears in the lifs of the prelates who were present at the synod held at Conflantinopol in 324. How long he lived after this date cannot be ascertained with any exactness. He is highly extolled for the extent of his learning, the quick¬nels of his parts, the perenafiveness of his eloquence, and the piety and fazuity of his life. His works were of fift of Commentaries on different parts of Scripture; do¬gmatical and controverfal Treatifes; Sermons and Funeral Orations; Lives and Panegyrics of distinguished Characters; Letters, &c. The beet edition of them was published at Paris in 1615, in 2 vols. folio, which was followed by an Appendix in 1618, in Greek and Latin, with the version and notes of St. Matthew and under the superintendence of Claude Morel. This edition was reprinted in 1638, in 3 vols. folio, but with lefs neatness and correctness than that of 1615.

When he had become a proficient in the learning of the times, he was admitted to deacon's orders, and acquired considerable reputation by his talents as a preacher. Being attacked by a dangerous illness, he paid a reli¬gious vifit to the tomb of St. Martin at Tours, which impreffion made in his favour, that on the death of Euphro¬nus bishop of Tours, in 573, he was unanimously elected his successor. He is spoken of as having secured the respect and esteem of all ranks, by the fide¬lity and diligence with which he discharged his epif¬copal duties. In 594 he took a journey to Rome, to visit the tombs of the apoiles, and to pay his respects to pope Gregory the Great, who received him with the highest marks of esteem. He died soon after his return to his diocife, in 595, in the fifty-second year of his age.
Gregory (James), one of the most eminent mathematicians of the seventeenth century, the son of the Rev. Mr. Gregory, minister of Drumoak, in Scotland, and born at Aberdeen, in 1638. His mother was the daughter of Mr. David Anderson of Finzaugh, a gentleman who poisseld a singular turn for mathemati¬cal and mechanical knowledge. This great genius was hereditary in the family of the Andersons, and from that seems to have been transmitted to their descendants of the name of Gregory. The mother of James Gregory inherited the genius of her family; and, observing in her son a strong propensity to mathematics, she instructed him herself in the elements of that science. He received his education in the languages at the grammar-school of Aberdeen, and went through his usual course of academical studies in the Marischal college, with credit to his application and proficiency; but his greatest pleasure was in philosophical researches, into which a new door had lately been opened by the key of the mathematicians. Galileo, Kepler, Des Cartes, &c., were the great masters of this new method; their works, therefore, became the principal study of young Gregory, who soon began to make improvements upon their discoveries in optics. In 1653, when only twenty-four years of age, he published his Operic Promota, seu additis Radiorum Reflexorum & Refellatorum mysteris, Geometricae candidae, &c., 410. This work, which announced the invention of the reflecting telescope, immediately attracted the notice of mathematicians, both at home and abroad, who were soon convinced of its great importance to the sciences of optics and astronomy. See the article Telescope. After coming to London, Mr. Gregory was refol ved to make the tour of Italy, which was then esteemed the mart of mathematical learning. As the university of Padua was at that time in high reputation, he fixed his residence there for five years; and in 1667, published at that place, Vera Circuli & Hyperbola Quadratura, &c., 410. In this work he announced another of his discoveries, that of an infinitely converging series for the areas of the circle and hyperbola, by which they may be computed to any degree of exactness. He sent home a copy of this work to his friend Mr. Collins, who communicated it to the Royal Society, where it met with the commendation of lord Broun¬ker and Dr. Wallis. In 1668 he reprinted that tract at Venice, with an answer to such objections as either had been, or such as he conceived might be, made against it. This answer was inserted in the preface to another piece, amended the former, and entitled Geome tricae Partis Universalis, invennis Quadratura Curvarum Translaciones & Mefhuras, 410, in which he is allowed to have shewn, for the first time, a method for the transmuta tion of curves. These works engaged the notice, and
and procured the author the correspondence, of the most eminent mathematicians of the age, Newton, Huygens, Halley, Wallis, and others. An account of the piece last mentioned was also read by Mr. Collins before the Royal Society, of which our author, upon his return from his travels, was immediately elected a member; after which he communicated to that body an account of the controversy carried on in Italy concerning the motion of the earth, which was denied by Riccioli and his followers; and he also enriched the Philosophical Transactions by the contribution of other excellent papers.

In 1668, Lord Brounker having produced his Series for Squaring the Hyperbola, a demonstration of it was soon afterwards given by Mr. Mercator, in the Logarithmo-technia. These papers induced Mr. Gregory, before the end of the same year, to publish his Exercitationes Geometrica, 4to, in which he improved and enlarged Mercator's discovery, and gave a geometrical demonstration of it by means of supposing the lemniscates of a circular arch. In this treatise, like all the following, he first demonstrated the meridian line to be analogous to a scale of logarithmic tangents of the half complements of latitude, and extended his method of infinite series to the mensuration of some mechanical curves, as the conchoid and cissoid of the ancients. About this time he wrote a dissertation of the properties of his own bolt of latitude, and extended his method of infinite series to suited his uncle's examples, left by him without any demonstration, but discovered others, by which an infinite number of curve lines, and the areas contained between them and right straight lines, might be measured. For this purpose he improved the excellence of the Newtonian philosophy, and was the first who had the merit of introducing it into the schools, by his public lectures at Edinburgh. He continued to fill the mathematical chair at Edinburgh with great applause till the year 1698, when, on hearing a report of Dr. Bernard's intention of resigning the Savilian professorship at Oxford, he went to London. There he was introduced to Sir Isaac Newton, who soon conceived a high opinion of his abilities, and recommended him to the Royal Society, of which he was chosen a member. Newton also introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Flamsteed, the astronomer-royal, who concurred in furthering the design on which he had come into England, and their recommendation he went to Oxford, where, in the year last mentioned, he was incorporated in the degree of M. A. and accumulated the title of physic; soon after which he was elected to the vacant chair of Savilian professor of astronomy, though Mr. afterwards Dr. Halley was a competitor. Their rivalship, however, instead of injuring the utility, laid the foundation of friendship between these eminent men; and Halley afterwards became the colleague of Gregory, by obtaining the professorship of geometry in the same university. In 1693 Dr. Gregory published, in the Philosophical Transactions, a resolution of the Florentine enigmatical problem de secta tangenti cellarum quadratae; and afterwards communicated to the public the same channel several ingenious and mathematical papers. In 1695 he published at Oxford, Catoptrica & Dioptrica Sphaerica Elementa, 8vo, which contains the substance of some of his public lectures, read eleven years before at Edinburgh.

In 1677, Dr. Gregory was the first who gave to the public the design of explaining Sir Isaac Newton's geometry of the centripetal forces, as far as his discoveries in astronomy and

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GREGORY. 8vo.—the Exercitationes Geometricae of the same author, 1684, 4to. or his ingenious piece upon Pradlica

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The Great and New Art of Weighing Vanity ; or, a Discovery of the Ignorance and Arrogance of the Great and New Art, 8vo. In this the astronomer-royal, who concurred in furthering the design, wrote against Mr. Boyle, and behaved ill towards a colleague of Gregory. During the same year, our author partook in the universal astonishment which struck the learned world upon the first news of Newton's discovery of the nature of light; and though he readily yielded to the experimental evidence on which that great man's theory was founded, but as in consequence of these discoveries, Newton had contrived a new reflecting telescope, and made several objections to Mr. Gregory's, this circumstance gave rise to a controversy between these two philosophers, which was carried on in the most amicable manner on both sides. In the course of this dispute, Mr. Gregory suggested the first idea of a burning concave mirror, which was approved by Newton, and afterwards came into common use among philosophical experimenters. Several of the letters that passed in this controversy were published by Dr. Deranglies, in an appendix to the English edition of Dr. David Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics. In 1674, Mr. Gregory was called to Edinburgh, to fill the mathematical chair in that university. This place he had held for little more than a year, when, in October, 1675, being employed in viewing the satellites of Jupiter through a telescope to some of his pupils, he was suddenly struck with total blindness, and died a few days afterwards, at the early age of thirty-seven.

Such of Mr. Gregory's inventions as are not contained in his works already enumerated, are the subjects of several letters and papers printed either in the Philosophical Transactions, or the Commercium Epistolarium, 1715, 8vo.—the appendix to Dr. Deranglies's English edition of Dr. David Gregory's Elements of Optics.
mony are built upon it, and to throw the astronomical part of his Principia into a new and more intelligible form. The author's merit in it received the most distinguished notice from the particular approbation given to it by the ablest men himself, who communicated to Dr. Gregory his thoughts on the subject, as he had improved it to so much exactness, as to be able to correct it by Mr. Flamsteed's best observations. It was afterwards translated into English, of which the second edition appeared in 1726, in two volumes octavo, entitled, The Elements of Physical and Geometrical Astronomy, by David Gregory, 20c., to which is annexed Dr. Halley's Synopsis of the Astronomy of Comets. The whole newly revised, &c. by Edmund Stone, F. R. S. In the year 1703 Dr. Gregory published his splendid folio edition of The Works of Euclid, in Greek and Latin; an undertaking which had been begun by his predecessor Dr. Bernard, in compliance with the wishes of Savile, who left it in charge to the two professors on his foundation to print the works of all the ancient mathematicians. The next work to which Dr. Gregory devoted his attention, in compliance with Mr. Savile's injunction, was to prepare, con­jointly with Dr. Halley, a new edition of Apollonius Con­ics, which was not proceeded in his undertakings before he was cut off by death, in 1710, when only in the forty-ninth year of his age. To his genius and abilities the most celebrated mathematicians of the age, Newton, Halley, and Keill, have given ample testimonies. Besides the works already mentioned, two posthumous pieces of his made their appearance: one, A treatise on the Nature and Arithmetic of Logarithms, which was printed at the end of Dr. Keill's translation of Commandine's Euclid; and the other, A Treatise of Practical Geometry, which was translated and published in 1745, by Mr. Maclaurin, in 8vo. He also left behind him several manuscripts till inedited, and among others, A Commentary on Newton's Principia, which that great man is reported to have valued, and to have kept by him for many years after the author's death.

JAMES GREGORY, the brother of the preceding, and the second son of Mr. David Gregory of Kinnairdie, inherited the genius of his family, and rose to eminence in his time as a mathematician. Upon Dr. David Gregory's death, the Chryslerhip of mathematics was left in his charge, and in 1706 was succeeded by his son David Gregory, who proceeded in his undertakings as his father had done, and in 1727 was removed to Edinburgh; and upon the resignation of Dr. Rutherford, in 1766, was elected to the chair of physic in that university. He was now placed in a situation where his abilities could be justly appreciated and adequately rewarded. His two preliminary lectures, On the Duties and Offices of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Enquiries in Philosophy, were published in 1769, in a separate volume, and were universally admired for the elegance of their style and the spirit of benevolence which they breathed. After lecturing some years in his proper branch, he made an agreement with Dr. Cullen for alternately interchanging the lec­tureship on the theory and on the practice of physic; by which arrangement the students had the benefit of the whole medical system of both these eminent professors. In 1772 he published, Elements of the Practice of Physic, being an enlarged syllabus of his lectures. This volume, however, terminated with the febrile dif­eases. He did not long survive; for having gone to bed in apparent health, on February 9, 1773, he was found dead in the morning without the least discom­­posure of feature or limb. In the next year, a piece which he had composed soon after the death of his wife was published, under the title of, A Father's Legacy to his Daughters, 12mo. It contains several heads of advice for the conduct of young females, on all of which are given many valuable and judicious observations, displaying much knowledge of the world. All the works of Dr. Gregory were published together in four volumes 8vo. 1788.

GREGORY'S SOUND, a narrow strait of the sea, between the islands of Arranmore and Inismain, on the west coast of Ireland.

GREGSTOWN, a town of the American States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the east side of Millstone river, six miles north-easterly of Princeton, and nine south-west of New Brunswick.

GRIFFENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lauer: eight miles south-west of Loewenberg; and fourteen north of Hirschberg.

GRIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: four miles north of New Gernburg.

GRIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon, in Hinder Pomerania: six miles north-north-west of Plate, and fifteen north of Neugarten. Lat. 53° 53'. N. Long. 32° 55'. E. Ferro.


GRIFFENSEE, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a lake of the same name; burned, in 1444, by the confederates, who put the garrison to the fire: five miles east of Zurich.

GRIFFENSEE, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich: five miles east of Zurich.

GRIFFENSTEIN, a town and castle of Silesia,
in the principality of Jauer: two miles south of Greifenberg.

GRIFFENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms-Braunfels; seven miles north-west of Braunfels, and thirty-four north of Mentz. Lat. 50. 31. N. lon. 26. E. Ferro.

GREIFSWALD, or GRIFFENSTEIN, a see-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Swedish Pomerania, situated on the river Rig, which is navigable to the Baltic, with an university, founded in the year 1456 by Wratiflaus IX. fifteen miles south-east of Stralund. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 31. 17. E. Ferro.

GREILLENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: one mile west of Horn.

GREIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the north side of the Danube: fourteen miles west of Linz, and sixty-two west of Vienna. Lat. 48. 16. N. lon. 42. 39. E. Ferro.

GREITZ, or GRAZITZ, or GREWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, with some fluff manufactures, situated on a small river which runs into the Elber. It contains about 450 houses: ten miles west of Plauen, and twelve south-west of Zwickau.

GREKSAKER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weftmanland: forty-eight miles west of Stroemholm.

GREENLAND, adj. [gregorum, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap.

GREENSEA, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, between Pamina and Hoy.

GRENAO, or GRANADA, sometimes called Upper Andalusia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by New Castile, on the east by Murcia, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by Andalusia, about 130 miles in length, and from twenty to ninety in breadth. As this country lies opposite to Africa, and the coast is made smooth by the ravages of time, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coasts. This province is one of the most healthy and most temperate in Spain; and as fertile, as scarcely to stand in need of human industry and culture; rivers, brooks, and springs, are innumerable. When in the possession of the Moors, it was one of the most populous and rich countries in the world; at present it is not so. However, generally speaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and hemp. The mountains and the plains produce great variety of excellent fruit, as pomegranates, citrons, oranges, olives, capers, figs, almonds, mulberry-trees grow in abundance, by which means great quantities of wine are produced. In the forests are collected gall-nuts, of use in the preparation of leather, and dyeing in general. The beams of the country, besides being used for cattle, are of so delicate a taste, as to be preferred to fillets; the raimes are of two kinds, namely, those dried by the sun on the branches, called paferifidas del sol, and the others, called paferifidas de tinta, are dipped in hay made with the ashes of the burnt branches, and afterwards dried in the sun. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains, near Antequera, a great deal of excellent salt is made, not by fire, but by the heat of the sun, which is sufficient for the evaporation of the moisture. In several places are quarries of excellent stone for buildings, and in some places hyacinths, and other precious stones, are found.

The inhabitants of the country, though greatly degenerated from the industry and vigilance of their forefathers, are still the most laborious in the southern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture; they are of mild and polished manners, and so sober, that they drink but little wine themselves, and never give any to their children. This province first became a distinct kingdom in the thirteenth century, when the Moorish king Alphonse, who reigned at Cordova, having, in 1236, left his life and crown in a battle against the Christians, his subjects and followers betook themselves to Grenada, and chose a new king, who made this city his place of residence. This kingdom, which was the last of the Moorish, then contained thirty-three large towns, and ninety-seven smaller, and continued from the year 1236 to 1492, when Ferdinand the Catholic reduced it, and annexed it to the crown of Castile. Grenada is the capital. The principal rivers are the Xeni and the Guadalentin.

GRENAO, a city of Spain, and capital of the above-mentioned province, is said to have been founded 2800 years before Christ. It is situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains, on two hills, which are separated by a river called Darro, which soon after joins the Xenti, that passes by the walls of the town. It is divided into four quarters, of which the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richest of the citizens, with many public and private buildings. In this part is the cathedral, not remarkable for its extent, but for its beautiful dome; several of the Castilian kings and queens lie buried in this church. The second quarter is that of Alhambra, which is inhabited by descendants from the ancient Moors. Here are two palaces, one of which was built by Ferdinand I. in 1240, by the Moors, and the others, called dilford, those dried passerasillas, and the others, called dilford, or black pepper.

GRENZ, or GRENZENBURG, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, and the principality of Solms. Lat. 47. 12. N. lon. 15. 0. E. Ferro.

GRENSO, or GRENSESO, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sаксony, in the Vogtland, with some fluff manufactures, situated on a small river which runs into the Elber. It contains about 450 houses: ten miles west of Plauen, and twelve south-west of Zwickau.

GRENOBLE, a town of France, on the river Isere, which runs into the Rhone. It contains about 450 houses: with some fluff manufactures, situated on a final! river ten miles; north-north-east of Plauen, and twelve south-west of Zwickau.

GREOPE, or GREOPE, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, and the principality of Solms. Lat. 47. 12. N. lon. 15. 0. E. Ferro.

GREOPES, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sаксony, in the Vogtland, with some fluff manufactures, situated on a small river which runs into the Elber. It contains about 450 houses: ten miles west of Plauen, and twelve south-west of Zwickau.

GREPOLE, or GREPOLE, a mouth of France, on the river Isere, which runs into the Rhone. It contains about 450 houses: with some fluff manufactures, situated on a final! river ten miles; north-north-east of Plauen, and twelve south-west of Zwickau.

GREPOPOLE, or GREPOPOLE, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, and the principality of Solms. Lat. 47. 12. N. lon. 15. 0. E. Ferro.

GRENADA, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, about twenty-eight miles from north to south, and thirteen wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards each extremity, hence it is very nearly of the figure and size of the Isle of Wight. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1498. A chain of lofty hills creases it from north to south, in the centre of which is a large lake, from which several rivers take their rise. Near the coast the soil is good, and produces indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and cotton; game is also abundant. Among the birds, the most common are turtle-doves and paroquets. The chief river fish are cels, mullets, and cray-fish. Ten chains of lofty hills creases it from north to south, and the centre, which is narrow towards the north, eight to the west, and five to the south-east, all sufficient to drive sugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for vessels. The principal harbours are Port Louis, and St. George. In 1653, the French attempted
to form a settlement here, under an appearance of purchas-
ing land from the native Caribs. Diffputes soon arose be-
tween the Indians and the new comers, which ended in the de-
struction of the former, and the ruin of the new colony. M. Pariquet, who Medbafia through the little valley, told it to Jean de Cec-
villac, at Paris, with all the vessels, arms, &c. for 90,000 livres, or 90,000 crowns. The count sent such a tyrannical brute to govern it, that the better fort
abandoned the island, and the right who played behind,
after feizing him, shot him dead. Nevertheless, in 1664,
the count told this island to the French West-India com-
pany for 100,000 livres, though only one hundred and
fifty planters were left, out of five hundred that were
upon the island when they took possifion of it; and, in
1674, the company was obliged to give it up into the
hands of the king.

In 1714, things began to improve in Grenada. Vessels
from Martinico, in failing to the Spanish coast, touched
at Grenada in their way, to take in provisions. The
trading privators, who undertook this navigation, taught the people of that island the value of their soil, which only required cultivation. The execution of every project is facilitated by commerce. Some traders fur-
nurished plants with favours to the natives to induce them to
fugar plantations. An open account was established between the two colonies. Grenada was clearing its
adlivity and eagernefs induftry could inspire. The
peace of 1748 revived all the labours, and opened all
the activity of the island. The revolt originated with the
lieutenant-governor, and feveral of the moft respeCtable characters,
by the garrifon on the camp of the infurgents, fifty Bri-
tish people on the island was more than sixteen hun-
dred; in 1757, they were feventeen hundred; and in 1793, hardly one thou-
fand. In 1787, the exports were, 1,027,548 cwt. of fugar,
818,700 gallons of rum, 1,027,166 pounds of cof-
t, 425,719 pounds of chocolate, 91,943 pounds of cot-
t, and 27,768 pounds of indigo. In 1779, Grenada
was taken by the French, and reforted to the English by the
peace of 1783. In the year 1771, the number of white people on the island was more than sixteen hundred;
in 1777 they were lefs than thirteen hundred; and in 1793, hardly one thousand. In 1787, the exports were,
1,027,548 cwt. of fugar, 818,700 gallons of rum,
818,700 gallons of rum, 1,027,166 pounds of cof-
t, 425,719 pounds of chocolate, 91,943 pounds of cot-
t, and 27,768 pounds of indigo, besides miscellaneous articles to the value of 64,542l. sterling, amounting, in the whole, to upwards of 600,000l. fter-
ing, at the London prices.

Just as the island was thus rapidly advancing to com-
plete prosperitY, a fatal furreftion, almost as fan
gulinarY as that which took place at Hifpaniola, blighted
the fair hopes of the planters, and defolated the whole
island. The revolt originated with the free people of
colour, an intermediate class, generated between the
whites and the blacks, the offspring of licentious indul-
gence, who were permitted to wander about the coun-
try in vicious idlenefs, a burthen to themfelves, and a
weight upon the natives; but who had been the inferor,
by the threcry of Fedon and his adherents, were delibe-
rately maffacred by order of that inhuman monster! They all met their fate with fortitude and refignation.

Taking advantage of this savage furreftion, the French privators, in December following, difpatched an armament, and took poffifion of the island. But in the month of June 1796, it was retaken by the Bri-
tish under the renowned general Abercrombie. Lat.
12° 10' N. lon. 61° 30' W. Greenwich.

GRENADA, a town of Nicaragua, and audience of
Guatimala, in South America, situated on the Lake of
Nicaragua, by which means it has a communication with

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He was allowed to enjoy all the privileges of a British sub-
ject in their fullest extent: but we are told that, in
matters of capacity, he was, to the lafl degree, de-
based and ignorant. Perhaps on that account he was
thought a proper perfon to be appointed commandant-
general in such a fortified place, where the French
military were reforted to his standard. The night of the 2d
of March 1795 was appointed for the execution of the plot.
Accordingly, the small towns called Greenville, or La
Barré, and Charlotte-town, were feized nearly at the fame
hour by different parties. At the former, the free peo-
ple of colour surrounded the houses about midnight,
an, as the inhabitants looked out of their windows to
inquire into the caufe of the furreftions, they were
immediately shot. The revolters at length entered
into the chambers of the devoted victims, and, dragging
them into the streets, fet them up as marks to be shot at; and
afterwards mangled the dead bodies in a manner too bhock-
ing to be related. They spared neither sex nor age.

At Charlotte-town, the infurgents acted with lefs cru-
ely. The women and children were fpared, and per-
nitted to remain at a plantation about a mile from the
town; but the men who were made privators, were fent
to the rebel camp.

The British commander in chief, lieutenant-governor
Home, was unfortunately at a confiderable distance
from St. George's, when the news of the revolt was
conveyed to him. Conceiving that his presence was
immediately neceffary at the seat of government, he
determined to proceed thither by sea, and embarked in a
vessel with fome other gentlemen, at a place called St.
Patrick's Bay. On coming off Charlotte-town, which
was in poftifion of the rebels, the fort fired at the
vessel; and a veflel, which was thought to be a French
privater, appearing at the fame instant to be making
 fabrics with the maffacre, the governor and every perfon on-board,
except the maff, came to the fatal determination of
go ing aho re the bo at, and truding to the mercy of the
enemy. The maffer remained on-board, and, after
his little veflel out of the reach of the privater's guns,
got safely to St. George's. The governor and his party
were surrounded on landing by the rebels, who forth-
with conveyed them to their camp at Belvidere, and
confined them in the fame building with thofe who had
been taken privators at Charlotte-town.

The capture of the lieutenant-governor was a fatal
circumstance: moft of the French white inhabitants,
notwithfanding that they had fware allegiance to the
British government, and had lived under its protefion
upwards of thirty years, now openly declared for the
infurgents, and repaired to their camp. The negroes,
mighty in their example of their masters, fcarfed the
island, except the town of St. George, and a few plan-
tations in its neighbourhood, foon fell into the poftifion of the
rebels; and the work of plunder, with the de-
vaftation by fire, became almost general. Our limits
will not allow us to enter into a detail of the fubfe-
quent events and military operations; yet we cannot
pass unnoticed the miferable fate of lieutenant governor
Home, and his companions. Early in the attack made
by the garrifon on the camp of the infurgents, fifty Bri-
tish infurgents, among whom were the lieutenant-go-
vernor, and feveral of the moft repectable characters,
who had been captured, or induced to furrender, by
the threcry of Fedon and his adherents, were delibe-
rately maffacred by order of that inhuman monster! They all met their fate with fortitude and refignation.
the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Its commerce is considerable in indigo, cochineal, hides, and sugar. In 1663, it was taken and burnt by the English and French freebooters: fifty miles south-south-east of Leon. Lom. 69. W. 40.

GRENADA (New), a province of South America, in the Spanish government of Terra Firma, and called the New Kingdom of Grenada; bounded on the north by the provinces of St. Matthew and Venezuela, on the south-east by Guiana, on the south by countries unknown, and on the west by the provinces of Carthagena and Popayan; first discovered in 1526. Ferdinand de Lugo, admiral of the Canaries, sent Gonzalo Ximenes de Quefada, his lieutenant, from St. Martha, to discover the country situated along the river Magdalena. Ximenes travelled by land along the left bank of that river, but with great difficulties, on account of the thick woods and vast number of rivers, rapid streams, and marshes, he had to cross; but principally on account of the frequent inroads of the natives. He came to a place named Tora, which he called Puebla de los Brachas, on account of four rivers that joined there. At this place he passed the winter, having travelled, as he reckoned, 150 leagues from the sea-coast up the land. Next spring, he went up another river; and he came to a high mountain called Opoon, fifty leagues broad, very steep and defert: having passed the, he came into an even plain country, very cultivated, where they gathered a great deal of salt from certain salt springs. Thence he came with his people into the province of a powerful cacique, Bogota, whom they defeated. They afterwards plundered the villages of the Indians, where they found stores of gold and emeralds. Thence they went into the country of the Panchos, separated from that of Bogota by little hills, and entered into a valley which they called the Trumpet, fifteen leagues distant from a very high mountain, bare of trees, and from which the Indians got emeralds. While they stood in that valley, they took an immense booty and abundance of gold. Three days journey farther, they subdued two other caciques: and being returned into the province of Bogota, they passed through the country of the Panchos, and obliged the greater number to make peace.

Ximenes, judging that this country was now sufficiently discovered and inhabited, called it the New Kingdom of Grenada, because he was a native of the province bearing that name in Old Spain, and built the city of Santa Fé, which is the capital. The natives use maize, or the callava-root, instead of bread. They have plenty of salt, which they fell to great profit in the neighbouring countries, particularly th'o'fe fituated in the mountains, along the river Magdalena. They have plenty of game; the lakes and rivers abound with fish. The natives are tall, and wear black, white, or variegated, capes, which they tie round the waist with a belt. They adorn their heads with strings of painted flowers, very ingeniously made of cotton. The country abounds with gold and silver mines, and produces plenty of corn and cotton; and the inhabitants breed a number of horses and mules, which they send to Peru.

GRENA D A (Louis de), a Spanish dominican monk, born in the city whence he derived his surname, in 1504. He was educated in the family of the marquis de Mondejar, and afterwards embracing the ecclesiastical life, acquired a high character for fainthood and virtue, and was chosen to fill the most honourable posts in his order. He was also much admired for his pulpit talents, and was held in high consideration by the Kings of Portugal and Castile. He uniformly refused all the offers of ecclesiastical prelacy which were made to him, and devoted his days to the affairs of the church. He was the author of the composition of pious and devotional treatises. St. Charles Borromeo and St. Francis de Sales held his writings in high esteem; and pope Gregory XIII. under whose pontificate they were com-
The distance from the Mississippi to the Illinois across the country, is lessened or increased, according to the windings of the former river; the smallest distance is Cape au Gres, and there it is between four and five miles. The lands in this intermediate space between the above two rivers are rich, almost beyond parallel, covered with large oaks, walnut, &c. and not a stone to be seen, except upon the sides of the river.

GRESHAM, Sir Thomas, was an eminent and patriotic merchant of the city of London; the younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, also a merchant, and lord-mayor of London, who was descended from a good family in Norfolk. Thomas was born at London in 1519, and received an academical education at Gonville-hall, in Cambridge; but being designed to follow the commercial life of the family, he joined his uncle Sir John Gresham, and was admitted into the mercers' company in 1543. He soon after married, and during his father's life pursued his mercantile employments with great diligence. He was disappointed in his expectation of becoming his father's successor in the agency of the King's money-affairs at Antwerp; but the person who had obtained the preference having, by mismanagement, brought them into a bad condition, Gresham was sent over in 1552, by the regency in the minority of Edward VI., in order to retrieve them. He so ably conducted these business that, in about two years he paid off the whole of a loan bearing enormous interest, raised on London's credit, and at a rate of twenty per cent., the rack. At the accession of Elizabeth he was for a time deprived of his office, but it was restored to him, and he held it, together with that of quen's merchant, as long as he lived. He also received from her the honour of knighthood. He was of great use in the pecuniary negotiations of that reign, and was likewise a spirited promoter of the infant manufactures of the kingdom. The property he inherited, with that of his own acquisition, made him the richest subject[1] in the metropolis, and he displayed his wealth in the most liberal manner. Having lost his only son in 1564, he diverted his grief by public undertakings. His influence, together with a letter he had written to the merchants of his own country; and though the company of merchant-adventurers at first refused the requested loan, yet his influence, together with a letter in a somewhat menacing style from the privy-council, induced several of the moneyed men to join in a small one, which may be considered as the commencement of the new advances since made to the crown from the same body.

The literary education Gresham had received probably imprised him with a notion of the value of learning different from that commonly entertained by men of business; and it appeared to him worthy of his patriotic spirit to found an institution for the education of young men for the sciences in his native city. The University of Cambridge, with its liberal- than by, is to be hoped, now prevails in that femininity, endeavoured to diffuse him from thus establishing a rival institution; but his determination was fixed. He devised by will his fortune in Bishoptgate-street (for the pious and pious being converted to habitations and lecture-rooms for seven professors or lecturers on the seven liberal sciences, who were each to receive a salary out of the revenues of the Royal Exchange. With respect to the founder, it is an undoubted proof of his inefficiency to learning and mental improvement, a due degree of which it may be presumed he did not think fit to bestow on the new character.

From the History of Gresham Professors, by Mr. Ward, it appears that many eminent men have been of the number, though they now hold the office chiefly as a sinecure. The places are continued, with a double salary, as a compensation for the loss of the apartments by the conversion of Gresham-college into the modern general Excise-office. The lectures are now (if at all) given in the Royal Exchange.

The favourite villa of Sir Thomas was at Ottery-stark, near Brentford, upon which he expended a great sum; at the same time not forgetting to consult profit as well as pleasure, in which view, among his edifices were built, of leather, blue and white, upon the pressure of the Brent. In the possession of general respect and esteem, he died suddenly in November 1579, at the age of sixty.

GRESHOLT, a small island of Denmark, in the Skagerrack: four miles north-east from the island of Lolland.

UOSS, f.[gezle, old Fr] Straps of leather tied about the legs of hawks, by which they are held on the fit. Otherwise called Jess:

Soar ye ne'er so high, I have the greffa that will pull you down.

Marlow's Edward II.

GRESHEN, a town of Samogitia: twenty miles north-north-east of Mednik.

GRESSET (John Baptift Louis), an elegant French poet, born at Amiens in 1709. He entered at the age of sixteen among the Jesuits; and from that retreat purified the public by the production of some poems, of which he professed all the excellence and delicate pleasure that could have been expected in a man of the world. These were his Ver-Vert, a charming tale; and his pleasing epistles de La Chartreufe, Les Ombres, Epitre au Père Bougeant, and others. The reputation they obtained was the cause of his quitting the society in his twenty-sixth year, and fixing in the metropolis. He then tried his powers in dramatic composition, and wrote the tragedy of Eduard, which had little success. His Siécle, a comedy of the grave and romantic kind, was better received; but it was his Méchant, represented in 1747, which raised him to the first rank of writers in this class. Its success was prodigious, and it has ever been regarded as a masterpiece in that species of comedy which paints manners with truth and force, without being highly dramatic. Greslet was admitted into the French Academy in 1748. In 1775, he had the honour, as director of the academy, to compliment Louis XVI. and his queen, on their accession to the throne. His discourse upon this occasion, which was printed, was a severe satire on the vices and follies of the metropolis. He received from the court letters of nobility and the order of St. Michael, and was appointed historiographer of the order of St. Lazare. He did not long survive his honours, dying in June 1777, in consequence of an accbuse in his breast.
GRETP, a river of England, which runs into the Lake, about two miles south from Kirby Lomdale, in Westmorland.

GRETNA GREEN, a celebrated village of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: whither minors of England generally resort to be married, as out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act: eight miles north of Carlisle.

GRETSEER (James), a learned German Jesuit, born at Maredorf, in 1560. He entered into the order when he was seventeen years of age, and, applying with great affiduity to his studies, became a considerable proficient in the ancient and modern languages, philosophy, theology, and ecclesiastical and profane antiquities. He filled successively the chairs of philosophy, morals, and divinity, during twenty-five years, in the university of Ingolstadt, and died there in 1635, when sixty-four years of age. He spent a considerable part of his life in writing against protestant authors, and in defence of the order to which he belonged. The ablest of his controversial pieces are those intended to refute the answers of Whitaker, Tunins, Dancan, and other protestants, to Bellarminum, which form a collection in two volumes folio, printed at Ingolstadt, in 1599 and 1600. He also wrote a great number of tracts on profane and ecclesiastical antiquities, one of the most celebrated of which is a learned but dull and dull work De Cruce, in 3 vols. 40. He was well versed in the Greek tongue, and published some grammatical pieces in that language, together with notes on some Greek authors. All his works, original and translations, amounting to one hundred and fifty-three in number, were printed at Rotterdam in 1739, in seventeen volumes folio.

GRET'SYHHL, or GRETHNE, or GROETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Welfphalia, on the coast of Esth Prussia; ten miles north-north-west of Emden.

GREW, f. (Gersfa, or rather Greve, Sax.) A word of power and authority, signifying as much as comes or vicecomes; and hence comes our firces, portreeve, &c., which by the Saxons were written Sægresfa, portgerfa. Lambert, in his Explication of Saxon Words, terfe Frateteus, makes it the same with rece. See HARDW. Part. vol. iii. p. 316.

GREVE AL LANCHAN, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Jersey.

GREVE DE LECQ, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jersey.

GREVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Welfphalia, and bishopric of Munster; eight miles north of Munster.

GREVEN, f. A coin in Muscovy, in value one florin.

GREVENBROICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Welfphalia, and duchy of Juliers; ten miles north-north-east of Juliers. Lat. 51. 6. N. lon. 24. 4. E.

GREVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Welfphalia: sixteen miles west of Brilon.

GREVERAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Welfphalia, and duchy of Berg: one mile north-west of Solingen.

GREVILLE (Fulke), lord Brooke, distinguished for his literary talents, was the descendant of an ancient family settled at Beauchamp's-court, in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1554. He was educated at both universities, but chiefly at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards added to his academic acquisitions the ornamental accomplishments of a gentleman, in a course of foreign travel. He was early introduced to the court of queen Elizabeth, where he was much admired, and attracted the notice of her royal mind, that is to become a particular favourite. She showed her regard in a manner not very pleasing to one of his gallant spirit, by restraining him from taking part in some martial enterprizes abroad on which he was bent. For his disobedience in some instances, he was punished by interdicting him of banishment from court. His favour during this reign procured him little advancement, and he chiefly through the interest of sir Henry Sidney that he obtained two lucrative posts in the court of the marches of Wales. For these he was probably indebted to his friendship with sir Henry's illustrious son, sir Philip Sidney, which was so intimate, that on his heroic death in the Low-countries, he presented to Fulke Greville a moiety of his books. In 1597 he received from the queen the honour of knighthood, and two years after, the office of treasurer of marine causes. He sat in several parliaments during this period as knight of the shire for the county of Warwick.

At the accession of James, he was created a knight of the Bath, and soon after had the grant of the castle of Warwick. Other valuable grants were made him; but it was not till a later period of the reign that he rose to any poet in the state. In 1614 he was made under-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, and admitted into the privy-council; and was also a gentleman of the bed-chamber. His interest raised him, in 1620, to the patent by the title of Lord Brooke of Beauchamp's-court. He was continued in the privy-council by Charles I. but of his political character we have little information. He had long distinguished himself as a patron of letters; and in 1627 he testified his gratitude to his alma mater, by founding at Cambridge a history of literature, with a handsome salary to the professor. His long and profligate life was terminated in a tragical manner, in 1628. One of his domestics, a man named Haywood, who had faithfully served him many years, finding himself likely to be frustrated of his expected reward, entered into a warm expletution on the subject, when alone with him in his chamber. Lord Brooke received a feverish reprimand, which threw the servant into such a paroxysm of rage, that he gave his master a mortal stab in the back, and then, locking him up in his room, put an end to his own life with the same weapon. His lordship was interred at Warwick, and upon his tomb the following epitaph was placed, by his own direction: "Fulke Greville, servant to queen Elizabeth, counsellor to king James, and friend to sir Philip Sidney."

Though Greville was known to be a writer in prose and verse during his life-time, yet few of his compositions were made public till after his death. In 1632 the following poetical works appeared under his name: 1. A Treatise of Human Learning, one hundred and fifty stanzas. 2. An Invention upon Fame and Honour, eighty-six stanzas. 3. A Treatise of War, sixty-eight stanzas. 4. The Tragedy of Alaham, one hundred and nine sonnets, mostly on the topic of love. To these may be added his poetical remains, consisting of A Treatise of Monarchy, and A Treatise of Religion. Of his prose writings, the most interesting is the Life of the great object of his admiration, sir Philip Sidney. His style in all his works is affected and involved, full of metaphor and digression, yet displying a full mind and a large acquaintance with various learning.

GREVIL'LERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume; half a league west of Bapaume.

GREUSS'EN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwarzburg: eighteen miles east of Muhlhausen, and sixteenth north of Erfurt. Lat. 51. 6. N. lon. 28. 31. E. Ferro.

GREW, f. With miners, the earth which contains, or is contained in, that is, a porsis of iron ore with its great; that is, a congeries of crysals, or spark of fire, of the bigness of bayleaf, and of a brown shining color impermed therein.
GREW, the preterite of grow.

The pleasing task he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it grew.

Dryden.

GREW (Nehemiah), an eminent physician, born at Coventry, in which city his father, Obadiah Grew, D.D. was vicar of St. Michael's church. He was brought up in the presbyterian faction, his father having taken the covenant; and upon the change of things at the restoration, he was sent to study in a foreign university, where he took the degree of doctor of physic. He settled first at Coventry; but in 1672, he removed to London. Having made himself known as an ingenious enquirer into nature, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1672, on the recommendation of bishop Wilkins. Thereafter, in 1677, appointed him their secretary, in which capacity he published the Philosophical Transactions from Jan. 1677-8 to Feb. 1678-9. The college of physicians admitted him an honorary fellow in 1680. He obtained considerable practice, and was much esteemed, as well for his piety as his philosophical knowledge. He died in 1711. Dr. Grew's first publication was entitled, The Anatomy of Vegetables, begun 1671, 12mo. It was followed by an Idea of a Phytological History of Roots, 1673; and The Anatomy of Trunks, 1675. These separate pieces constituted the three first books of the great work, The Anatomy of Plants, with an Idea of a Phytological History of Plants, 1676, folio, with many plates. This is a truly excellent performance, replete with curious considerations concerning the intimate structure of vegetables and their parts, in the examination of which he diligently employed microscopes and other helps. He also wrote A Catalogue and Description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Royal Society; to which is added, the Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs and Guts, begun 1684, folio. This last, which was the substance of papers read before the Royal Society, contains much valuable description of the primæ visæ, as existing in a great number of animals. A Latin treatise on Epifom and other purging salts, 1695, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, complete his professional works. He concluded his labours with a book designed to serve the cause of religion, entitled, Cosmographia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe, as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God, 1701, folio.

In this he not only supports the doctrines of theism, but argues in favour of the Jewish and Christian revelations. He mentions the influence of vital philosophy in nature, distinct from a body, which, as well as Cudworth's platic form, has been charged by Bayle as the admittance of an unconscionable principle of action, similar to that of the atheists; but Le Clerc endeavours very rationally to free them from this unnatural consequence.

GREWESMÜHLEN, or GREWESMUEHLER, A TOWN OF GERMANY, IN THE CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY, AND DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG: FOURTEEN MILES WEST OF WIMAR.

GREWIA, f. [so named by Linnaeus, in honour of Nehemiah Grew, M.D. F.R.S. the famous author of the Anatomy of Vegetables.] IN Botany, a genus of the class gynandra, order polyanthera, but removed by Schreber to the magnoliacea, order polyanthera, class gynandra, order of colurnifera, (tiliaceae, Jaff.) The generic characters are—

Calyx: perianthium five-leaved; petals lanceolate, upright, leathery, coloured within, spreading, deciduous.
Corolla: petals five, the same form with the calyx, often smaller, emarginate at the base; nectary, a scale beneath the base of the petal, thin, bent in, inclined to a rim surrounding the style. Stamens very numerous, the length of the petals, bifoliate, inserted into the base of the germ; anther with a roundish, pifilloin: germ pedicellated, roundish, fitting on a columnar upright receptacle, surrounded by a two-crenurated rim; style filiform, the length of the flowers; stigma oblong, four-cleft. Pericarpium: berry with a nectarous scale at the base of each; berry four-celled.

Species. 1. Grewia occidentalis, or elm-leaved grewia: leaves subovate, flowers solitary. This will grow to the height of ten or twelve feet, and has a stem and branches very like those of the small-leaved elm, the bark being smooth, and of the same colour as that of elm when young; the leaves are also very like those of the elm, and fall off in winter: the flowers are produced singly along the young branches from the axils, and are of a bright purple colour; they appear towards the end of July, and continue through August to the beginning of September, but are never succeeded by fruit in this country. They appear from Plukenet that it was cultivated in 1692 in the royal garden at Hampton Court.

2. Grewia populifolia, or poplar-leaved grewia: leaves orbiculate, peduncles solitary, one-flowered. This is a branching shrub; the branches slender, smooth, ash-coloured; leaves petioled, alternate, scattered, unequally and bluntly tooth-crenate, veined, very smooth above, scarcely pubescent beneath; hair filicate, visible only with a magnifier. Allied to the foregoing, but of a looser habit, with the leaves hanging down like those of Populus tremula, having filicate hairs beneath; the flowers are a little smaller.

3. Grewia orientalis, or orient grewia: leaves sub-lanceolate, flowers solitary. Allied to the first sort. It is a native of the East Indies, and flowers in July and August.

4. Grewia lavigata, or smooth grewia: leaves elliptic, acuminate, smooth on both sides, quite entire at the base, peduncles three-flowered. Branches with a purple bark dotted with white; leaves from two to three inches long. It differs from the next in having longer leaves, quite entire, and without glans at the base, and three-flowered long peduncles. It is a native of the East Indies, where it was observed by Koenig.

5. Grewia glandulosa, or glandular grewia: leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, smooth on both sides, glandular at the base; flowers solitary, subelliptical. Native of the Isle of France.


7. Grewia excelsa, or tall grewia: leaves oblong, becoming tomentose, hoary.

8. Grewia Afratica, or Aftatic grewia: leaves cordate-roundish, smooth on both sides, peduncles shorter than the petiole. Branches smooth, with a brown bark very minutely dotted with ash-colour; leaves a hand breadth and more. Native of the East Indies.

9. Grewia malococca, or South-sea grewia: leaves cordate-roundish, smooth on both sides, peduncles shorter than the petiole. Branches smooth, with a brown bark very minutely dotted with ash-colour; leaves a hand breadth and more. Native of the East Indies.

10. Grewia malococca, or South-sea grewia: leaves cordate-roundish, smooth on both sides, peduncles shorter than the petiole. Branches smooth, with a brown bark very minutely dotted with ash-colour; leaves a hand breadth and more. Native of the East Indies, where it was observed by Koenig.

11. Grewia velutina, or velvet grewia: leaves cordate-roundish, smooth on both sides, peduncles shorter than the petiole. Branches smooth, with a brown bark very minutely dotted with ash-colour; leaves a hand breadth and more. Native of the East Indies. Native of the IJlands of Tongataboo and Huaheine in the South Seas.
fot on both sides, hoary underneath; peduncles axillary, about three together, three-flowered. Stem thrabby. All parts of the plant very fot with sap. Flowers smaller than in G. Ahtatica.

12. Grewia falvifolia, or sage-leaved grewia; leaves oblong, quite entire; flowers axillary, several pedicelled; petals bowed back, linear. A shrub. Native of the East Indies.


Propagation and Culture. The common grewia may be propagated from cuttings or layers; the cuttings should be taken off, and planted in April, before the buds fwell, for they do not succed well after; these cuttings should be planted in small pots filled with loamy earth, and the pots should be plunged into a moderate hot-bed of tanners bark, where, if they are duly watered, and in the heat of the day shaded from the sun, they will take good root in about two months, and may then be gradually inured to the open air, into which they should be removed in June, and placed in a sheltered situation, where they may remain till autumn, when they must be removed into the green-house; the best time to lay down the layers of this plant is in the spring, before the buds come out, and these will be rooted by the middle of October; the best time for cutting the plants is the following year, when they may be cut off from the old plants, and planted each into a separate pot filled with a soft loamy soil. The best time to remove or transplant this plant is, either in the spring, just before the buds begin to fwell, or in autumn, when the leaves begin to drop; for in summer, when the plants are in full leaf, it will be improper to disturb them. In winter these plants should be placed in the green-house, for they are too tender to live abroad in England; but they should have as much free air as possible in mild weather; for they only require to be protected from frost, and after their leaves are fallen they will require very moderate watering; but in summer they should be constantly watered three or four times a week in dry weather, and placed in a sheltered situation, with other hardy green-house plants, where they will add to the variety. The other sorts, being tender, will not live through the winter in England, unless they are placed in a warm fove; nor do those plants which are placed on shelves in the dry fove; therefore the only method to have them succeed, is to place them in the bark-bed in the tan-fove. In summer these plants require a good share of free air to be admitted to them, and should have water three or four times a week in warm weather; but in winter they must be sparingly watered, and require to be kept warm. They will require, 3yrz. Fr. more properly written gray. 

See Gray. 

Our green youth copies what gray fanners act, 
When venerable age commends the fect. 

Dryden. 

GREY, f. in zoology, a badger. Scott. 

GREY (lady Jane), the innocent and amiable victim of unprincipled ambition, was the daughter of Henry Grey marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and Mary, queen dowager of France, and sister of our Henry VIII. Her birth is placed in 1537. From her early years she exhibited a quickness of parts that has rendered her one of the prodigies of her fex and age. Besides the accomplishments of needle-work, fair handwriting, and music, she possessed such a knowledge of the learned languages as would be surprizing in the most promising scholar of the other fex. The learned Alcham has recorded, that on paying her a visit in her fourteenth year at her father's seat in Leicestershire, he found her reading the Phaedon of Plato, while the family were hunting. She was then under the tuition of Mr. Aylmer, (afterwards bishop of London,) to whose kind and gentle treatment, which was a contrast to the severity of her parents, she attributed the delight she took in study. She was able at this time even to write Greek with facility, and she is said also to have acquired not only the French and Italian languages, but the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. Her readiness of apprehension, her solidity of judgment was equal to her readiness of apprehension, and she dis- couraged upon the most important topics with excellent felicity. With all these endowments of understanding, she possessed the modesty and gentleness becoming her fex. She imbibed from her tutor the principles of the reformation, to which she remained unalterably attached.

Dudley duke of Northumberland, while young king Edward VI's declining health alarmed him with the prospect of an approaching change, meditated the securing of his authority by a project so lefs daring than criminal. Trusting in Edward's zeal for the protestant religion, he ventured to propofe to him the uninterzal and arbitrary act of setting afide both his filters from the fucceflion, and bequeathing his crown to lady Jane Grey, though her mother, in whom the right reigned, was then living. He had previously procured a marriage, in May, 1553, between this lady and his own fourth fon, lord Guilford Dudley, an amiable youth, who had not gained his youth, and the event altering the fucceflion was speedily drawn up, and Edward died on July 6th of the fame year. On July 10th lady Jane's father, then duke of Suffolk, accompanied by the duke of Northumberland, repaired to Durham-house, where the young couple reafed, and paying homage on his knees to his aflainished daughter, explained to her what had been done in her name, and the manner in which the fucceflion was proceeded to. She received the intelligence with perfect ferenity, and expreffed herfelf much better pleased with the act of relinquifhing, than she had been with that of affuming, the crown. Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, and sentence of death was pronounced upon them. She received the notification of this event with her accustomed mildnefs and calmness, and prepared herself for the catastrophe. Mary's religious zeal induced her to fcnd divines for the conversion of Jane to the catholic faith; and the time first fixed upon for the execution was prolonged three days, in order to aid their efforts. But they were encountered with equal zeal on her part; and her confidency remained unshaken. On the evening before her death she wrote to her fifter, lady Catharine Grey, a letter, said to have been in the Greek language, which she fent to her with the prefit of a Greek Tefament. The alleged fulbance of the letter in English is given in the Biographia Britannica; but from its length it may be doubted whether any scholar in Europe could have compofed it in Greek within that time. Another account, more probable, says, it was written in Latin. On the fatal morning, her husband, who was confined separately, having obtained permission from the officers, fent a tender request to take a last farewell of her. This, however, through the Army, the fentiment the fentiment might be fhaken by fuch a meeting, the thought it beft to decline; and she contented herself with giving him a parting token out of her window as he was led to ex-
ecution. She saw undisturbed his remains brought back, and wrote on the occasion three sentences, in Greek, Latin, and English, in her table-book, which she kept by her during the conduct to the Tyburn Tower. Her turn soon followed. With a composed countenance she proceeded to the scaffold, where she made an address to the bystanders, acknowledging her fault in not resisting with sufficient firmness the crown which was forced upon her, and expressing her willingness to expiate her crime by death. She affected her woody beauty before her defence, took up her defence, and laying her head upon the block, received the fatal stroke, Feb. 12, 1554. History does not record a more heroic end than that of this young woman of between sixteen and seventeen. She was universally pitied, and even bigotry has treated her memory with respect.

GREY (Richard), a learned divine of the church of England, born in 1693. He was early entered of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1713. The first prebend which he obtained was the rectory of Kincote, in Leicestershire; and afterwards he was appointed to the rectory of Hinton, in Northamptonshire, and to a prebend in the cathedral-church of St. Pauls. In 1720 he published his Memory Technica, or a new Method of artificial Memory, applied to, and exemplified in, Chronology, History, Geography, Astronomy; also Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Coins, Weights, and Measures, &c., with Tables proper to the respective Sciences, and memorial Lines adapted to each Table, 8vo. of which a fourth edition appeared in 1756. His method consists in expressing numbers by artificial words, and in making such a change in the ending of the name of a place, person, planet, coin, &c., without altering the beginning of it, as shall readily suggest the thing sought, at the same time that the beginning of the word, being preferred, shall be a leading or prompting syllable to the ending of the word. It redounded great credit to the author's ingenuity, and might certainly be rendered of use in history and chronology. In the same year he published, A System of English Ecclesiastical Law, extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, for the Use of Young Students in the Universities, who are designed for Holy Orders, 8vo. For this work the university presented him with the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1736 he published a large anonymous pamphlet, entitled, The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church established; and in 1738, A New and Easy Method of Writing without New Words, annexed, by Way of Praxis, the Book of Proverbs, divided according to the Metre; with the mathematical Readings in Roman Letters, &c., a grammatical Analysis, and short Notes critical and explanatory, 8vo. In the following year he published, on a large single sheet, Tabula cactus Paradisiatica Verborum Hierosolimitorum regulare & irregularare, per omnes Conjugationes, Modos, Tempora, &c. Petronios, planum & accuratum excusis; & alio Historia Hierofolimana, litteras Romanas quam Hebraicas excusis, cum Verfum Interlinexs S. Pagnini, & vocum Indice Analytice, præmissit nova Methodus Hierosolimitana, diligentissime recognita, &c., 8vo. In 1743, Dr. Grey published, Liber foli in Herbares Matrice demum, cum Verfione Latinae Alberti Schultena, Notitie ex ejus Commentario excerpta, &c. Editit, etque Annotationes suos ad Metrum Practice Spectantes, adjectus R.G. &c. Accedit Canticum Moys, Dar. XXXII., cum Notis variorum, 8vo. In the preface to this work some strictures were introduced on particular passages in Warburton's Divine Legation; to which that gentleman replied in his Remarks on several Occasional Reflections, &c. This reply called forth from Dr. Grey, in 1744, An Answer to Mr. Warburton's Remarks on several Occasional Reflections, so far as they concern the Preface to a late Edition of the Book of Job; in which the Subject and Design of that divine Poem are set in a full and clear Light, and some particular Passages in it occasionally explained, &c., 8vo. In 1746 Dr. Grey published the poetical Essay on the Life of Bishop of Leicester. In 1749 he published, The late Words of David, divided according to the Metre, with Notes critical and explanatory, 4to. His last publication, excepting new editions of some of his former pieces, was an English translation of Mr. Hawkins Brown's poem, De damnum Immortalitate, which appeared in 1753. Besides the articles enumerated above, Dr. Grey printed some single Sermons, preached on public occasions. He died in 1771, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

GREY-FLY, J. See OSTRUS.

GREY-HOUND, J. [see EJUS, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chases by light:

The impatient greyhound, shot from far,
Bounds o'er the globe to catch the fearful hare. Dryden.

GREY-LACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: eight miles north of Rudolphiviert.

GREY'SAN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse; eight miles south-east of Neisse.

GREZ-EN BOUE-PO, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaugontier: two leagues and a half east-north-east of Chateaugontier, and five south-east of Laval.

GREZEL, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: two leagues and a half north of Monceau, and three quarters south of Puy-Évence.

GREZANO, or GREZZANA, a small town in Italy, on the road to Germany, twelve miles north of Verona, and two from Brevino. This place deferves notice on account of the remarkable bridge of Beja, formed by nature, which connects two hills with each other; its arch is fifty feet broad, and its utmost height amounts to a hundred and fourteen Veronefe feet.

GRIAS, J. [It is the name of a plant in Apuleius, but the derivation is unknown.] In botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order monogyina, natural order of gutiferae, Subf. The generic characters are:—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, cup-shaped; mouth four-cleft, finally lacerated. Corolla: petals four, roundish, cucave, coriaceous. Stamina: filaments numerous, fetaeous, longer than the corolla, inferted in the receptacle; anthers roundish. Pistillum: germ somewhat deprecded, immersed in the calyx; style none; stigma thickish, four-cornered, hollowed out cross-wise. Pericarpi: drupe large, roundish, acuminate at the base and tip. Seed: nucleus scored with eight furrows.—Ejential Character. Corolla four-petalled; calyx four-cleft; stigma fveible, crof-shaped; drupca with an eight-furrowed nucleus.

Grias cauliflora, or anchovy pear. This is a tree, and frequently grows to the height of fifty feet. Branches at the top, simple, short, or none. Leaves on short pedioles, pendulous, two or three feet long, wedge-shaped at the base, oblong-attenuated, entire, marked with nerves and veins, wrinkled, smooth. Flowers from the stem, on very short, scaly, many-flowered, peduncules; corollas large, white. The uprightness of the growth, and the largeness of the leaves, give this tree a very elegant appearance. The fruit is about the size of an alligator's egg, and much like it in shape, only a little more acute at one end, and of a brown rufset colour. This beautiful tree is frequent in many parts of Jamaca, and grows generally in low moist bottoms, or hummocks of waters. The fruit is picked in the West Indies, and eaten in the same manner with the East-Indian mango, which it exactly resembles in taste.

Propogation and Culture. Put the stipes into the ground soon after the fruit is gathered, and keep the plants constantly in the dark-bed in the sixove. In the West Indies
Indies the seeds grow very readily, wherever they meet with a sufficient quantity of moisture, and propagate so thick, that the trees are always found formed into thickets or large clutters.

GRANCHA, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza: forty miles south-south-west of Saratov.

GRIAZOVETZ, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda: forty miles south-south-east of Vologda. Lat. 58. 36. N. Ion. 58. 30. E. Ferro.

Gribaldì (Matthew), unfamed Mola, a learned jurist, born at Chieri in Piedmont. He opened a school of law at Padua in 1548, where he taught with great applause to a large number of auditors. But having imbibed the principles of the reformers, he was obliged, in 1553, to withdraw secretly from that city. He wandered about for some time, and in 1555 was introduced to Calvin in Geneva; but, as he had incurred suspicion of being addicted to the opinions of the unitarians, that reformer refused to give him the hand of fellowship till he had cleared himself in that particular. Gribaldi refused to give him this satisfaction, wherefore he was ordered to depart from the city; and the recent fire of Servetus was an adequate admonition for him not to delay. He was received at Tubingen through the means of Vergerius, and for some time occupied the chair of law in that university, till implicating persecution obliged him to quit it. He then repaired to Bern, in the neighbourhood of which he purchased an estate, with the intention of spending his days there. But being cited before the magistrates to answer for the heresies imputed to him, he was obliged to retract, in order to gain his liberty. The fincerity of this retraction was doubted, since he afforded a retreat in his house to the persecuted Gentilis; and he would have again been molested, had he not been carried off by the plague in 1564. Gribaldi was accounted very eminent in his profession, and a friend of justice and equity. He wrote commentaries on the pandects, and other parts of the civil law.

Gribner (Michael Henry), a learned civilian of Germany, born at Leipzig in 1682. He was first made professor of law at Witttemberg: whence he passed to Dresden, and was finally recalled to Leipzig to succeed M. Mencke. He died in 1734. Befides several academical disquisitions, he wrote, 1. Principia prosecti judiciaria; 2. Princips jurisprudentiae naturalis, a small work much esteemed; 3. Opuscui juris publici et privati.

GRID, v.n. [gridare, grid. Spedtlor.] To grind; to press with the teeth, as bread; to cramp the stomach; to press the reins, as a horse.

GRIDELIN, adj. A colour mixed of white and red: the ladies drefs'd in rich fymars were seen. Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green.

GRIDERSON, f. A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

GRIDIRON, f. [from grid, Islandic.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire. —He added two bars to the gridiron. Spectator.

GRIEG, f. [from grive; griff, Welsh, probably from the Old English Sorrow; trouble for something past. —Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of forrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate grief, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the finalness of the mind. South.

I will inflict my forrow to be proud: For grief is proud, and makes his owner rout. Shake."
The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.—What remedy can be found against grievances, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity? Shaks.

To GRIEVE, v. a. [grev, fr. griever, Flemish; gravis, Lat.] To afflict; to hurt.—For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. Luke iii. 33.—Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. Ps.—It repented the Lord that he had made man on earth, and it grieved him at his heart. Gen. vi.

Grieved at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavou' Should be to close those breaches. Dryn.

To make sorrowful.—When one man kills another, thinking that he killed a wild beast; if the same man remember afterwards what he hath done, and is not grieved for the fact, in this case he hath sinned; because his not grieving is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely besides his will. Perkin.

To GRIEVE, v. n. To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. It has something at and sometimes for before the cause of grief: perhaps at is proper before our misfortunes, and for before our faults.—Do not you grieve at this? Shak.

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor grieve too much for things beyond our care.
Dryen.

GRIEVINGLY, adv. In sorrow; sorrowfully:
Grievously, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it.
Shakespear.

GRIEVOUS, adj. [gravis, Lat. or from To grieve.] Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.—Correction is grievous to him who has offended. —Exprefling a great degree of uneafiness.—He durst not disobey, but sent his complaint to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. Rowe.

It was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it. Shak.

Sometimes used adverbially in low language.—He cannot come, my lord; he's grievous sick. Shak.

GRIEVOUSLY, adv. Painfully; with pain: with pain;
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously. Spenser.

With discontent; with ill-will.—Grititus perceiving how grievously the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. Knolles.—Calamitously; miserably.—I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes grievously vexed. Hooker.

Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.—Hounds built in plaine are apt to be grievously annoyed with more and dirt. Ray.

GRIEVOUSNESS, f. Sorrow; pain; calamity.—They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the grievous wars of war. f. xxi. 18.

GRIFALCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: four miles west of Squillace.

GRIFALCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: seventeen miles south-east of Otranto.

GRIFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles north of Wolkenmarck, and fourteen east-north-east of Clagenfurt.

GRIFFET (Henry), an eminent writer among the Vol. IX. No. 569.
He that dar’es to die,
May laugh at the grim face of law, and scorn
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.  —Denham.

Their swarthy heaps would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more grim. —Addison.

Ugly; ill-looking.—Venus was like her mother; for
her father is but grim. Shakespeare.

Stout stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; with looks exceeding grave and grim.
—Chaffian.

GRIM-VISAGED, adj. Of grim appearance.—Grim-
visor'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front. Shakespeare.

—Grim-visaged comfortless despair. Gray.

GRIMACE, f. [Fr. from grim.] A distortion of
the countenance from habit, affection, or infolence.—
The French nation is addicted to grimace. Spottel.

He had not spair’d to show his pigues
Against th’ haranguer’s politics,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of grimaces.

Air of affection:
Vice in a vizard, to avoid grimace.
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. —Granville.

GRIMALDI (Francesco), an eminent painter of
landscape and history, born at Bologna, in 1606, from
whose hands he acquired the name or title of Lognese.
After graduating in the school of Hammibal
Caracci, he completed his studies at Rome; and his
improvement was such as to attract the attention of pope
Innocent X. by whom he was employed both in the
gallery of his palace at Monte Cavallo, and in the Va-
tican. Among his numerous admirers and friends were
the princes Pamfili, the pope’s nephew, and many of the
principal nobility at Rome; Louis XIV. and cardinal
Granville.

GRIMARDI, / 

GRIM'SAY, one of the smaller western islands of
Scotland, between North Viit and Benbecula.

GRIM'NESS, /. Horror; truthfulness of visage.

GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in the
province of Pomerania; three miles north-east of
Dresden.

GRIMM'S, /. [So named in honour of J. Fred.
Car. Grimm, archbishop of Gotha.] In botany; a genus in
the order of mofles, comprehending some Linnean

GRIMMING, a mountain of Germany, supposed to be
the highest in Stiftia: sixteen miles west of Rottenmann.

GRIMM, or GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Leipzig: it contains
three churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood,
linen, thread, beer, and flannels, made in imitation of
the English: fifteen miles east-south-east of Leipzig,
and forty-two west-north-west of Dresden.

GRIMMIA, /. Horor; frightfulness of vifage.

GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg;
one mile north-west of Joachimsthal.

GRIMPELOW, a town of Poland, in the
province of Podolia; forty-five miles north-north-west of Winiata.

GRIM'SI, a river of Germany, in the circle of
Upper Saxony, which runs into the Hoth four miles north
of Coburg.

GRIM'SAY, one of the smaller western islands of
Scotland, between North Viit and Benbecula.
together and withdraw the lips, either in anger or in laughter; forty miles east of Sion.

The realm at Grimby, made an ordinance respecting the grinning to Speed, to twelve pounds. In this was also a grinning and only using their teeth. Others grinning and to frantic mirth. Madmen, we fancy, gave an ill timed birth to grinning laughter, and to frantic mirth. Prior.

To fix the teeth as in anguish. I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath; give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end. Shakespeare.

GRIN, f. The act of closing the teeth and showing them. The mules were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a grin. Addison.

He laughs at him, in's face too,—You mistake him; 'twas a humble grin, The laughing joy of courtiers and of dogs. Dryden.

GRIN, 1. [grinn, grine, Sax.] A snare; a trap. The grin shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9.

Like a bride that hasteth to his grin, Not knowing the peril. Chaucer.

GRIN, a town of Aria, in Armenia: one hundred and thirty miles north-east of Erivan.

GRINDEL, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, near the east coast of Benbecula.

To GRIND, v. a. preter. grando; part. past. grändus. [grändan, gränden, ground, Sax.] To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition. And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it fall fall, it will grind him to powder. Matt. Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we grind innominate corn into living meal? Bentley. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with Time. Slack thing, said I; Thy ncythe is dull; whet it, for shame.

No marvel, sir, it he did reply.

If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me grind it,
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. Herbert.

To rub one against another. That the stomach grinds the substances which it receives, is evident from the digestion of animals which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach. Arbuthnot. To harass; to oppress. Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them so as shall always keep them in poverty. Bacon.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain Of sudden-footings, and of grinding pain;
My throws came thicker, and my cries encrease'd. Dryden.

To GRIND, v. n. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prifon, there to grind
Among the flaves and asiles. Milton.

To be moved as in the act of grinding:
Shrinking fweats start.
And smeary foams works o'er my grinding jaws. Rowe.

GRIND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Welfphalia, and duchy of Juliers: twenty miles north-north-west of Coblenz.

GRIND, a small island near the coast of Friesland: nine miles north-north-west of Harlingen. Lat. 53° 18' N., long. 5° 36'. E. Ferro.

GRINDAL (Edmund), a learned English prelate, born at Beninghough, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, in 1519. He very early discovered a strong inclination for learning, and, after he had studied through the grammar school, was sent to Magdalen college, in the university of Cambridge. From that institution he afterwards removed to Christ's college, and thence to Pembroke-hall, where he was chosen fellow in 1538. He commenced M. A. in 1551. In 1549 he was appointed, senior proctor of the university; and during the following year was chosen lady Margaret's preacher at Cambridge. In such high estimation was he now held for his talents and learning, that when, in the year last men
tioned, an extraordinary act was kept for the entertain-
ment of King Edward's visitors, he was one of the four
benefactors selected out of the ablest scholars in the uni-
versity, to debate the questions, "Whether transubstan-
tiation could be proved by plain and manifest words of
Scripture?" and "Whether it might be collected and
confirmed by the consent of fathers for a thousand years
after Chrift?" Grindal maintained the negative on
both questions, and acquitted himself on the occasion
with great honour and applause. His learning, piety, and
virtue, recommended him to the acquaintance of
Dr. Ridley, then bishop of London, and to that of the
celebrated Martin Bucer, who entertained a great esteem
for him. In 1550 bishop Ridley appointed him a chap-
lin; and in the following year collated him to the
precentorship of St. Paul's cathedral. His next pro-
motion was to the honourable appointment of chaplain
to his majesty, which took place towards the close of
the year last-mentioned; and in 1552 he obtained a rank
in Westminster-abbey. Upon the death of King Ed-
ward, in 1553, Mr. Grindal retired into Germany, to
avoid the persecution under Queen Mary, and settled
at Strasburg, where he applied with great diligence to
the study of the German language, in order to qualify
himself to preach in the churches of that country.
While in Germany, he was very industrious in collect-
ing authentic accounts of the lives and writings of the
fathers, which the chaplain required him to conftrupe,
to understand their preseitations. Of his attention in this
manner his mind was fixed on a book of fixed statutes for Christ-church
completed before his death, which took place at Croy-
don in 1583, when he was sixty-three years of age. He
was a prelate of considerable learning, great piety,
common moderation for the age in which he lived, and
of unblamable and exemplary manners. To him the
French protestants were greatly indebted for assistance
in obtaining permission to open a church in London, ac-
cording to their own formularies and discipline; which
was the origin of the French church in Threadneedle-
street. None of his writings were published, excepting
the Sermon above-mentioned, and A Dialogue between
Custom and Truth, published in Fox's Acts and Monu-
ments, vol. ii. towards the conclusion of the ninth book.

GRINDDELWALD, a town of Switzerland, in the
province of Berne, on the right bank of the river Aar.

GRINDER, f. One that grinds; one that works in a
mill.—The instrument of grinding:
His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether stone. Sandys.
which we call the molar-teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. Bacon.

The teeth, in irony or contempt:

One, who at the sight of supper open'd wide His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. Dryden.

GRIN'DER'S ROT, f. A disease of the lungs to which fly-sh grinders are subject, from an accumulation of particles of sand mixed with iron-duff. The disorder is among themselves called by this name.

GRINDING, f. [from the verb.] The act of sharpening an edged tool by friction; the act of rubbing one thing against another. Oppression.

GRIN'DLESTONE, or GRINSTONE, f. The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened. —Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulers, and to whet their natural faculties. Hammond.

Such a light and metall'd dance Saw you never yet in France; And by the lead-men, for the nonce, That turn round like grindstones. Ben Jonson.

GRIN'DON RIGG, a village in the county of Northumberland, remarkable for a battle fought there in 1558, in which the town was defeated by the earl of Northumberland and his brother: nine miles north of Woolley.

GRIN'NER, f. One that grins.

GRIN'NING, f. [from the verb.] The act of setting the teeth as in anger; derision expressed by a grin.

GRIN'NINGLY, adv. With a grinning laugh.

GRIN'STead, or EAST-GRINSTEAD, a town in the county of Sussex, and a borough by prescription, of great antiquity, consisting of a bailiff and about thirty-five burgage-holders, who elect two members of parliament. The bailiff is the returning-officer, and is chosen by the burgage-holders, at the annual court of the lord of the borough, who is the duke of Dorset. The first return of this borough is anno Edward I. The town is pleasantly situated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, thirty miles from London, commanding a beautiful prospect every way around. The parish is one of the largest in the county; it had a large handsome church, the spire of which was destroyed by lightning in 1655: a very beautiful lofty tower was then built, but, owing to the badness of the materials and the manner of building it, on November 12, 1785, having flood just one hundred years, it fell on the body of the church, and damaged it in such a manner that the whole was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt on a smaller scale. The Lent alizes for Sufsex were long holden here; but for the greater accommodation of the county, they have for some years past been removed to Horsham, where the county gaol is situated. Here is a weekly corn-market on Thursdays; and three annual fairs, namely, April 21, July 13, and December 11; the first and last of which are large fairs for all kinds of cattle. There are also two fairs at Forest-Roe, in this parish, about three miles from the town, viz. June 25 and November 8; the latter is for cattle, pedlars' ware, &c.

At the east end of the town is a large handsome stone building, erected in the form of a square, called Sackville College, founded by James Sackville, earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. about the year 1616: he endowed it with 30s. a-year. Here twenty-four aged persons of both sexes are accommodated each with a couler, with an allowance of eight pounds per annum to each person. This college is governed by a warden and two gentlemen-attendants. There is a very neat chapel for the use of the pensioners, where the warden reads prayers every morning; and which was used for divine service while the parish-church was rebuilding. Here is a charity-school for twelve boys, founded by Robert and Edward Hayne, esqs. in 1768. The town is a great thoroughfare, being the direct post-road from London to East Bourn, Lewes, and Brightling-mstone.

GRIPE, or GRIPES, f. [Gripes, Sax.] A little ditch or trench.

To GRIPES, v. a. [Gripes, Goth. Grippen, Sax. gripen, Dut. grijen, Scot.] To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers:

He that speaks doth grieve the hearer's wist, Whilft he that hears makes fearful action

With wrinkled brows. Shakespeare

To hold hard:

He feiz'd the shining bouche with grijing hold, And rent away with cave the ling'ring gold. Dryden.

[Griper, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to seize:

You took occasion to be quickly grieved, To grieve the gen'ral way into your hands. Shakespeare

To close; to clench:

Unlucky Well'd! thy unfeeling hand,
The more thou tickleft, grijes his hand the faster. Pope

To pitch; to press; to squeeze:

A wondrous way it for this lady wroght, From lion's claws to pluck the grijed prey. Spenser

To give a pain in the bowels;

Thus full of counsel to the den he went, Grij'd all the way, and longing for a vent. Dryden.

To GRIPES, v. n. To feel the colic; to have the belly-ach.—Many people would, with reason, prefer the grijing of an hungry belly to those dihes which are a feast to others. Locke.—To pinch; to catch at money meanly.—His mean revenue, by being scattered, in the wort of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by grijing, made them less. Fel.

GRIP, f. Graft; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.—They put a barren sceptre in my grij: Shakespeare

I fell; and with my weight the helm, constrain'd, Was drawn along, which yet my grij retain'd. Dryden.

Squeeze; prehure:

'Tis true, the harden'd bread resist the grij, And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. Dryden.

Oppression; crushing power:

I take my case Out of the grij's of cruel men, and give it To a most noble judge, the king my master. Shakespeare.

Affliction; pinching distress:

Can't thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs, Fram'd for the tender offices of love, Endure the bitter grijes of smarting poverty? Otway.

An old name for a vulture:

Titius liath his lot To feed the grij that gnaws his growing heart. Tick, and Stiffm.
fafe with the hand; the act of feizing with the hand; a kind of colic; a pain in the bowels.

GRIPPLINGLY, adv. With pain in the intestines.—Clysters help, left the medicine flop in the guts, and work gripingly. Bacon.

GRIPPLE, adj. Greedy.—Tho' on his shield he grille
hold did lay. Spenser.

He gnawed his teeth, to see
Those heaps of gold with grille covetise. Spenser.

GRIFFINO, [See GRIFFIN, a kind of .colic; a pain in the bowels, gripplingly.

GRIFFIN, adj. [grap, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His grisly locks, long grown and unbound, Diforder'd hung about his shoulders round. Spenser.

In vifion thou shalt fee his grisly face, The king of terrors raging in thy race. Dryden.

GRIFFO, one of the smaller Granadillas, situated between Diamond isled and Caraico. It is uninhabited, having no fresh water.

GRIFFON, a kind of .colic; a pain in the bowels, gripplingly.

GRIFFIN, a kind of .colic; a pain in the bowels, gripplingly.

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GRIFFON, a kind of .colic; a pain in the bowels, gripplingly.
fighting men into the field: but their chief security arises from the narrow defiles and high mountains by which they are surrounded.

Of the jurisprudence, religion, &c. of the Grifons, the following narrative is given by Mr. Coxe, in his Travels in Switzerland. Throughout the three leagues the laws are the same, and are derived from the municipal customs. The courts of justice in each community are composed of the chief magistrate, who presides, and a certain number of jurors, chosen by the people: they have no regular salaries, but receive for their attendance a small sum, arising in some communities from the expenses of the process, which are defrayed by the criminal; in others from a fund allotted by the municipal authorities. Since that period, all religious concerns have been regulated with perfect cordiality. According to the general consent of the three leagues, each community, being absolute within its little territory, has the power of appointing its own particular worshipping, and the inhabitants are free to follow either the catholic or reformed persuasion. In the administration of civil affairs the league has no interference; but the deputies of the general diet may be members of either communion, as chosen by the communities which they represent. By this moderate and tolerating principle, all religious diffentions have been suppressed, and the most perfect amity subsists between the two sects.

In spiritual concerns, the catholics for the most part are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Coire. For the affairs of the reformed churches, each league is divided into a certain number of districts, the ministers whereof assemble twice every year: these assemblies are called colloquia. Each colloquium has its president, and each league a superintendant called a dean. The supreme authority in spiritual concerns is vested in the synod, which is composed of the three deans, and the clergy of each league; the synod assembles every year alternately in each of the three leagues. Candidates for holy orders are examined before the synod. The necessary qualifications for admission into the church ought to be the knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; but this rule is not strictly adhered to; many barnabites are admitted to the holy orders with either of those languages. Formerly Latin was solely used, as well in the debates of the synod as for the purpose of examining the candidates; but at present that tongue grows more and more into disuse, and German is employed in its stead.

The principal part of the mountains of the Grifons abound in metals, minerals, fossils, and mineral springs; salt is obtained from Tyrol; most of the peasants wear woollen and linen cloth of their own manufacture. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand souls; and of their subject countries, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chavannes, is one hundred thousand. The German language is chiefly made use of in the towns, and in all public acts.

GRISSEL, a woman's name.

GRIST, f. [grist, Sax.] Corn to be ground: Much grist from Cambridge to his lot did fall, And all the corn they used at scholar's hall, Millers.

Supply; provision:

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grist.

GRIST to Mill, is profit; gain.—The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings grist to the mill. Ayliffe.

GRISTLE, f. [gristle, Sax.] A cartilage; part of the body next in hardness to a bone.—See the article ANATOMY, vol. i. p. 582-584, and the correspondent engravings.—No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bone within them, but only little gristles. Bacon.—Let the apperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the oesophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary gristles of the windpipe are not made
made round, or entire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. Ray.

GRISTLINESS, f. The state or quality of being gritty. Scott.

GRISTLY, adj. Cartilaginous; made of gristle. Fins are made of gristy spokes, or rays, connected by membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like women's fans. Ray.

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its gristy rings.

GRIST, f. [Gr. 

GRISTSTONE, f. A stone consisting of sand agglutinated together. Its properties differ according to the fineness or coarseness of its grain, and the firmness of its texture. Some kinds are pounded, to convert them again into sand; others are used for building, others for grinding edge tools, and others for filtering water, commonly called filtering-stones.

GRIST, f. [Saxon.] Peace, concord, agreement.

GRIST'BREECHE, /. A breach of the peace.

GRIST'TINESS, y. Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any grittiness. Mottram.

To GRISTLE, v. a. [from grit.] To grind coarsely. Scott.

GRITT'TLY, adj. Full of hard particles; consisting of grit. —I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the gristy particles thereof. Newton.

GRITZ'GALLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland; twenty miles south-south-west of Sculber.

GRIEVES, f. Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. —In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any grittiness. Mottram.

To GRIT'TLE, v. a. [from grit.] To grind coarsely. Scott.

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GRITZ'GALLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland; twenty miles south-south-west of Sculber.

GRIEVE, f. [Saxon.] Peace, concord, agreement.

GRIEVE'S, f. A breach of the peace.

GROAN, v. n. [Griroom, Sax, grewn, Dut.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. —Men groan from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out. Job xxiv. 11.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight groaning.

GROAN, f. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness: I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And e'en from hence their dying groans receive. Dryden.

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stilled groans frequent the ball and play. Young.

Any hoarse dead found:
Such sheers of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. Shakespeare.

GROANFUL, adj. Sad; agonizing. Not used.

Adown he kept it with so puissant wret
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groanful found.

GROOT, f. [groot, Dut. groote, It.] A piece valued at four-pence. A proverbial name for a small sum.

—Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a great to her fortune. Swift.

My mother was wont
To call them woolen vallies, things created
To buy and sell with groats. Shakespeare.
I dare lay a great,
A terrant age is at leaft your lot. 
Dryden.

Groats, are oats that have the hulls taken off. Aino.

Grobe Bendonck, a town of Brabant: ten miles east of Antwerp.

Grob'ian, f. A slovenly ill-bred fellow. An old word.

Grob'ianism, f. [from grobian.] Ruffic behaviour; also melancholy. A. Noye.

Grojin, a town in the duchy of Courland: twenty-eight miles south-west of Goldingen.

Grobovopo'ole, a fort of Ruffia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: forty miles west of Ekaterinburg.

Grocer, f. [This should be written groffer, from gross, a large quantity; a grocer originally being one who deals in gross, or from grus, a fig, which their present rate seems to favour.]

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove. Garth.

Groc'ery, f. Grocer's ware, such as tea; sugar; raisins; spice. His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, grocer, and tobacco. Clarendon.

Gro'deck, a town of Poland, in the patrimony of Bielik: forty miles south-west of Bielik.

Gro'ditz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neuff: three miles and a half north-west of Ottmuhau.

Gro'dno, a town of Lithuania, in the patrimony of Wilna, situated on the river Niemen, partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, surrounded with hills. Near it is an old cattle, in which the diets formerly assembled, but now fallen to decay, only one wing of it remaining, surrounded by a deep foss, and communicating with the town by a bridge. Augustus III built another, but did not live to inhabit it. In 1675, it was enacted, that every third general diet should be held in this town, which has not been regularly observed. The Roman catholics have nine churches, those of the Greek church have two, and the Jews have a synagogue. The market-place, and the principal street which leads to the cattle, are paved; the other streets in general are mean, and the houses for the most part little better than cottages. The number of inhabitants is estimated at seven thousand, many of which are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk. A medical academy was instituted here by the late king of Poland, for students in physick and surgery, at his own expense; and which, but for the late unfortunate troubles, bid fair to become of considerable consequence to the country: sixty-four miles south-south-west of Wilna. Ferro.

Gro'ens, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: ten miles south of Cimars.


Gro'feram, Gro'gram, or Gro'ran, f. [from grora, Fr. grogrogneus, Low Lat. Hunga.] Still woven with large stripes; a rougher - Natolia affords great store of chamelots and grooms, sandsys. Certes they're nearly cloth'd; I of this mind am, Your only wearing is your groseram. Donne.

Gro'hnde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenburg, on the Wefer, where a toll is paid. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a bloody battle fought here in 1421: nine miles south of Hameln.

Gro'in, f. [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh:

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;

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Passed through and pierced his groin; the deadly wound,
Calt from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. Dryden.

Groin, f. In architecture, an angle made by the interfeccion of two arches. It is of two kinds; regular, and irregular: viz. Regular, when both the arches have the same diameter; irregular, when one arch is a semicircle, and the other a semi-elliptic. Groins are chiefly used in forming arched roofs, when two or more arched vaults intersect with another; as in the roofs of churches, and in cells, wine-vaults, &c. See Architecture, vol. ii. p. 112, and the correspondent Engraving.

Gro'in'ard, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the county of Kofa: six miles south-west of Udghil Head.

Gro'll, a town of the Dutch States, or kingdom of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, strongly fortified, situated on the river Spinyle, whose waters fill the ditches round the fortifications. At the commencement of the revolt, it adhered firmly to the king of Spain. In 1593, the prince of Orange besieged it, but was compelled to retire by general Mondrong, who arrived with some troops to relieve the place; it was, however, taken four years after, when the Spanish army was engaged in Picardy. The marquis of Spinola took it from the Dutch in 1625, who laid siege to it again in 1627, under the conduct of prince Frederic Henry of Nassau. Lambert Vereycken, who commanded the attack, who was advancing to his assistance, had been twice repulsed. William, the natural son of Maurice, prince of Orange, and admiral of Holland, was killed at this siege. The important situation of the place, in the vicinage of Westphalia and the bishopric of Munster, induced the bishop of the latter, allied with the troops of France, to besiege it, in 1672; but the Hollanders retook it a short time after: nineteen miles east of Zutphen, and nineteen south-west of Oldenfeel. Lat. 52° 8' N. Long. 24° 80' E. Ferro.

Gro'mi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: 112 miles north of Balaganko.

Gro'ming, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Storia, belonging to the archbishopric of Salzburg: twenty-five miles east of Rottenmanns, and forty west-north-west of Judenburg.

Gro'mwell, f. In botany; the gromill or graym, see Lythospermum.

Gro'n, f. [from the Sax.] A fanny place; a kind of bog. Obolea. Phillips.

Gro'na', a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: twenty-five miles north-west of Munster.

Gro'nenbach, or Grunenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abbey of Kempen: thirteen miles north-north-west of Kempen.

Gro'nes, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Jersey: six miles north-west of St. Aubin.

Gro'nesse Castle, a fort of the island of Jersey: four miles north-west of St. Helier.

Gro'ney, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea: the progress of the two factions, called Schyrings and Velcoopers;
Vet-coopers; but this rather increased than diminished the disorders. The inhabitants called in Edfar d count of Easter, and put themselves under his protection, but, in the year 1593, rebelled against him; who, in 1595, renounced all his rights to the duke of Guelders. In 1596, it was ceded to the emperor Charles V. from whom it passed to the house of Austria. It followed the example of the other provinces in throwing off the yoke of Spain, and, in 1594, was incorporated into the States General. It now holds the seventh rank in the kingdom under Louis Bonaparte.

Groningen, a city, and capital of the state of Groningen; large, rich, strong, well populated, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private. Its figure is nearly round, encompassed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, besides many bastions and other fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ships enter with great ease by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones, about three leagues from the sea. It is watered by the river IJmen, which runs through it to the sea northward; the Dunfer runs eastward from it into the river Ems. This city has often suffered from the effects of war; in the year 1503, Albrect von Saxony laid siege to it, but being wounded, he was obliged to retire, and died a short time after at Embden; and peace was concluded by the mediation of the bishop of Utrecht; not long after, the inhabitants of Groningen broke the peace, and feized on Damme; Edfar d comte of Easter, reinforced by some troops of the bishop of Munster and Utrecht and of the duke of Brunswick, came to an engagement with them, and put them to the rout, with the loss of a thousand citizens and a thousand soldiers. Edfar d then attacked the city of Groningen, which surrendered, in 1595, after a long siege, and built a citadel to keep the citizens in awe, which was pulled down in 1544. The Spaniards rebuilt one of the towers of the citadel, which was not long afterwards destroyed by the inhabitants who destroyed their works after the peace of Ghent. In 1596, the citizens, being desirous of preserving their privileges, called in the emperor Charles V., to whom they submitted. At the commencement of the revolt they would not receive a garrison, nor enter into the famous Union of Utrecht, which is the reason why the province was not included in the Union of the United States. In 1575, Groningen adhered to the union, and took the oath of fidelity. George de Lalain, comte de Rennebourg, took it, by stratagem, on the 10th of June, 1579, for the king of Spain, and compelled colonel Schenck, who attempted to retake it in the following year, to raise the siege; but, in 1599, prince Maurice retook it, the 24th of July, 1599, in the presence of two thousand men; in 1602, the musketeers of the revolution were connived at, and that William, coun-german to prince Maurice, should be governor under the authority of the States. The bishop of Munster and elector of Cologne laid siege to it in 1574, with an army of twenty thousand men; but the besieged were reinforced by the United States. In 1578, of Augut, by the brave resistance of general Charles Robenhaut, the governor, who commanded a garrison of two thousand men; the citizens and the students sig- nalized themselves also very much in its defence. Groningen is by some said to take its name from Grunnius, a commander of the Gauls; but by others, with more probability, from the excellent green pastures by which it is every way surrounded. An university was es- tablished here in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries; Ubbo Emminius, the celebrated his- toriographer of Easter, was the first rector. Groningen was anciently a free and imperial city; in 1599, it was reduced into a bishric by Pope Paul IV.; in the reign of Philip II. of Spain, but had only three bishops before the revolu- tion and confquent dilolution. It is eighty-one miles west of Bremen. Lat. 53° 11' N., Lon. 23° 54' E.

Groningenmark, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Glems; thirty-six miles south of Raffau, and seven north-north-west of Stuttgart.

Gronna, f. In old writings, a pit, a bog, a quag-
with distinction by Cofnio grand duke of Tuscany, who appointed him to a professorship at Pifa. After an abode there for two years, he returned to Deventer, and resided on an invitation in 1679 to occupy the chair of Greek and history in the university of Leyden, he accepted it, and thereupon made that city his residence, notwithstanding several offers from other places. In 1701 he was nominated geographer to the university. He pulled a life of learned labour, and died in 1716. He wrote an extensive history of antiquities, Polybius, Tacitus, Servius the tragedian, Pompon, Mela, A. Gelius, Cicero, Ammianus Marcellinus, Haprastructure, the Greek geographers, Q. Curtius, Suetonius, Phaedrus, Arrian, Minut, Felix, Firmicus Maternus, and Horace, and also wrote notes upon some other authors, and dissertations on various subjects of antiquity. He published a Thesaurus Antiquitatum Graecorum, 13 vols. folio; and a Latin version of Agogini on ancient Gems. He also composed several pieces in controversy, Oration, &c. 


Gronsfeld, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, situated in a county of the same name: four miles south-east of Maerlic. 

GROOM, f. (groom, Dutch.) A boy; a writer; a servant.—In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whose life is known to have been spent in turning of David's Psalms into verse. 

Grope, v. a. To search by feeling in the dark; to feel where one is, without being able to see.—How vigilant to grope, and their noses no more, but see my way. Arbuthnot. 

To grope, v. a. To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.—How vigilant to grope men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. Hayward.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant The bottom of the pan to grope. Swift.
tionary of the Vulgar Tongue. 3. A Provincial Dictionary. 4. A volume of humorous essays entitled, The Grumbler. 5. A collection of anecdotes and poetical pieces, called The Grub. 6. A Treatise on the Customs and Manners of the People of Bengal; which country the author had visited in the army, in the earlier part of his life. His valuable work on the Antiquities of Ireland, in 4 vols., was edited by Mr. Ledwich, and published in 1794. His Antiquities of England and Wales, of Scotland, and Ireland, are therefore comprised in 10 vols.

GRO'LEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty-eight miles south of Goldingen.

GROSLEY (Peter John), son of an advocate at Troyes, where he was born in 1718. He was brought up to the bar and became an advocate in parliament, but his taste led him to general literature and foreign researches. He twice visited Italy and England, and once Holland; he also made annual visits to the capital, where he was received in the best societies. He was an enemy to refraining, and loved to speak freely. His fortune, originally decent, was increased by a spirit of economy, which, however, did not prevent him from performing generous actions. He presented to his native city several marble busts of eminent men born there, which were placed in the Hotel-de-Ville. He died at Troyes in 1785. His principal works are: 1. Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire du Droit Français, 1752, much esteemed for the solidity of its erudition. 2. Vie des Frères Pitton, 1756, an interesting account of these friends of letters. 3. Observations de deux Gentilhommes Suédois fur l'Indie, 4 vols. 1750. 4. Landres, 3 vols. 1750. containing observations made in his visits to England. 5. Élais Historiques fur la Champagne. 6. Ephemerides Troyennes. 7. A great number of Letters, controversial pieces, Etudes, &c. published in the Journal Encyclopédique, from 1771 to 1783. He had also a share in the Mémoires Académiques de France.

GROSÔN, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poligny; one league south-west of Arbois, and one north of Poligny.

GROSÔNE, a town of the island of Corsica: three miles south of Bastia.

GROSS, adj. [Graes, Fr. grôf, Ital. grasso, Lat.] Thick; bulky.

GROS-SA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles south of Magdeburg.

GROS-SA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles south of Magdeburg. Gros, adj. In the ancient feudal law, a villein in gross, or such a servile person as was not appurtenant to the host, or marœ, nor to go along with the tenure as appurtenant to it; but was like the other personal goods and chattels of his lord, at his lord's pleasure and disposal: so also advowson in gross differs from advowson appurtenant, being distinct from the manor. Can. Ltt. 120.

GROSS-SAL'ZE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg. Here are considerable salt-works: twelve miles south of Magdeburg.

GROSSO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg: ten miles south-west of Heilbronn, and thirteen north-north-east of Stuttgart.

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Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony. Amber is found near it; four miles south-west of Schmiedeburg.

GROSSZIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau; nine miles south-west of Dessau, and nine south-west of Bernburg.

GROSENVEN, [grest venr, Fr. a great hunter.] A surname.

GROT, L. [groette, Fr. grotte, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely grot,
That meet to work that evil, thought. Prior.

GROTIANUS, Hugo), one of the most illustrious names in modern literature, born at Delft, April 10, 1583. His father John de Grot (the proper family name) was a respectable citizen of Delft, of which he was a citizen and burgomaster, and a like wise curator of the university of Leyden. His mother was of one of the first families in the country. Hugo from his childhood gave proofs of wonderful quickness of parts; and it is affirmed that at eight years of age he composed Latin elegies and vers. His memory was prodigious, his judgment solid, and his application indefatigable. In his twelfth year he was sent to Leyden, where he was under the care of Francis Juius. The celebrated Joseph Scaliger, then almost at the head of literature, was so much struck with the abilities of young Grotius, that he generously undertook to direct him in his studies. At the age of fourteen he maintained public theses in mathematics, and which was received with great admiration by the most eminent scholars of the age, Pontanus, Meursius, Barlaeus, Duafa, Heinius, mentioned him as a prodigy, and foretold his future distinction in the republic of letters. A proof of the depth and compass of his reading at this early period, was given by his edition of a difficult and obscure author, Martianus Capella, which he translated at the age of fourteen. His studies were agreeably and usefully interrupted in 1598, by a journey to France in the company of the ambassador-extraordinary of the States, who was the excellent Barneveldt. He was introduced to Henry IV. who gave him a gracious reception. He took the degree of doctor of civil law in France, and during a residence of a year, received many attentions from men of rank and learning.

In 1599, Grotius, who was destined to the bar, pleaded his first case at Delft. Soon after, he published his Capella, which he disfigured before he went to France, and which was received with great admiration by the learned. This was followed by a Latin translation of a tractate by Stevinus, containing directions for finding a ship's place at sea; a task which proved his acquaintance with the principles of mechanics and navigation. An edition of the Phenomena of Aratus, which he published in 1609, with annotations of the Greek text, and a number of learned remarks, obtained the highest praise for its deep erudition from Scaliger, De Thou, and Lipsius. In the mean time he relaxed from severer studies by the cultivation of Latin poetry, in which he gained the reputation of a master. He did not confine himself to short and occasional pieces, but composed tragedies on sacred subjects. In 1608, he married Mary Reigerst, a lady descended from one of the best families in Zealand, and whose father had been burgomaster of Delft. In the following year he published an elaborate work, entitled Mare Liberum, afferting the right of the Dutch to trade to the East Indies, in opposition to the
The place of his confinement was the fortress of Louv-
frain, near Gorkum, in South Holland. His wife nobly
refused to accept of the proposal, and for her sake was
allowed to remain in close custody by the commandant,
who desired to inform the commandant's wife of the cer-
munity. The happy escape was effected on March 22, 1621.
His heroic wife in the mean time kept up a belief that he
was confined to his bed by illness, till, learning his safety, she
conceded the deed. She was detained in close custody by
the enraged commandant, till a petition which he pre-
vented to the States-General procured her discharge.

The embassy which Grotius chose was France. The
ambassador of that country at the Hague, Du Maurier,
had been closely connected with him, and had interfered
with vigour in favour of Barneveldt and the rest of the
party. He furnished Grotius with letters of recommenda-
tion, which besides received assurances of the royal pro-
duction from the president Jeannin. He arrived in Paris,
and was received with much friendship by some leading men. He was followed, however, by the
hated of his countrymen, who, by the medium of their
ambassadors,
ambassadors, spread all sorts of calumnies against him, which he generously repaid by speaking of his country with the attachment of a zealous citizen. He was more hurt by a report which they raised of his intention to forfeit his pardon of the States. This he publicly contradicted; observing that it was not likely he should so contumeliously receive new favours from him, if he refused to do while in prison. He experienced the bigotry of the French Calvinists, who refused to admit him to communion unless he renounce the tenets of Arminianism; on which account he had divine service performed at his own house. These cauuses of chagrin were compensated by the marks of respect which he continually received from Grotius, and epigrams were written upon the thought that Holland had now made amends to France for the injury of robbing her of the great Scaliger. It was some time before Grotius could obtain from the court that particular assistance which was necessary to enable him to maintain his family in Paris. At length, in March 1622, he was presented to the king, who received him very graciously, and settled upon him a pension of three thousand livres.

After a year's residence in Paris he was de فهي of a country retreat, and accepted an offer from the president de Melmes to occupy his seat of Balagni, near Sénlis. There, in 1623, he began his celebrated work De Jure Belli et Pacis, which was finished in 1625. As the princes and magistrates of France were not only as her servant, but as a man so high in the respect of her character and talents, he declared him counsellor to the young queen of Sweden, Christine, and her ambas-

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general, who, in December 1631, had issued an ordnance for his apprehension, which was disregarded, repeating it in the March following with the promise of a reward, he found himself in a dangerous situation. He therefore left Holland, and proceeded to Hamburgh, where he paifted about two years. Though his circumstances were not inimical, he had no confidence while in prison. He experienced the bigotry of the French Calvinists, who refused to admit him to communion unless he renounced the tenets of Arminianism; on which account he had divine service performed at his own house. These causes of chagrin were compensated by the marks of respect which he continually received from Grotius, and epigrams were written upon the thought that Holland had now made amends to France for the injury of robbing her of the great Scaliger. It was some time before Grotius could obtain from the court that particular assistance which was necessary to enable him to maintain his family in Paris. At length, in March 1622, he was presented to the king, who received him very graciously, and settled upon him a pension of three thousand livres.

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ment; but finding that he obtained nothing but compliments, he grew impatient, and requested permission to retire. Christina seemed to wish to keep him at her court in quality of counsellor of state, and proposed to send for his wife and family; but he declined, on account of the rigour of the climate and his own declining health. Wearied out with delay, he at length set out without a passport, and went to a sea-port town in order to embark for Lubeck. The queen, informed of his departure, sent to desire another interview with him; which he exacted amicably, and which was the last he had with a considerable fortune money, and a casket of plate. A vessel was also provided for his conveyance, on board of which he embarked on August 12. He met with a violent storm, which obliged him to go on shore not far from Danzig. He set out for Lubeck in an open wagon, exposed to the wind and rain, and arrived at Rostock greatly indisposed. A physician who was called in soon declared him to be in danger, upon which Grotius requested the presence of a clergyman. The Lutheran minister, John Quisfohr, who attended on this occasion, has given a plain narrative of the last hours of this great man, which bears all the marks of fidelity, and serves to confute the many idle and calumnious reports raised on the subject. He expired at midnight, on the 16th of August in the thirty-third year of his age. A number of his relatives and friends fent to desire another interview with him. His remains were interred in Delft, in the family tomb. Grotius had three sons and three daughters; of whom the sons and one daughter, with their mother, survived him.

Few writers have distinguished themselves in more branches of literature than Grotius. His excellence in Latin poetry has already been mentioned. It consisted not only in great facility of versification and arête of his pieces, but also in strong and manly original sentience, his Latin form was read all over Europe, was translated into all its languages, and even into some of those of the East; and still, in our schools and universities, is used both for its matter and language, in the instruction of youth on this important topic. He gave an edition, with notes, of Lucretius's Pharsalia, in 1614, and of Tacitus, in 1620. These were authors perfectly congenial to him; and he has frequently hit off their genius and style in difficult passages, in a manner of which a mere verbal critic, however learned, would never have been capable. His Latin letters compose a considerable part of his works. Some are critical, but most are upon matters of business, which he treats with extraordinary facility in a dead language.

Of the surviving sons of Grotius, the elder, CORNELIUS, and the youngest, DIDERICUS, followed the profession of arms. The second, PETER, was bred to the law, and became penurious of Amsterdamm and deputy of the States-general. His brother, WILLIAM, was a civilian and a man of learning, and was the correspondent and confidant of Grotius during his whole life.

GROTON, a township of the American States, in Caledonia county, Vermont, situated westward of and adjoining to Ryegate township, on Connecticut river, nine miles north-west of Bennington, and contains, by the census, 1,390 inhabitants.

GROTON, a township of the American States, in New-London county, Connecticut, having Fisher's Island Sound on the southward, and Thames river on the west; which separates it from New-London, to which it formerly belonged. It was incorporated in 1705, and consists of two parishes, containing 3966 inhabitants. In 1735, there were in this town forty-four of whom could read, and seventeen were church members.

GROTON, a township of the American States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; thirty-five miles north-west of Boston, and contains, by the census, 1,830 inhabitants.

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GROTTAGLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; nine miles east of Tarento.

GROTTA MENNARD'A, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra; twelve miles east-south-east of Benevento.

GROTTA SPAL'DA, a town of Italy, in the province of Tarento. It is situated on the sea coast, and contains, by the census, 500 inhabitants.

GROTTA ST. LO'RIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; twelve miles west of Manfredonia.

GROTTAG, or GROTTA, a town of Silezia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Neisse, and on the river Oder. In 1435, this town was destroyed by Wladislaus duke of Poland, and the town was again destroyed by William duke of Trespo. In 1449, 1450, and 1551, it was destroyed by fire, and in the year 1633 and 1642 it was pillaged. Fourteen miles north of Neisse, Lat. 52° 43'. Long. 15° 19'. E. Ferro.

GROTTA, f. [grotta, Fr. grotte, Ital.] A cavern or cave made for roosters. — It is not used properly of a dark hollow cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool grottos run,
The bow's of kings, to shade them from the sun. Dryd.
GROTTOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: four miles south-west of Matera.

GROV'A, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast: ten miles north-west of Cape Palmas.

GROVE, Henry, a learned English non-conformist divine, born at Taunton in Somersetshire, in 1683. Upon his being sent to the grammar-school, his quickness of apprehension and love of literature enabled him to make so rapid a progress in classical learning, that at the age of fourteen he was judged sufficiently prepared for entering on academical studies. His acquaintance with the classics was continued through life, and his relish for them increased as his judgment and knowledge of mankind improved: the Latin poets, philosophers, and historians, and the Greek moralists, being ever his delightful companions. Mr. Grove went through a course of academical learning under the revered Mr. Warren of Taunton, whom in 1706 he succeeded, upon his decease, in the matter of that fermentary, which he maintained during the rest of his life. As a writer, Mr. Grove not only with great clearness represented the Scripture notion of faith, and rescued it from entusiastic or contradictory interpretations; but has shown in an able manner the reasons why the writers of the New Testament often speak of faith as a most essential part of religion. He fell a victim to the attack of a fever in January 1723-4, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. In 1740, were published Mr. Grove's Poetical Works, in 4 vols. 8vo.—in 1742, two additional volumes of his Sermons;—in 1742, A Collection of all his controversial pieces, with the addition of some Sermons, Charges at Ordinations, &c. in 4 vols. 8vo.—and, in 1749, his System of Moral Philosophy, in 2 vols. 8vo. with additions by the editor; a work still held in considerabe estimation.

GROVE POINT, the point which forms the north side of the mouth of Saffira's river, in Chesapeake bay, in North America: five miles south-west of Turkey Point.

To GROVEL, v. n. [gro'dle, Irish, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from ground ed.] To creep low on the ground. Upon thy belly groveling thou shalt go. Milton.

What see'lt thou there? king Henry's diadem, Inchas'd with all the honours of the world! If fo, gaze on, and grovel on thy face, Until thy head be circled with the same. Shakespeare.

To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation. Several thoughts may be natural which are lowland and groveling. Addison.

I must disclaim whate'er he can express; His groveling lance will fow my passion leas. Dryden.

GROVE'S CREEK, a creek of the American States, in Tennesee, seven miles from King's Spring, and two from the foot of Cumberland Mountain.

GROVELLER, f. A person of a grovelling disposition. The man of a towering ambition, or a well-regulated taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the grovelers. Shenstone.

GROUND, f. [grond, Sax. groth, Dan.] The earth, considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mafs of terrene matter is never called the ground. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into ground and water, but into earth, or land, and water; again, we never say under earth, but under ground.—Israel shall go on dry ground through the sea. Exod. xiv. 16.

Man to till the ground
None was, and from the earth a drowsy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground. Milton.

The earth as distinguished from air or water.—I have made man and built upon the ground. Jerem. 12.

To late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, tossing from the ground. Dryden.

Land; country:
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds. Haldibas.

Region; territory:
On heavenly ground they stood, and from the shore
They view'd the vast immensurate abys. Milton.

Estate; possession:
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's grounds:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. Dryden.

Land occupied:
The rains o'erflow'd my ground,
And my poor Flinders's mare was drown'd. Prior.

The floor or level of the place. Wherefore should I
Faint thee to the ground? 2 Sam. ii. 22.

—Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake descends under ground, through many great holes at the bottom. Brown.—Dregs; lees; faces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors. Plural only. Some infusion having had particular succes in sweeping gangrenes, from the use of the grounds of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. Shirp.—The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. We fee the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his grounds with darksome colours. Hackw. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable ground. Pope.

Then, wroght into the soul, let virtues shine; The ground eternal, as the work divine. Young.

The plain song; the tune on which defcarasts are raised:
Get a prayer-book in your hand, And stand between two churchmen, good my lord; For on that ground I'll build a holy defcent. Shakespeare.

First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest: Though jealousy of state th' invention found, Yet love refrinds'd upon a former ground; That way the tyrant had referv'd to fly, Pursuing hate, now ferv'd to bring two lovers nigh. Dryd. The first principles of knowledge. After evening repafts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion, and the story of Scripture. Milton.

Here flatemen, or of them they which can read, May of their occupation find the grounds. Donne.

The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.—Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. Reason.

Thou could'st not have discern'd Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake, No ground of enmity between us known. Milton.

The field or place of action; Here was thy end decreed, when these men rode; And even with theirs this act thy death did bring, Or happen'd at the least upon this ground. Daniel.
The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire: Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground, Whil'st our's with easy victory were crown'd, Dryden.
The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.—Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to seize another get ground upon them, and override them in the pursuit of glory, Speckter.
Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on, And gathers ground upon us every moment. Addison.
The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.—Whatever ground we may have got upon our enemies, we have got none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. Atterbury.
Had I thou sway'd as kings should do, Giving no ground unto the house of York, They never then had sprung, Shakespeare.
State of progress or recession.—I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more ground in other places. Temple.
The folly to fact a thing off: Like bright metal on a fullen ground, My reformation glittering o'er my fault, Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes, Than that which hath no fool to set it off, Shakespeare.
To ground, v. a. To fix on the ground. To found. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. To fix on the ground. To sound;—To fix on the ground. To sound. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. To give a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the ground-plates, breast-funnings, and beams. Mortimer.
GROUND-PILOT, n. The ground on which any building is placed: A ground-plot square five hives of bees contains; Emblem of industry and virtuous gains. Harte.
The iconography of a building.
GROUND-PLUMBING, n. With angles, the method of finding the depth of the water with a line and plummet.
GROUND-RATAN', n. in botany. See Rhapis.
GROUND-RENT, n. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground:
The site was neither granted him, nor given; 't was nature's, and the ground-rent due to Heav'n. Harte.
GROUND-ROOM, n. A room on the level with the ground.—I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a ground-room; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. Tatler.
GROUND-TACKLE, n. A sea term; the tackle necessary to secure a ship at anchor.
GROUND-TIMBERS, n. In a ship; the timbers which lie on the keel.
GROUND-TOW, n. The coarser kind of tow that comes from hemp or flax after it has passed the hatchel.
GROUND-AGE, n. A custom or tribute paid for the standing of a ship in a port.
GROUNDLY, adv. Upon firm principles. He hath given the first hint of speaking groundedly, and to the purpose, upon this subject, Glanville.
GROUNDLESS, adj. Void of reason; wanting ground.—We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as groundless, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. Atterbury.
But when vain doubt and groundless fear Do that dear foolish becom fear. Prior.
GROUNDLESSLY, adv. Without reason; without cause; without just reason.—Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have groundlessly ascrib'd the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. Boyle.
GROUNDLESSNESS, n. Want of just reason.—He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falsehood and groundless errors of his calumni. Tillotson.
GROUNDLING, n. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; hence one of the low vulgar. It offends the heart by being too refined a polly-pitted fellow a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. Shakespeare.
GROUNDLY, adv. Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. Not in use.—A man, groundly learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epigrams to draw other men's works, for his own memory into shorter room. Aiton.
GROUNDSEL, or GROUNDSEL, n. [ground and tile, the brows, Sax. perhaps from jelle, Lat.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.—The rab¬bet on the groundsel is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freer fall off. Moxon.
GROUNDSEL, n. in botany. See Senecio.
GROUNDSEL-TREE, n. See Echinus.
GROUNDWORK,
GROUNDFiARK, sfi. The ground; the first fame
i.eum; the first part of the whole; that to which the
rest is additional.
A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know:
*Dryden.*
The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.
The main skill and groundwork will be to temper them
such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity,
as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*
—First principle; original reason.—The moral is the
first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his
information. *Dryden.*
GROUP, sfi. [gruppo, Fr. groupe, Ital.] A crowd; a
clutter; a huddle; a number thronged together.—In a
picture, besides the principal figures which compose it,
there are less groups or knots of figures disposed at pro-
per distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to
carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dry-
den.*
You should try your gravning tools
*Swift.*
To GROUP, v. t. To put into a crowd; to huddle
together.—The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing
of, as the painters term it, in grouping; such a multitude
of different objects, preserving all the justice and con-
formity of style and colouring. *Prior.*
GROUPADE, sfi. In the manege, a leap higher than
an ordinary covert.
GROUP'S ISLANDS, two chutters of islands in
the South Pacific Ocean, extending for the space of
nine leagues. The two largest are separated by a strait
about four hundred fathoms wide, and each surrounded
by a number of small ones, as it were chained together
by rocks under water, and placed in all sorts of direc-
tions; they are all covered with coca-trees. The
inhabitants are well-proportioned, almost naked, and
painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-
work. *W. Greenwich.*
These islands were probably discovered by Rog-
gewin, L�. 117. 58. to 18. 6. S. 1011.142.45.10142.
GROUPSE, sfi. The red and black heath-game, for
preserving of which, no heath, furze, or fern, shall be
burnt on any heaths, moors, or other wastes, between
the 2d of February and 24th of June. 4 & 5 Will. & Mary,
c. 23. For the preservation, see the article Game,
for the natural history, see Te-
*ronto,* with the corresponding engraving.
The 'quires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for groups.
*Swift.*
GROUT, sfi. [grout, Sax.] In Scotland they call it
grout. Coarse meal; pollard; groats.
GROUP, sfi. [grouper, Dut.] To vegetate; to have ve-
getable motion; to increase by vegetation.—He caueth
the grafs to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service
of man. *Dryden.*
—To be produced by vegetation:
In colder regions men compose
Poison with art, but here it grows. *Waller.*
GROW, v. n. preter, grew; part. pass. grown.
A sea term.—Mariners are used to the tum-
bling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the
sea is never so little
—A good man's fortune may grow out at heels.
*Shakesp.*
By degrees the vain deluded elf
Grow out of humour with his former fel-
*Harte.*
To proceed as from a cause or reason.—Take heed now
that ye fail not to do this: why should damage grow
to the hurt of the king? *S. Wh. 42.*
—To be changed from one state
to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.
A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. *Shakesp.*
Grow of the prince, to the prince.
Verfe, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long
studied and practis'd, that they are grown into a habit,
and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*
—To come forward; to gather ground.—Some seeing the end of their
government nigh, and troublous practice growing up,
which may work trouble to the next governor, will not
attempt redress. *Spenser.*
—To advance to any stage.—They doubted where-
unto this would grow. *Aid. v. 24.*
To ripen'd manhood he shall grow.
The greedy sailor shall the feas forego. *Dry-
den.*
To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.
—Veufe, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long
studied and practis'd, that they are grown into a habit,
and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*
—To improve; to make progres.—Grow in grace, and in the know-
ledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Chrift, 2 Pet. III.
—To advance to any state.—They doubted where-
unto this would grow. *Aid. v. 24.*
But when to ripen'd manhood he shall grow.
The greedy sailor shall the feas forego. *Dry-
den.*
To proceed as from a cause or reason.—Take heed now
that ye fail not to do this: why should damage grow
to the hurt of the king? *S. Wh. 42.*
—To be changed from one state
to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.
A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. *Shakesp.*
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to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.
A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. *Shakesp.*
By degrees the vain deluded elf
Grow out of humour with his former fel-
*Harte.*
GROWLING, f. [from the verb.] The act of snarling; the noise of wild beasts' anger.

GROWME, f. An engine to stretch woolen cloth after it is woven. See the ancient flat. 43 Edw. III. c. 10. See Grow, or part. of grow. Advanced in growth. Covered or filled by the growth of anything. —I went by the field of the fruitful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. Proverbs.

GROWTH, /. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation. —To arrive at full growth or stature.—I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a great woman, that would become big enough for one of our little girls. Locke.

GROWTH, /. A vice, and has grown—Locke.

GROWTH, /. The part. past. of grow. [from the s. v. grow.] Enlarges hourly, prevailing on the pulp. Philips.

Grow, f. A small worm, the larva of the insect tribes. See Entomology, vol. vi. p. 834-845. —There is a difference between a grub and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a grub. Shakespeare.
He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;  
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:  
Grudge their life from whence his own began. —Dryden.

To give or take unwillingly:  
Let me at least a funeral marriage crave,  
Nor grudge my cold embrases in the grave. —Dryden.

To GRUDGE, v. n. To murmur; to repine. —They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idly maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty fasting the fame should grudge or complain of injustice. —Hooker. —To be unwilling; to be reluctant. —Many times they go with as great grudge to serve in his majesty's ships, as if to be slaves in the galleys. —Raleigh.

GRUDGE, f. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; reluctance; unwillingness, envy at the prosperity of others; a secret with or desire; none remains of a dislike. —Dryden.

GRUDGEING, adv. Unwillingly, malignantly; reluctantly. —Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board; then to be sure they never fail'd their lord; the reft was form, and bare attendance paid; then drank and eat, and grudgingly obey'd. —Dryden.

GRUDGER, /. One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented person. —To murmur with discontent. —Grumbling, the act of murmuring; a hoarse murmuring kind of noise; an indirect discovery of discontent. —I have serv'd Without or grudge or grumblings. —Shakespeare.

GRUME, /. Grumus, Sour; sullenly, morosely. —GRUM'LY, adv. Sullenly; morosely. —GRUMMEL-SEED, /. The seeds of gromwell: a thick viscid confluence of a fluid; as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. —Quincy.

GRUMBLE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Lovegrave; a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire; four miles south of Bruchsal.

GRUM'BACH (Unter), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, with a medicinal spring; three miles south-west of Bruchsal.

GRUM'BACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and country of Rhingrave; twenty-five miles north of Deux Ponts, and north-west of Lauterbeck.

GRUM'BACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal four miles north-east of Weifenfels, in Thuringia.

GRUB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiffen; two miles south of Wildorf.

To GRUMBLE, v. n. —To murmur with discontent. —Thou grumbling thunder, join thy voice. —Motteux.

GRUFF, adj. [from the grumble.] Sour; irritable. —To growl; to gnarl; —GRUFFLY, adv. Harshly; gruffly; roughly; —GRUFFNESS, /. Ruggenes of men; harshness of look or voice. —G R U 4.5

Around the fiend in hideous order, sat  
Foul bawling infancy and bold debate,  
Gruff discontent, through ignorance milled. —Garth.

All sheath'd in arms, and gruffly look'd the god. —Dryden.

GRULL'ENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia; four miles south of Sangerhausen.

GRUM, adj. [contracted from grumble.] Sour; irritable. —A low word. —Nic looked four and grum, and would not open his mouth. —Arbuthnot.

GRUMMED, p. p. —To murmur; to repine. —Grummed, grommed, grum. —From grommen, grummelcn. —Dryden.

GRUM'MELING, /. The act of murmuring; a hoarse murmuring kind of noise; an indirect discovery of discontent.

GRUM'BLER, /. One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented person. —I have serv'd Without or grudge or grumblings. —Shakespeare.

GRUM'MEL-SEED, /. The seeds of gromwell: a thick viscid confluence of a fluid; as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. —Quincy.

GRUMM'TUM, now Armcnto, an inland town of Lucania, on the river Aciris. —L'Avare, not using half his store, —GRUM'BLING, adv. Unwillingly, malignantly; reluctantly.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,  
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;  
The grumble of the wind in the lion's face, —L'Ejkrange.

That gathers black upon the frowning sky.  
And grumbles upon the frowning sky.  
Grumbles in the wind. —Rowe.

GRUMB'LER, f. One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented person. —Grumble, the act of murmuring; a hoarse murmuring kind of noise; an indirect discovery of discontent: Their cakes of grummelsseed they did preferre, And pailes of milke in sacrifice to her. —W. Browne.

GRUM'MEH-SEED, /. The seeds of gromwell: a thick viscid confluence of a fluid; as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. —Quincy.
of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, three miles south-south-west of Neufie.

GRUNAU', a town of Silefia, in the principality of Nefle; three miles south-east of Gieflen, and twenty-eight miles north-west of Fulda.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Helfe; three miles north-north-east of Mollen.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Nuremburg; six miles north-north-east of Cuftran.

GRUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg; twenty miles north-north-west of Cuftran.

GRUNDELSEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Storia; two miles north-east of New Austie.

GRUNDLACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, three miles south of Erlang, in the territory of Nuremberg.

GRUNDLACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg; six miles north of Nuremberg, and four south of Erlang.

GRUNE (Grand), a rock in the English Channel, near the south coast of the island of Jersey, about half a league south-west from Noirmont Point.

GRUNEBURG, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. It contains forty Glogau.

GRUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Nuremburg; six miles north-west of Freystadt, and twenty-four north-west of Gros Glogau.

GRUNDBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen. It has two churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists; twenty-two miles north-north-west of Spire, and twenty-eight miles north of Mentz. Lat. 49. 32. N. Lon. 52. 47. E. Ferro.

GRUT, f. The noise of a hog; From hence were heard the grunts of bristled boars, and groans of bears, and herds of howling wolves.

GRUTLING, f. The common noise of a pig.

GRUTLING, f. A pig. A genus of fish; see Anthias.

GRUS, f. The Crane, one of the new constellations in the southern hemisphere; containing, according to Mr. Sharp's catalogue, thirteen stars.

GRUS, f. The Gruts, a kind of fish, [corrupted for the sake of rhyme.] GRUTING, f. The common noise of a pig.

GRUTCH, f. Malice; ill-will.

Hudpuras.

GRUTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen. It has three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists; twenty-two miles north-north-west of Spire, and twenty-eight miles north of Mentz. Lat. 49. 32. N. Lon. 52. 47. E. Ferro.

GRUTER, John, Latin Janus Gruterus), GRUTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen. It has three miles south-east of Medman.

GRuter (John, Latin Janus Gruterus), an eminent critic, the son of a burgomaster of Antwerp, who, in the troubles of his country, took refuge in England. He married an English woman, and returned to Antwerp when the United States had taken possession of it. He was born in 1560, and in his seventeenth year accompanied his parents back to England. He received his first education under his mother, who was mistress of various languages. He studied for some years in the university of Cambridge, and then was sent to Leyden, for the study of jurisprudence; but although he took his degrees in law, he attached himself solely to polite literature, and at an early age published works on criticism. Having travelled into Germany, he was offered the professorship of history in the university of Wittemberg, by Christian duke of Saxony, which he accepted. But after the death of that prince, the government requiring from all the professors subscription to a formulary of doctrine as the condition of holding their places, Gruter preferred resignation to compliance. He was next elected one of the professors at Heidelberg, where he had the direction of its famous library. At the fack of this city by Tilly, in 1622, he suffered the loss of his own library, worth twelve thousand gold crowns,
crown, together with most of his other property. He died at Berthenken in 1627, having upon his death-bed received an invitation to the Greek and history professorship at Groningen. Of his works the principal are,


gy, f. [ly, Gr.] Any thing of little value; as, the pearing of the nails.

GRU, f. a measure containing one-tenth of a line. A line is one-tenth of a digit, and a digit is one-tenth of a foot, and a philosophical foot one-third of a pendulum, or one of the waves or vibrations, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or one-sixtieth of a minute.

GRYALVA, a river in the province of Chipa, in New Spain, said to breed certain amphibious beads not observed that they eat them.

In entomology, Gryllus; a genus of the order hemiptera, including the Locusts, Crickets, Grasshoppers, &c.

Generic characters: Head infected, armed with jaws; feelers filiform; antennae sessile or filiform; wings four, deflected, convoluted; the lower ones plaited; hind-legs formed for leaping; claws double on all the feet. The insects of this genus feed on plants and herbs, except those of the division Truxalis, which prey on other insects: the larva and pupa resemble the perfect insect; the larva chelis under ground, and are fixed-footed, voracious and active; they were the only animals of this class which Moses permitted the Israelites to eat, and are at present used as an article of food by the natives of Africa and India. The genus consists of 252 species, which are chalked in five separate divisions or families, viz.

1. Truxalis. Antennae enflorm; head conic, longer than the thorax. 2. Gryllus nafutus; head conic; body green. The mouth is placed at the bafe of the head; the antenna at the tip; the wings are sometimes hyaline. Inhabits Africa.

2. Gryllus conicus; head conic; body brown; half the rib of the wing-cases green, with a line of white dots. Antenna brown, longer than the thorax; head brown, the sides green at the bafe; thorax brown, slightly frigate behind, with green sides and dorsal spot. Inhabits New Holland.

3. Gryllus vittatus; head prominent; body tawny; head, thorax, and hind-thighs, with a lateral filvery stripe. Antenna tawny; the filvery stripe is drawn through the head and thorax to the tip of the hind-thighs; hind-thighs with a bluish fillet and a line of filvery dots. Inhabits Chin.

4. Gryllus Hungarius; head conic; body green; antennae and legs tawny. Thorax with three raised lines; wing-cases with a ferruginous and black line beyond the middle. Inhabits Hungary.

5. Gryllus brevicorpus; head a little conic; body green; antenna compressed, as long as the thorax. This species varies much in colour. Inhabits America.

6. Gryllus crepusculus; head a little prominent; body green; wings rose-colour at the inner margin. Antenna green, sometimes yellow at the bafe; head and thorax sometimes variegated with yellow, the lateral edge crenulate; wing-cases acute, longer than the body; wings white; legs yellowish, with raised white dots; the hind-ones green, smooth. Inhabits Tranquebar.

7. Gryllus giganteus; green with two reddish fillets; antenna ferruginous; thorax with three raised lines. Inhabits America.

8. Gryllus brevicorpus: head filpulate at the tip; wing-cases longer than the body, with a longitudinal brown streak; wings yellowish, hyaline at the margin. Inhabits Southern Ruflis.


10. Acrydium. Thorax carinate; antennae filiform, shorter than the thorax; feelers equal. 16. Gryllus boron: scutel flat, pointed, as long as the abdomen. Body dusky; thorax carinate; legs blackish; hind-thighs compressed carinate. Inhabits Sierra Leone.

11. Gryllus bipunctatus; dark brown; scutel as long as the abdomen. Wings none; thorax with a black rhombic spot each side; a whitish line sometimes runs from the front through the middle of the scutel. Inhabits Europe.

12. Gryllus fabulatus; dark brown; scutel longer than the abdomen. Refembles the last; body sometimes grey or brown. Inhabits Europe.

13. Gryllus opacus; chestnut or black; thorax carinate, sometimes at the sides, as long as the abdomen. Inhabits Berlin.


16. Gryllus granulatus: varied with grey green and blackish, rough with raised dots and flattened at the sides; thorax fimbroid gibbous. Inhabits Berlin.

17. Gryllus leucophotis: brown; back of the thorax and scutel elevated and pale: scutel with a white spot each side at the base. Inhabits Europe.

18. Gryllus griffus: grey; a black spot each side the base of the scutel and behind the lamina of the wings. Inhabits Europe.

19. Gryllus bimatus: grey; a ferruginous spot each side the scutel towards the tip of the lamina of the wings.

III. Acheta. Antennae tawny; feelers unequal; thorax rounded; tail with two bristles. 20. Gryllus gryllotalpa, the mole cricket: wings, when closed, terminate in slender tails longer than the abdomen; fore-foot palmate. It is of a very unpleasant form. Its head, in proportion to the size of its body, is small and oblong, with four long thick palpi, and two long antennae as slender as threads. Behind the antenna are situated the eyes, and between those two eyes are seen three sternumata or feeler eyes, amounting to five in all, set in one
one line transversely. The thorax forms a kind of cylinder, oblong, almost cylindrical, which appears as it were velvety. The elytra, which are short, reach but to the middle of the abdomen, are crossed one over the other, and have large black or brown nervous fibres. The wings terminate in a point, longer not only than the elytra, but even than the abdomen; this latter is soft, and often concealed, the tarus. The whole animal is of a brown dusky colour. It haunts moist meadows, and frequents the sides of ponds and banks of streams, performing all its functions in a swampy wet soil. With a pair of fore-feet curiously adapted to the purpose, it burrows and works under ground like the mole, raising a ridge as it proceeds, but seldom throwing up hillocks. As mole crickets often infest gardens by the sides of canals, they are unwelcome guests to the gardener, raising up ridges in their subterraneous progress. When dug up, they take to the kitchen quarters, they occasion great damage among the plants and roots, by destroying whole beds of cabbages, young legumes, and flowers. When dug out they seem very flow and helpless, and make no use of their wings by day; but at night they come abroad, and make long excursions. In fine weather, about the middle of April, and into the close of May, when the heat begins, one sees a pair of tore-feet curiously adapted to the purpofe, it enter the fide of a canal, his fleye the truck too deep, pared off a large piece of turf, and laid open to view a curious scene of domestic economy: there were many caverns and winding passages leading to a kind of chamber, wctty smoothed and rounded, and about the fize of a moderate fruit-box. Within this secret nurfery were deposited near one hundred eggs of a dirty yellow colour, and encompassed in a tough skin, but too lately excluded to contain any rudiments of young, being full of a vicifous lubrication. The eggs lay but shallow, and within the influence of the fun, jutf under a little heap of feaweed movea mould, like that which is raised by ants.
of these insects; which, however, are so fiery and cautious, he observes, that it is no easy matter to get a fight of them; for, feeling a person's footsteps as he advances, they fly short in the midst of their song, and retire backward nimbly into their burrows, where they lurk till all is quiet. They are exceedingly unwilling to be attempted to dig them out with a spade, but without any great success; for either the bottom of the hole was inaccessible from its terminating under a great stone; or else, in breaking up the ground, the poor insect was inadvertently squeezed to death. Out of one of these cracks, when confined in a paper cage and fed to the full, and supplied with plants moistened with water, will feed and thrive, and become so merry and loud as to be irksome in the same room where a person is sitting; if the plants are not wetted, it will die."

31. Gryllus unbraculatus: black, wing-cases tinct with white; front covered with an obvate deflected membrane; wings and wing-cases white spotted with black. Antennae brown, a little longer than the body; head and thorax black; wing-cases short; abdomen black; tail with a spiny recurved projection nearly as long as the body; legs black; hind-thanks spiny at the tip. Inhabits America.

32. Gryllus holos: wings tailed, longer than the wing-cases; body brown; margin of the wing-cases dotted with black. Margin of the thorax yellow; legs whitish; antennae thrice as long as the body. Inhabits Santa Cruz.

33. Gryllus Guadeloupenis: wings without tails; body brown; legs pale. Thorax with a large yellowish spot; wings and wing-cases equal, hardly longer than the body; tail without the style; legs yellowish; hind-thanks ferrate. Inhabits Guadeloupe; small.

34. Gryllus allioni: head and thorax yellowish; wing-cases aqueous, as long as the wings. Antennae longer than the body; eyes black; wing-cases flat, rounded, water-colour; wings hardly longer than the cauces, sharp; abdomen black; fore-legs yellowish, the hind-ones brown with spiny thanks. Inhabits America.

35. Gryllus minutus: wings tailed; body yellowish; hind-thanks three-filicate. Inhabits America.

36. Gryllus filvestris: apterous, black; wing-cases vaulted, very short, cinereous with brown lines. Thorax pale with a blackish edge all round; abdomen black with a recurved spine longer than the two styles. Inhabits France; small.

37. Gryllus grilicoides: grey; thorax depressed; abdomen brownish, a little longer than the wing-cases; wings longer than the wing-cases, reticulate, grey-hyaline. Inhabits Jamaica.

38. Gryllus binotatus: black; base of the wing-cases with two yellow spots; antennae shorter than the body. Inhabits Europe.

39. Gryllus pellucens: whitish; thorax trapeziform. Head lucid; thorax with three brown spots; wing-cases yellowish. Inhabits Carniola and Italy.


41. Gryllus teffellatus: brown-tefaceous; wings teffellate with white and black. Inhabits St. John's Island. They may again by degrees.

42. Gryllus niveus: whitish; thorax trapeziform. Head lucid; thorax with three brown spots; wing-cases yellowish. Inhabits Carniola and Italy.

43. Gryllus surinamensis: grey-brown; thorax flat; wing-cases with an oblong black spot; hind-legs twice as long as the body. Inhabits Surinam.

44. Gryllus muticus; head and wing-cases bay; legs tefaceous; tail of the female unarmed. Inhabits Surinam.


46. Gryllus fasciatus: brown; thorax and wing-cases with fulvous lines. Inhabits Pennsylvania.

47. Gryllus niveus: whitish; thorax elongated, antennae and hind-thighs very long. Inhabits Pennsylvania.
49. *Gryllus punctulatus*: grey-brown; wing-cases hyaline with a brown dot; thorax elongated; feline-colour wings and antennae very long. Inhabits Penylvania. These three first divisions of Locusts are exemplified in the *Gryllus* Plate I. where fig. 1. represents the natus; 2. the giganteus; 3. the bicuspidatus; 4. the granulatus; 5. the mole-cricket; 6. the female of the same; 7. the monfrufus; 8. the membranaceus.

IV. **Locusta.** Antennae setaceous; feelers unequal; male with an ocellate spot at the base of each wing-case; tail of the female armed with a sword-like projection. This division includes many of the grasshoppers commonly so called. The female grasshopper carries, at the extremity of her abdomen, a kind of ferrated spine, composed of two lamine, and in shape broad, and turned up like the blade of a cutlass. These implements are employed by the female in digging in the ground, or in wood, holes for the reception of her ova; and this being a function in which the male has no share, he is unprovided with the instruments by which it is performed. The female grasshopper possesses an amazing fecundity; she regularly deposits from four to seven hundred eggs at a time. The wonderful part of the procreation, which she takes for providing them security, and food for the young as soon as they are disinclined, merit our particular notice. With that lancet, which we have already described, she excavates a number of holes in the dried branch of a tree; into each of these holes eight or ten of her eggs are dropped; there they are buried, with that kind of food which is most data to the young ones; and it was from the summit of a tree that it poured forth the notes of the grasshopper. The former either, walked over the leaves, or was fixed on a branch, while in the body of the female, they are enveloped within a covering, branched all over with veins and arteries. In this form they remain deposited under the surface of the earth, or inclosed in wood, apparently unaffected by the rigour of winter, till the genial heat of spring begins to hatch and vivify them. Then, the sun beginning with its warmth to animate all nature, the insect eggs feel its benignant influence; and generally about the beginning of May, each egg produces a larva about the size of a flea, at first of a white colour, but afterwards gradually turning brown. After having taken these measures for perpetuating her kind, the parent animal does not survive; as the winter approaches, she dries up, seems to feel the effects of age, and dies from a total decay. Some assert that she is killed by the cold; others, that she is eaten by worms; but certain it is, that neither male nor female are seen to survive the winter.

Visibly, the grasshopper discovers a very singular and complicated structure of viscera besides the gut, there is observed a small stomoch and behind that a very large one; still lower down, there is yet a third; so that it is not without some foundation, that all the animals of this tribe have been supposed to chew the cud, as they so much resemble ruminating animals in their internal conformation. Aristotle informs us, that they were greedily sought after as a delicate morsel by the Greeks; and that the season when they were deemed most delicious was a short time before they left their chrysalis state. The metamorphosis from that state is performed with great difficulty and agitation; many perish in this severe effort of nature, and those who survive are for some time in a languid and debilitated state.

50. *Gryllus citrifolius*: thorax nearly quadrangular, the angles crenate. Antennae nearly as long as the body; wing-cases green, leaf-like, with red nerves; legs ferrugineous. Inhabits India.

51. *Gryllus laurifolius*: thorax nearly quadrangular, smooth; wings mostly longer than the wing-cases. Thorax yellowish; wing-cases gibbous, green, leaf-like, with red nerves; wings hyaline green, at the tip; thorax yellowish; thanks and tarsi green. Inhabits America.

52. *Gryllus myrtiliolus*: thorax nearly triangular, smooth; wings defective, longer than the wing-cases; frow very short, recurved. Half the size of the last; tail of the male with a clavate forked lamina. Inhabits America.

53. *Gryllus fenestratus*: thorax smooth; wing-cases green; legs very spiny. Antennae very long, brown; head variegated with red; thorax smooth green, rounded behind and black; wing-cases with two spines in the middle and three small ocellate spots; wings white; body greenish with a sharp tooth on the back. Inhabitants East India; large.

54. *Gryllus camelollollus*: thorax defected; wing-cases concave, rounded at the tip and longer than the wings. Thorax of three segments, defected at the sides, rounded behind; abdomen greenish, the sword spiny; green tip white; legs greenish; thighs spiny. Inhabits America.

55. *Gryllus pleuroglus*: thorax subcarinate; wing-cases...
Curious Species of the three first Divisions of Locusts.

London, Published as the Act directs, Oct. 20th 1798. By J. Wilton.
Gryllus.

66. Gryllus thoracicus: head green; antennae yellow; body brown. Inhabits Tranquebar.

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96. Gryllus thoracicus: head green; antennae yellow; body brown. Inhabits Tranquebar.

97. Gryllus thoracicus: head green; antennae yellow; body brown. Inhabits Tranquebar.

98. Gryllus thoracicus: head green; antennae yellow; body brown. Inhabits Tranquebar.
GR Y L L U S.

down the middle; body pale green, the three last joints blackish; antennae very long. Eyes blackish; wings paler green than the wing-cases; legs green. Inhabits Europe.

86. Gryllus brachypterus: grey-brown; wing-cases and wings half as long as the body. Sword of the female long, recurved. Inhabits Europe.

87. Gryllus ferratus: thorax smooth, green; fore-thighs and fringes white; body apertous. Thorax yellowish at the sides; antennae tefaceous longer than the body; sword straight, shorter than the abdomen. Inhabits Hungary; large.

88. Gryllus fuscatus: green; wing-cases brown, as long as the wings; front projecting, obtuse. Antennae brown, longer than the body; head green with a black dorsal line; thorax green brown on the back; wings hyaline; sword tefaceous, as long as the abdomen. Inhabits France; size of G. varius.

89. Gryllus papus: thorax ciliate with spines; abdomen tuberculate, spiny; body apertous. Scutel large, rounded, ciliate; hind-thighs four-toothed beneath. Inhabits Ethiopia.

90. Gryllus spinilicus: thorax muricate and furrowed with spines; body apertous. Antennae as long as the body; abdomen black with tefaceous spots; sword recurved. This is shown at fig. 9. Plate II. It inhabits India; and is perhaps the species noted by Mr. Jackson in his Journey from India, p. 139. "I here (between Diarbekir and Moful) caught some locusts of an extraordinary size, and very thick in proportion to their length. They have no wings, move quickly, and are easily taken. I soon found it necessary to be careful that they did not bite me, for I am persuaded that they could easily have bitten my finger to the bone. I tried one with a twig about as thick as a quill, which it bit through instantly. I then dissected one, and on examining one of its grinders found it nearly as large as a human tooth, and so hard, that I was not able to make any impression on it with my penknife. The grinders were nearly the colour of mahogany. Finding that we were not molested byflies or other insects, and ascribing this circumstance to the excessive heat of the sun at this season, I made an experiment on one of these large locusts, by exposing it to the sun, which actually killed it in less than an hour. I also found that flies, when exposed in the middle of the day, fell down almost instantly; and that all kinds of insects must either get into some shade, or inevitably perish."

91. Gryllus onos: thorax smooth black, grey at the sides; body apertous. Sword of the female as long as the abdomen. Inhabits Siberia.

92. Gryllus ephippiger: thorax elevated behind; wing-cases short and vaulted. Antennae thrice as long as the body; head green, grey behind; thorax brown, the sides whitish before; abdomen brown, as long as the abdomen. Inhabits Surinam.

93. Gryllus medius: wing-cases very short, vaulted, whitish; front black dotted with ferruginous. Antennae black, as long as the body; thorax tefaceous, black at the sides, grey yellow beneath. Inhabits Europe.

94. Gryllus dubius: thorax smooth, rounded behind; wing-cases very short, whitish at the tip; head whitish. Antennae brown, pale at the base, as long as the body; thorax brown, the sides whitish before; abdomen brown, with two lines of ferruginous dots on the back; legs grey, the hind-knees black. Inhabits Italy.

95. Gryllus ferracaudus: green; thorax with a lateral ferruginous line; wing-cases very short, sword recurved at the tip. Wings of the male reticulate, brown, ovate, small, the thicker edge pale towards the base. Inhabits Siberia.

96. Gryllus glaber: brown; thorax subdpressed, very smooth; wing-cases green in the middle, spotted with brown. Inhabits Germany.

97. Gryllus indicus: green; front obtuse, conic; thorax elevated behind and before, hollowed in the middle; abdomen and under-wings brown. This species inhabits India. See Plate II. fig. 10.

98. Gryllus leucolophilus: brown-tefaceous; wing-cases edged and spotted with yellow; thighs with clear white dot at the juncture. Inhabits Europe.

99. Gryllus fuscinus: thorax rounded; sword deep black. Inhabits Germany.

100. Gryllus palpatus: apertous, brown-tefaceous; anterior feelers and hind-legs very long. Inhabits Sicily.

101. Gryllus latifrons: thorax rounded, spotted; wings rounded; antennae very long. Refembles G. viridilimbus; wing-cases very short. Inhabits Europe.

102. Gryllus fuscatus: wing-cases green, shorter than the wings; antennae very long; sword infefted ferruginous. Inhabits Germany and Siberia.

103. Gryllus pedo: funder, fott; hind-legs long and very slender. Inhabits Siberia.

104. Gryllus flavescens: yellowish; wing-cases red; distinculate with black; sword yellowish-black. Eyes blue; sword of the female ascending. Inhabits Germany.

105. Gryllus bipunctatus: brown; sword and two dots on the thorax black; wing-cases yellowish tefulate with black, shorter than the wings. Inhabits Germany.

106. Gryllus marginatus: green, variegated; thorax edged with yellow. Inhabits Germany.

107. Gryllus rubicundus: head and thighs reddish with blue scales. Inhabits Germany.

108. Gryllus rufigipes: green; legs red; sword and protuberances on the thighs brown. Inhabits Germany.

109. Gryllus flavescens: yellowish; wings greenish; sword deep black. Inhabits Germany.

110. Gryllus cinereus: grey; head and two bands on the thorax black; female apertous; antennae very long. Inhabits Sweden.

111. Gryllus cornutus: green; thorax rounded; crown horned, rugged; thighs very tefaceous; antennae tefaceous, shorter than the wing-cases. Inhabits Surinam.

112. Gryllus tuberculatus: thorax flatish; crown tuberculate, smooth; wing-cases long, narrow; antennae tefaceous, as long as the wing-cases. Inhabits Surinam.

113. Gryllus curvicaudus: green; thorax quadrangular, flat; wing-cases elongated, shorter than the wings; hind legs very long. Inhabits Pennsylvania.

114. Gryllus vulturinus: thorax angular smooth; fore-thighs unarmed; spot on the front and bands on the abdomen beneath black; antennae thrice as long as the body. Inhabits Surinam.

115. Gryllus faesius: thorax rounded; thighs round, long, the middle pair unarmed; wing-cases lanceolate; antennae very long. Inhabits Surinam.

116. Gryllus capitatus: head large; thorax flat; smooth, with two black stripes; wing-cases as long as the abdomen.

117. Gryllus spinicron: thorax flatish, smooth; crown spiny; front black; body rufous-brown; wing-cases pale purple green. Inhabits Surinam.

118. Gryllus agilis: grey-green; abdomen brown; thorax flatish; hind-legs and antennae very long; wings longer than the wing-cases. Inhabits Pennsylvania.

119. Gryllus fuscinus: green; abdomen with sulphur and brown bands; thorax flatish; wings longer than the wing-cases; hind-legs very long. Inhabits Pennsylvania.

120. Gryllus tenis: livid-yellow; eyes very large; wings longer than the wing-cases; fore-legs spineless. Inhabits Surinam.

121. Gryllus
Species of the fourth and fifth Divisions of Locusts.

London. Published as the Act directs. Done at Pikes, by J. Fuller.
GRYLLUS.

125. Gryllus pullicornis: varied with brown and cinereous; antennae yellowish, as long as the body; thorax rounded, tesselaceous; abdomen tesselaceous, green at the back, yellow at the front, with an oblique row of pale dots; sword ascending, four-valved. Inhabits Europe.

126. Gryllus longicornis: thorax rounded, tesselaceous above; head green; front pointed, tesselaceous; antennae very long; wing-cases tesselaceous, half as long as the abdomen; sword ascending, tesselaceous, green at the back, yellow at the front. Inhabits Europe.

V. GRYLLUS. Antennae filiform; feelers simple; tail simple; throat with a horn-like protuberance. In this division we have the most formidable of the real locusts. The annals of most of the warm countries are filled with accounts of the devastations produced by locusts, who sometimes make their appearance in clouds of vast extent. They seldom visit Europe in such numbers as formerly; yet in the warmer parts of it are not unfavourable to their production; so that, in the beginning of April, their numbers were so vastly increased, that, in the heat of the day, they formed themselves into large swarms that appeared like clouds, and darkened the sun. In the middle of May they began to disappear, retiring into the plains to deposit their eggs. In June the young brood began to make their appearance, forming very long lines in several hundred yards square; which afterwards marching forward, climbed the trees, walls, and houses, eating everything that was green in their way. The inhabitants, to stop their progress, laid trenches all over their fields and gardens, which they filled with water. Some placed large quantities of heath, flammable, and such like combustible matters, in the trenches, and kindled fire on the approach of the locusts. But all this was of no purpose; for the trenches were quickly filled up, and the fires put out by the great numbers of swarms that succeeded each other. A day or two after one of these was in motion, others that were just hatched came to glean after them, gnawing off the young branches, and the very bark of the trees. Having lived near a month in this manner, they arrived at their full growth, and threw off their worm-like state, by casting off their skins. To prepare themselves for this change, they fixed their hinder part to some bush or twig, or corner of a stone, when immediately, by an undulating motion used on this occasion, their heads would first appear, and a mummied and languishing condition; but as soon as the sun and air had hardened their wings, and dried up the moisture that remained after casting off their skins, they reappeared in full force, and the victor devours the vanquished. They are the prey, too, of serpents, lizards, frogs, and carnivorous birds. They have been found in the stomachs of the eagle and different kinds of owls. They are also used as food by the Moors; who go to hunt them, fry them in oil or butter, and sell them publicly at Tunis and other places.

From a paper published in the 18th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions, we find, that in the year 1693 some swarms of locusts settled in some parts of Wales. Two vast flights were observed in the air not far from...
the town of Dol-galken in Merionethshire; the others fell in Pembrokeshire. From a letter published in the 38th volume of the same work, it appears that some parts of Germany, particularly in the March of Brandenburgh, &c. suffered considerable injury from the depredations of these animals. They made their appearance in the spring of the year 1732, from flights which had deposited their eggs in the ground the preceding year. They attacked and devoured the young spike of the wheat, and this chiefly by night, and thus laid waste many acres at a time beyond all hope of recovery. In the 46th vol. of the same Transactions, we find a description of the ravages of these animals in Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, Hungary, and Poland, in the years 1747 and 1748.

The first swarms entered into Transylvania in August 1747; these were succeeded by others, which were so surprisingly numerous, that when they reached the Red Tower, they were full four hours in their passage over that place; and they flew so close that they made a sort of noise in the air by the beating of their wings against one another. The width of the swarm was some hundreds of fathoms, and its height or density may be easily imagined to be no less. As they approached, they hid the sun, and darkened the sky, even to that degree, when they flew low, that people could not know one another at the distance of twenty paces; but, whereas they were to fly over a river that runs in the valleys of the Red Tower, and could find neither resting-place nor food; being at length tired with their flight, one part of them lighted on the unripe corn on this side of the Red Tower, such as millet, Turkish wheat, &c. another pitched on a low wood, where, having miserably wasted the produce of the land, they continued their journey, as if a signal had actually been given for a march. The guards of the Red Tower attempted to stop their irruption into Transylvania by firing at them; and the swarms charged with such success that swept through the whole place of residence, they seem to tend to warmer climates.

Different methods are to be employed against them, according to their age and state; for some will be effectually stopped as soon as they are hatched; others when they begin to crawl; and others, in fine, when they are going to fly; and experience has taught us here in Transylvania, that it would have been of great service to have diligently fought out the places where the females lodged; for nothing was more easy than carefully to visit those places in March and April, and to destroy their eggs or young worms with salt or burnt salt. If the swarms reach the Red Tower, such as millet, Turkish wheat, &c.; and thus crush the locust with the produce of the land. Finally, when the corn is ripe, or nearly so, we have found, to our great loss, that there is no other method of getting rid of them, or even of diminishing their numbers, but to surround the piece of ground with a mulberry or blackthorn hedge; or if they scatter to a great distance they may be thrown to the ground from the top of a high wall, or shot with a blowgun. When they are driven into a walled piece of ground, they are to be beat with sticks or clubs; and if they gather together in heaps, draw or scatter the litter may be thrown over them and set on fire. Now this method seems rather to lessen their numbers than totally destroy them; for many of them lurk under the grass or thick corn, and in the furrows of the ground, from the sun's heat; wherefore it is requisite to repeat this operation several times, in order to diminish their numbers, and consequently the damage done by them. It will likewise be of use, where a large troop of them has pitched, to dig a long trench, of an ell width and depth, and place several persons along its edges, provided with brooms and such like things, while another numerous set of people form a semicircle that takes in both ends of the trench, and accompanies the locusts, and by making the noise above-mentioned, drive them into the trench, out of which if they attempt to escape, those on the edges are to sweep them back, and then crush
given life to his offspring at the expense of his own. The female, disembarraffed, though not without violent struggles, spends the remainder of her days in some solitary place, busy in forming a retreat under ground, where she can secure her eggs, of which she generally lays about forty, secreting them by her fagacity from the immediate danger of the plough or the fpade, one fatal blow of which would destroy all the hopes of a rising generation.

"They locusts seem to devour, not so much from a ravenous appetite, as from a rage of destroying every thing that comes in their way. It is not surprising, therefore, that, if they should be fond of the moft juicy plants and fruits, such as melons, and all manner of garden fruits and herbs, and feed also upon aromatic plants, such as lavender, thyme, roemenary, &c., which are fo common in Spain, that they serve to heat ovens: but it is very singular, that they equally eat mustard-seed, onions, and garlic; may even hemlock, and the moft rank and poisonous plants, such as the thorn-apple and deadly nightshade. They will even prey upon crowfoot, whose flavour is very pleasant, and such is their universal taste, that they do not prefer the innocent mallow to the bitter furze, or rue to wormwood, consuming all alike, without predilection or favour, with this remark, however, that during the four years they consumed such havoc in Estremadura, the love-apple, or Misophrapcfolium of Linnaeus, was the only plant that escaped their rapacious tooth, and claimted a respect to its root, leaves, flowers, and fruit. Naturalists may search for their motives, which I am at a loss to discover; but, I may say, that, if I was able to obtain any satisfaction in the business, it would be the most difficult to the nature of such a phenomenon, I examined the stomach of the locust, but only found one thin and soft membrane, with which, and the liquor it contains, it destroys and dissolves all kind of substances, equally with the most caflious and venomous plants; extracting from them a sufficient and salutary nourishment.

As an appendix to the foregoing account, it is added by a correspondent from Vienna, that, "a considerable number of locusts had also come within twenty leagues of that city, and that one column of them had been seen there, which was about half an hour's journey in breadth, but of such a length, that, after three hours, though they seemed to fly fast, one could not see the end of the column."

In 1754, 5, 6, and 7, great devastations were committed in Spain by a species of locusts, of which we have the following description by don Guillermo Bowles, published in Dill's Travels through that country, who says, "The locusts are continually seen in the southern parts of Spain, particularly in the pastures and remote uncultivated districts of Estremadura, but in general are not taken notice of, if not very numerous, as they commonly feed upon wild herbs, without preying upon gardens and cultivated lands, or making their way into houses. The peafants look at them with indifference while they are seeking in the field, neglecting any measure to destroy them till the danger is immediate, and the favourable moment to remedy the evil is elapsed. Their yearly number is not very considerable, as the males are far more numerous than the females. If an equal proportion were allowed only for ten years, their numbers would be so great as to destroy the whole vegetable kingdom. In 1754, their increase was so great from the multitude of females, that all La Mancha and Portugal were covered with them and totally ravaged. The horrors of famine were spread even farther, and afflicted the fruitful provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia.

The authors of these creatures are objects of surprise and astonishment, and their union is such that it is difficult to separate them. When this separation is voluntary, after having lasted some hours, they are so exhausted, that the male retires immediately to the water for refreshment, where, losing the use of his limbs, he becomes a prey to the fish; having

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wings from the dampness of the night, the females seem unusually at the forwardness of the males, who continuing their pursuit, they rise together five hundred feet high, forming a black cloud that darkens the rays of the sun. The clear atmosphere of Spain becomes gloomy, and the finest summer day of Ésframadura more dismal than the winter of Holland. The fluttering of so many millions of wings in the air, seems like the trees of a forest agitation by the wind. The first direction of this formidable column is always against the wind, which if not too strong, the column will extend about a couple of leagues. The locusts then make a halt, when the most dreadful havoc begins; their sense of smell being so delicate, they can find at that distance a corn-field or a garden, and after depositing their eggs, rise again in pursuit of another; this may be said to be done in an instant. Each seems to have, as it were, four arms and two feet; the males climb up the plants, as sailors do the shrouds of a ship, and nip off the tenderest buds, which fall to the females below.

Many old people assured me, when so much mischief was done in 1754, it was the third time in their remembrance, and that they always are found in the pastures grounds of Ésframadura, from whence they spread into the other provinces of Spain. They are certainly indigenous, being of a different shape from those of the North or the Levant, as is evident in comparing them with such in the cabinets of natural history. The locust of the only one that has a rose-colour; besides, it is impossible they can come from any other part. From the north it is clear they do not, by the observation of so many ages; from the south they cannot, without crossing the sea, which is hardly possible by the shortest of their flight, and, like birds of passage, they would be known. I once saw a cloud of them pass over May 25, and flew towards the sea, and go on. When about a quarter of a league, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who concluded they would soon be drowned; but, to their disappointment, they suddenly veered about towards the coast, and pitched upon an uncultivated place surrounded with vineyards, which they soon after quit. When once they appear, let the number be ever so great, the proportion remaining is still too considerable; therefore, the only way to put an end to such a calamity, is to attack them beforehand, and destroy their eggs, by which means they might be totally extinguished."

127. Gryllus elephas: thorax carinate, entire; body aperous. Inhabitst Africa.

129. Gryllus acridius: thorax crested, with a four-cleft ridge; wings variegated, brown at the lower margin. This is one of the largest species of locust yet known; and, together with some others of the larger kind, is made use of in some parts of the world as an article of food: they are eaten both fresh and salted, in which last state they are publicly sold in the markets of some parts of the Levant. The quantity of edible sub stance they afford is but small, especially in the male insects; but the females, on account of the ovaries, afford a more nutritious sufficiency. It is well known that different interpretations have been sometimes given of the passage in the sacred writings in which John the Baptist is said to have fed on locusts and wild honey; and the word ἄγριας has been supposed to mean the young shoots of vegetables rather than locusts; but, since the fact is established, that these insects are full eaten by the inhabitants of the East, there seems not the slightest reason for adoption in preference than the usually received one. Why should we wonder that the abominable prophet, during his flate of solitary seclusion from the commerce of the world, should support himself by a repast which is to be numbered, not among the luxuries of life, but merely regarded as a subltitute for food of a more-agreeable nature? We may also adduce in support of this idea the testimony of Hal floqvit, who thus expresses himself on this very subject: "They who deny insects to have been the food of this holy man, urge, that this insect is an unaccustomed and unnatural food; but they would soon be convinced to the contrary, if they would travel hither, to Egypt, Arabia, or Syria, and take a meal with the Arabs. Roasted locusts are at this time eaten by the Arabs, at the proper season, when they can procure them; so that in all probability this dish had been used in the time of St. John. Ancient customs are not here subject to many changes, and the virtuous of St. John are not believed to be unnatural here; for he was afforded by a judicious Greek priest, that his church had never taken the word in any other sense; and he even laughed at the idea of its being a bird or a plant."

The gryllus acridius above-mentioned is a highly beautiful animal; being of a bright red, with the body annulated with black, and the legs varied with yellow; the upper wings tingled with alternate variegations of dark and pale green; the lower with transverse undulated streaks. The length of the animal from head to tail is about four inches; and the expanse of wings from tip to tip, when fully extended, hardly less than seven inches and a half.

130. Gryllus dux: thorax carinate, rough; wings variegated green; lower wings rufous, spotted with blackish brown. Antenna black; head yellowish; thorax greenish, with pale raised dots; wing-cases with yellow nerves; hind-margin of the wings brown; body and legs greenish. Inhabitst South America. Plate II. fig. 12, flies the perfect animal; fig. 13, the larva.

131. Gryllus carina: thorax carinate, with a trifid crest; wings with a black band. Thorax rough; wing-cases greenish; hind-thighs carinate each side, rough, and reticulate with raised lines; thanks very spious. Inhabitst the East.

132. Gryllus lunus: fegments of the thorax with a semi-ovibicular crest; wing-cases black, with white bands. Inhabitst South America.

133. Gryllus reticulnris: thorax boat-shaped, length ened and acute behind; wing-cases reticulate. Head ferruginous; mouth spotted with black; antennae ferruginous, the frst and last joints black; thorax with a trifid crest, ferruginous, the keel and abbreviated lateral line black; wing-cases black, reticulate with yellow; legs black, rufous beneath; antennae ferris spots; thanks very spious. Inhabitst South America.

134. Gryllus gallinaeucus: thorax boat-shaped, very large, lengthened at each end; and with the wing-cases brown, immaculate; hind-thighs carinate each side, rough; wing-cases with raised lines; thanks very spious. Inhabitst South America.

135. Gryllus ferripes: thorax boat-shaped, lengthened behind; wing-cases brown; hind-thighs ferrise. Antenna very short, brown; thorax composed, covering the head and more than half the body; wing-cases flexuous at the outer margin; wings yellowish, pointed, brown at the tip; fore-thighs channelled beneath; hind-thighs ferrise; antennae ferrise spots; the spine at the base larger and membranaceous. Inhabitst East India.


137. Gryllus turcicus: thorax boat-shaped; body cinereous; wing-cases with a brown band and base; wings cinnereous. Inhabitst the thalassic teffaceous; legs cinnereous. Inhabitst India; small.

138. Gryllus milliarius: thorax nearly square, warry; wing-cases with white callous dots. Scutel roundcd, toothed at the edge. Inhabitst America.
with black; legs pale; thighs dotted with black with greenish; body black; the edges of the segments red; edged round with yellow; wing-cases green, dotted with yellow. Head pale, spotted with black before; antennae fringed with spines behind. Inhabits Senegal. Size of G. miliaris.


143. Gryllus scabiosus: thorax square, warty, black edge round with yellow; wing-cases green, dotted with yellow. Head black, with a broad yellow crown reaching to the edge of the thorax each side; wing-cases greenish; body black; the edges of the segments red; breal spotted with red; legs black; hind-thighs with a yellow line each side. Inhabits Tranquebar. Size of the last.

144. Gryllus squarrosum: thorax three-jointed, the joint segments each side; wing-red, dotted with black. Head and thorax with two-spined, the hind spine tricuneate, second joint with a tricuneate spine, the third with many spines; wing-cases green, dotted with brown. Inhabits Africa. See Plate III. fig. 15.

145. Gryllus squamulatus: thorax subcarinate, rough; head obtuse; thighs ciliate with hair. Wing-cases cinereous, with a yellow line or two; wing-cases reticulate with black veins. Inhabits India.

146. Gryllus flavicornis: thorax subcarinate, green; wing-cases immaculate; wings rufous at the base; hind-thanks fanguineous, furrate with yellow. Inhabits China. Large.

147. Gryllus flavidus: thorax subcarinate, grey; wings yellowish at the base, with an abbreviated brown band at the tip and brown dots. Head and thorax with a yellow line or two; wing-cases grey, or varied with cinereous and black; hind-thanks spiny, fanguineous tip with black. Inhabits Tranquebar.

148. Gryllus pictus: wing-cases green, dotted with white. Head pointed. In Egypt yet roof the tip; body variegated with blue and yellow. Antenna blue, with three yellow rings: head blue, with fix yellow lines; thorax blue, spotted with yellow; abdomen annulate with yellow and blackish; wings red; fore-legs varied with yellow and blue; hind-thighs blue, with two yellow streaks at the tip; hind-thanks yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

149. Gryllus tartinarius: thorax with two segments; front impressed; mandibles the colour of the body. Wing-cases pale ash-colour, spotted with brown. Inhabits Africa.

150. Gryllus migratorius: thorax subcarinate, of a fingle segment; mandibles blue. Inhabits Tartary, and migrates in incredible swarms into various parts of Europe. The mischief these voracious creatures do, when they appear in vast legions, far exceeds the calamities occasioned by any other tribe of animals. By suddenly destroying all vegetation, they change the most fertile provinces into barren deserts, leaving behind them defolation, and famine, and diseases. They have occasionally appeared in such swarms in England, but have never virthed in a short time. This was probably the species which constituted one of the plagues of Egypt. Numbers, ch. x. Niebuhr speaks of them as follows: "In Egypt I saw once a cloud of locusts, which was brought by a south wind from the deserts of Libya; the locusts fell in prodigious quantities on the roofs of the houfes, and in the streets of Kahira. A few more of them, till at Jidda, in November 1762, a large cloud of locusts was driven over the city by a west wind. The cloud came from the other side of the Arabic Gulf; and, therefore, many of the insects must have been drowned in their passage. In the month of July following, we found a small quantity near mount Sumeria, which seemed to have been the scene in Arabia. These swarms often cross the Red Sea a second time, and return to Egypt, the upper part of which, adjoining to the deferts of Libya, seems to be the cradle of these animals. I saw clouds of them in Persia, and Syria; where, in the quarter of Moful, I found nets of these insects, which a careful police might in a great degree defend all locusts, of the size of a fly, and with amazing rapidity, and attain their natural size within a few days. There are undoubtedly various species of this insect, which have not as yet been sufficiently discriminated. Mr. Forfkal calls the locust which infests Arabia gryllus gregarius, and thinks it to be different from that which is called by Linnaeus gryllus migratorius, and which is a native of the deserts of Tartary, from which it passes through the neighbouring countries, into Poland and Germany. The gregarius merits this denomination; for the locusts of this species appear to act in concert, and to live and travel in society. Those which remain after the departure of the great body are only irregular stragglers. The Arabsians differing from several species of this insect, give particular names. But these names are not expressive of any qualities in the nature of the animal; as they respect only the delicacy ascribed to its flesh. They give the name mukan to the red locust, which is esteemed fatter and more succulent than any of the others; they likewise eat the light locust; but abstain from another, called dabaim, because it has a nature tendency to produce diarrhoea. All Arabsians, whether living in their native country, or in Persia, Syria, and Africa, are accustomed to eat locusts. The Turks, on the contrary, have an aversion for this sort of food. If the Europeans express any thing of the same aversion, the Arabsians then remind us of our fondness for oysters, crabs, and lobsters. A German, who had long resided in Barbary, affirmed us, that the flesh of this insect tasted like the small Service of the Baltic Sea, which is dried in some towns of Holstein. We saw locusts caught, and put into bags, or on ftrings, to be dried, in several parts of Arabia. In Barbary, they are boiled, and then dried upon the roofs of the houses. The Arabsians and Europeans eat them raw with the utmost voracity. We saw no infance of unwholesomeness in this article of food; Mr. Forfkal was indeed told, that it had a tendency to thicken the blood, and to bring on melancholy habits. The Jews in Arabia are convinced, that the fowls, of which the Israelites ate so largely in the defert, were only clouds of locusts; and laugh at our translators, who have supposed that they found quails where quails never were. The swarms of these insects darken the air, and appear at a distance like clouds of smoke. The noise they make in flying is frightful and stunning, like that of a water-fall. When such a swarm alights upon a field, it is wasted, and then dried upon the roofs of the houses. The Befins of Egypt yet roof the tip of the body variegated with blue and yellow. Antenna blue, with three yellow rings: head blue, with fix yellow lines; thorax blue, spotted with yellow; abdomen annulate with yellow and blackish; wings red; fore-legs varied with yellow and blue; hind-thighs blue, with two yellow streaks at the tip; hind-thanks yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

151. Gryllus rufofemus: thorax black on the back; with a yellow keel; antennae and thanks yellow. Antennae reddish; head grooved, brown; thorax of three Q segments;
Gryllus

155. Gryllus nervosus: greenish; thorax black on the back, with a yellow line; wing-cases greenish, with a yellow or greenish submarginal nerve. Antennae short, yellow or ferruginous; head greenish, grooved each side; hind-thanks ferruginous at the tip. Inhabits Guinea; less than G. migratorius.

156. Gryllus lucidus: thorax subcarinate; black; spot on the thorax and behind the abdomen fuscous, yellow at the base. Inhabits New Holland.

157. Gryllus nubicus: thorax carinate; wing-cases black, with a white band, behind grey varied with brown. Head brown, pale at the sides; mandibles black; hind-thanks fuscous, yellow at the base. Inhabits New Holland.

158. Gryllus tuberculatus: thorax rough; wings red, cinereous at the tip; hind-thanks carinate above and beneath. Wing-cases clouded with brown and cinereous; hind-thanks brown; yellow. Inhabits sandy places of Jutland.

159. Gryllus ciliatus: thorax rough, the crest bident; wings red, with a black band; hind-thongs channelled. Antennae yellowish; head black, varied with brown, white at the base; thorax varied with cinereous and brown, with raised dots; wing-cases varied with cinereous and brown; wings black at the base; hind-thangs variegated without, with a yellowish, with a large black spot at the base, and fuscous at the sides; thanks fuscous. Found on the Citrus halimifolius. Inhabits Africa.

160. Gryllus fridulius: thorax carinate; wings red, black on the outer part. Inhabits Europe.

161. Gryllus morio: thorax subcarinate; body dusky; wings black, fuscous. Body sometimes varied with green; hind-thanks yellowish, tip with black; thanks fuscous fuscous, yellow at the base. Inhabits Africa; less than G. migratorius.

162. Gryllus ferruginous: thorax tuberculate; wing-cases dusky, immaculate; wings fuscous. Head pointed. Antennae black, with yellow tips; mouth brown, with red spots; crown and yellow; thorax yellow at the base; inner margin of the wings cinereous at the tip; abdomen annulate with brown and yellow; heads with black and white; hind-thanks ferruginous. Inhabits Italy; twice as large as G. flavus.

163. Gryllus fulphecus: thorax carinate; body dusky; wings yellow, blackish at the tip. Head, thorax, and wing-cases, dull ferruginous, the latter somewhat cinereous at the tip; hind-thangs within annulate with yellow and brown, black and black; thanks blue, pale at the base. Inhabits America; small.

164. Gryllus flavus: thorax carinate; wings yellow, with a black band, cinereous at the tip. Antennae short; yellowish; head obtuse, black; front with two yellow lines; thorax with a white cross; wing-cases brown, with a whitish band or two at the base; hind-thanks fuscous. Inhabits Africa.

165. Gryllus cyanipes: brown, with a yellow dorsal line; hind-thanks yellow, tip with blue. Antennae yellowish, tip with brown; yellowish dorsal line reaching from the crown to the middle of the wing-cases; wing-cases and wings clouded. Inhabits America.

166. Gryllus fridulius: grey; wing-cases brown at the base, spotted with yellow, the tip varied with cinereous and brown. Thorax brown, with sometimes a yellow dorsal line, and black lateral spots; wings cinereous reticulate with brown. Inhabits America.

167. Gryllus lateralis: thorax brown, with a yellow margin and dot each side; thanks yellow. Wing-cases and wings brownish; all the hind-thanks yellow. Inhabits America.

168. Gryllus velox: thorax flat; body brown; margin of the thorax and legs greenish. Head with a greenish spot under the eyes; wing-cases brown, pale at the tip. Inhabits China; small.

169. Gryllus biguttulus: thorax carinate; wing-cases clouded, edged with yellow, with several whitish marks near the tip. Head and thorax brown, with whitish lines; body and legs dull ferruginous. Inhabits Europe.

170. Gryllus viridulus: thorax cruciate; body above green; margin of the wing-cases whitish. Inhabits Europe.

171. Gryllus griffinus, the grasshopper locust: thorax fuscous grey; wing-cases greenish; antennae cylindrical. Inhabits Europe.

172. Gryllus capitivus: thorax cruciate; body brown; hind-thanks and thanks with a white band. Inhabits New Holland; with black lines; thorax brown, with a white cross; hind-thanks comprized. Inhabits New Holland.
Locusts of the fifth Division.

London: Published as the Act Directs, 1743. Printed by J. Wilkes.
Gryllus.

185. Gryllus apicarius: thorax cruciate; antennae as long as the body. Inhabits dry plains of Europe.

186. Gryllus clavicornis: green, with a black lateral band; antennae elevate. Antennae ferruginous, the club black, comprefsed and tip with white; band reaching from the eye through the margin of the wing-cases to the tip. Inhabits Surinam: size of G. grossus.


188. Gryllus pediferis: body flesh-colour, aperous. Inhabits Europe.

189. Gryllus perspicillatus: rudiments of the wings with an ocellate black spot; eyes golden. Inhabits India: is probably only the larva of some other species.

190. Gryllus infuscatus: wing-cases tfeaceous; wings red at the base, with a black band. Inhabitants Lombardy.


192. Gryllus annulatus: thorax flatfih; front gib¬bucks; wings blue-black; blue within. Antennæ yellowish, annulate with black; body reddish-grey, with raised dots; abdomen with a few green rings. Inhabits America.

193. Gryllus triangulurus: tawny; scutel and triangular spot on the first segment of the abdomen yellow; wing-cases edged with yellow; wings yellowish. Inhabits Germany.

194. Gryllus versicolor: varied with green, red, and yellow; head, antennæ, and edges of the wing-cases, green; thorax and wing-cases brown. Inhabits Lombardy.

195. Gryllus centurio: brown spotted with black; wings deep red, with black base margin, and fine undulate streaks. Shown at fig. 19. Plate III.

196. Gryllus eurexus: green; wings blue, cinereous at the tip; thighs yellow-green; shanks deep black. Inhabits Africa.

197. Gryllus miles, the folder locust: colour green, with two yellow stripes on the head, and two yellow spots on the thorax; elytra sword-shaped; wings with alternate stripes of reddish and black. Inhabits America. This beautiful species is shown at fig. 20. Plate III.

198. Gryllus lumulatus, the lumulated locust: thorax slightly hooded, with three raised lines, the sides lumulate. Inhabits America.

199. Gryllus subcarinatus: thorax subcarinate, greenish; wings yellowish at the base, with a blackish spot at the tip. Inhabits Siberia.

200. Gryllus fulcatus: brown; wing-cases with two white bands. Inhabits the defects of Ural.

201. Gryllus Lepechini: scutel of the thorax as long as the wing-cases, with a white line running from the front through the middle of the scutel. Inhabits Siberia.


203. Gryllus muricatus: thorax pentagonal; wings yellowish, with a brown arch; hind-thighs muricate outwardly. Inhabits the defects of the Ural.

204. Gryllus minutus: thorax subcarinate; wings carmine, with a black arch at the tip. Inhabits the defects of the Ural.

205. Gryllus variabilis: thorax subcarinate; wings reticulate with black, with a black space at the thicker margin, the tip brown hyaline. Wings varying to hyaline, whitish, pale or blueish. Inhabits Siberia.

206. Gryllus falmus: thorax subcarinate; wings with a broad black band, the base rosy, the tip hyaline. Inhabits the faid defects of Ural.

207. Gryllus trilalis: wing-cases clouded; wings blue¬ish, reticulate with brown; shanks whitish, with long spines. Inhabits Siberia.

208. Gryllus barbadensis: wing-cases pale, speckled with brown; wings hyaline, yellowish, the edge and tip with brown veins and dots. Inhabits Siberia.


210. Gryllus cinereus: dotted with brown; thorax subcarinate; wings white. Inhabitants Denmark.

211. Gryllus flavescens: yellowish; wing-cases brownish, obliquely spotted; wings reticulated with yellow and black. Inhabitants Germany.

212. Gryllus ruficollis: wing-cases cinereous, which at the tip, with black rhombic spots. Inhabitants Germany.

213. Gryllus angulatus: yellowish; abdomen brown, the segments of the rings angular. Inhabitants Germany.

214. Gryllus rubricephalus: head, thorax, and anterior margin of the wing-cases, green, the latter with a whitish lunule in the middle; wings cinereous; abdomen behind and legs reddish. Inhabitants Germany.

215. Gryllus pullus: black brown; thorax square, with a yellowish margin. Inhabitants Germany.

216. Gryllus lineatus: green; line down the thorax and future of the wing-cases orange. Inhabitants Germany.

217. Gryllus flammeus: cinereous; wing-cases with two white spherical spots at the base. Inhabitants Germany.

218. Gryllus rubricollis: yellowish; thorax red, edged with yellow. Inhabitants Germany.

219. Gryllus rosaceus: variegate; thorax green, with a rosy margin. Inhabitants Germany.

220. Gryllus similis: thorax subcarinate; wings black, the disc and edge red. Two wings spotted at the tip. Inhabitants Germany.

221. Gryllus purpureus: wings and wing-cases pale spotted; thorax and three first rings of the abdomen purple. Inhabitants Germany.

222. Gryllus flavens: yellowish; thorax with two darker lines. Inhabitants Germany.

223. Gryllus viridis: green, with a yellowish patch behind. Inhabitants Germany.

224. Gryllus fex-maculatus: brownish; wings yellow¬ish, with five brown spots placed in a line. Inhabitants Germany.

225. Gryllus maculatus: wing-cases spotted; wings rosy, pale ash at the tip. Inhabitants Germany.

226. Gryllus polydactis: brownish, with scattered pale dots; wings reddish, the tip and tail blackish. Inhabitants Germany.

227. Gryllus limbatus: green; wing-cases frous at the tip and outer margin. Inhabitants Europe.

228. Gryllus pratenis: green; wing-cases tipt with black; antenæ half as long as the body. Inhabitants Europe.

229. Gryllus albipes: thorax crested, with a quadruple segment; wing-cases dull greenish; wings violet; hind-thighs spotted with white. Inhabitants Surinam.

230. Gryllus rofeus: green; antennæ yellow; half the wings and hind-thongs rosy. Inhabitants China.

231. Gryllus fanguinolentus: head spotted with yellow, red, and black; thorax yellow; wing-cases green; shanks spotted with red.

232. Gryllus denticulatus: green; thorax boat-shaped, carinate, and toothed; head pointed, with two grey stripes. Inhabitants Surinam.

233. Gryllus dentatus: brown, clouded; thorax boat¬ shaped, rugged; the keel smooth; hind-thighs denticulate; head ovate. Inhabitants India.

234. Gryllus chloropterus: brown; wings green; thorax rounded, smooth; hind-thigs with a yellow line. Inhabitants Surinam.

235. Gryllus erythrospus: grey-brown; hind-thighs beneath red, within yellowish spotted with black; hind-thongs red. Inhabitants Pennsylvania.

236. Gryllus chrysopterus: brown; thorax caudate; wing-cases brown, with the inner edge green; wings black, yellow at the base. Inhabitants Pennsylvania.

237. Gryllus varius: dull green; wings blue; body with
with yellow bands and spots; thighs fanguineous at the base. Inhabits Surinam.

238. Gryllus longipennis: yellow green; wing-cafes twice as long as the abdomen; head and thorax with two black bands. Inhabits Surinam.

239. Gryllus acutus: thorax black with a yellow-green spot; wing-cafes brown with a green spot; hind-thighs with three black bands. Inhabits Surinam.

240. Gryllus chalcops: grey-brown; thorax with two black bands; wing-cafes with a grey one; hind-thighs fanguineous and fanguineous. Inhabits Surinam.

241. Gryllus ficticus: grey-brown; wing-cafes with black punctured lines. Inhabits Surinam.

242. Gryllus hamatus: fentinel longer than the abdomen, hooked on the fore-part; antennae as long as the abdomen; wings black, without cafes. Inhabits Surinam.

243. Gryllus rugulosus: apterous; green, variegated with cinereous; head vellar; front with two indented ridges and a smaller denticulate ridge each fide; crown imprefced, the margin rafed, toothed; thorax spinous, the crest rafed, compressed, with indented ridges. Body sometimes cinereous, variegated with brown; segments of the abdomen with a brown spot each fide, two teeth each fide and a toothed crest. Inhabits out of Europe. Gryllus angulatus thorax carinate, with a brown line each fide; with a brown lunule in the middle, anterior margin and three spots near the tip at the hind-marg in; hind-hanks white with black spine.

244. Gryllus flavipes: thorax above and wing-cafes chestnut-brown; the anterior margin green-yellow; hind-thighs beneath fanguineous, yellowish. Inhabits Surinam.


246. Gryllus cruciger: thorax green with a white cross; wing-cafes green on the back, brown tip with white, the edge infleced. Inhabits Europe.

247. Gryllus viridus: thorax crusiate, above green, with a broken white line each fide; wing-cafes clouded with brown, above green. Inhabits Europe.

248. Gryllus virvens: green; cruciate; antennae longer than the body. Inhabits Europe.

249. Gryllus venulosus: thorax cruciate, rufeous; wing-cafes hyaline with rufeous veins. There is a variety in which the wing-cafes have fix brown spots. Inhabits Europe.


251. Gryllus distinctus: apterous, green; female greenish on the back; male with the hind-thighs greenish. Inhabits Europe.

252. Gryllus flufius: thorax carinate, green, with rufous illuftrative notes to the works of Eufebius, Origen, and John Epiftolus in the books of Aristotle, on Jufin, on Julius Pollux, &c.

GRYNEUS (John-James), grand-nephew of the preceding, born at Bern in 1540. After having been instructed in classical learning by his father, he profeeded to his academical studies at Bafil, with commendable diligence; and, in 1559, was ordained deacon, in which capacity he officiated at Rotelen till the year 1563, when his father was nominated pastor of the church in that town. He now went for farther improvement to Tubingen, where in 1564, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity. In the following year he succeded his father as pastor of Rotelen, where he chiefly divided his time between the duties of that office and the superintendence of the churches in the marquifate of Baden, to which a penfion was annexed by the margrave. In 1579, he accepted the chair of profeffor of the Old Teftament at Bafil, which he filled for nine years with great celebrity, during which period he gained a number of profeftes and patrons to the theological fyltem of the reformed church.

In the mean time he furnished the heads of the churches in the marquifate of Baden, to which a penfion was annexed by the margrave. In 1584, after the reformation of the difcipline of the reformed church in the palatinate by the elector John Cafimir, he was prevailed upon to remove to Heidelberg, where for nearly two years he filled the poft of profeffor of his own order and the superintendence of the fchools, to which charge were connected thofe of profeftor of literature. He returned to Bafil, however, in 1586; where, during his abfence, he was chosen principal minifter of the city, upon the death of Sulzer; with which charge were connected thofe of profeffor of hiftory and theology in the university. He conducted himself in these employments greatly to the fatisfaction of the church at Bafil, as well as to the improvement of thofe who fimulated under him. For the laft five years of his life he was totally blind, in confequence of the inftivity with which he had applied to his literary and professional labours. He died in 1617, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was the author of numerous illuftrative notes to the works of Eufebius, Origen, and John Epiftolus; also of the "Outlines of Theology: 3. Expofitions of some of the Psalms, and of the prophecies of Haggai, Jonah, Habakkuk,"
bakkuk, Obadiah, and the first five chapters of Daniel.

GRYNAU, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, situated on the lake of Zurich: three miles west of Zurich.

GRYNEUM, or GRYNIUM, in ancient geography, a town near Clazomenae, where Apollo had a temple with an oracle, on account of which he is called Grynaus. Strabo.

GRYPHITES, a natural history, the crow's stone, an oblong fossil shell, very narrow at the head, and becoming gradually wider to the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is hooked, or bent inward. They are found in our gravel or clay pits in many counties.

GRYPHIIUS (Christian), a celebrated writer, born at Frauenstadt in Silezia, in 1649. His father, Andrew, was a celebrated German dramatic writer. Christian began his education at Breslau, in which he was made principal and professor of the Magdalen college, in the same city, in 1686, and afterwards librarian. He was a man of very extensive erudition, and possessed a number of languages, ancient and modern. He died in 1706, having, just before he expired, caused to be performed in his chamber a piece of poetry of his own composition, expressive of the consolation received by the dying from meditating on the death of Christ. His principal works are, 1. Poems in German, 8vo. much esteemed. 2. A History of the Orders of Knighthood, in German, 8vo. 3. A Treatise on the Origin and Progress of the German Language, 8vo. 4. Dictionarium de Scriptoribus Hijloriam Saculi XVII. illustrantibus, 8vo. He died in 1706, having, just before he expired, caused to be performed in his chamber a piece of poetry of his own composition, expressive of the consolation received by the dying from meditating on the death of Christ. His principal works are, 1. Poems in German, 8vo. much esteemed. 2. A History of the Orders of Knighthood, in German, 8vo. 3. A Treatise on the Origin and Progress of the German Language, 8vo. 4. Dictionarium de Scriptoribus Hijloriam Saculi XVII. illustrantibus, 8vo. He died in 1706.

GRYPHIIUS (Sebastian), a learned printer of the sixteenth century, native of Reutlingen in Swabia. He settled at Lyons, and obtained great reputation for the beauty and accuracy of his imprints. He was himself well acquainted with the learned languages, and employed men of erudition as his correctors. Conrad Grefen and Julius Scaliger have both addressed him in terms of great commendation. One of his finest books is a Latin Bible, in two volis. folio, 1550, printed in the largest types then seen. He also printed Greek and Hebrew excellently. He died in 1556, at the age of sixty-three. His son Antony, who succeeded him, supported the whig party.

GRYPHIIUS, [γρυφυ], Gr. from γρυφυ, to incurvatur.] An instrument bent like a griffin's talons for extracting a mole from the uterus.

GRYPHYUS, s. A kind of riddle, an enigma. Not much used.

GYSINGARDE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drammen: seventy-six miles south-east of Drammen.

GYSYON, a county of the American States, in Virginia, taken from Montgomery, which bounds it on the north. It has the state of North Carolina south, Henry and Wythe counties on the east and west.

GYSCHWEND, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles west of Steyr.

GUYVIE, a town of Arabia Felix: sixteen miles south of Loheia.

GUÁ, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty-six miles south-west of Bayamo.

GUÁ (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Maremnes: two leagues and three quarters south-east of Maremnes, and four and a half west of Saintes.

GUABIPOCAEBI BA. Ste Mimosa vaga.

GUACA, a village in New Spain, near the mountains Jeryu, which was destroyed by a volcano in that mountain, in 1750.

GUACAPA, a river of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

GUACOCHO, a sea-port of Peru, in the province of Lima, between the island of St. Martin and Callao.

GUACOCINGA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaixa, containing about six hundred inhabitants, among which are one hundred Spaniards.

GUADAADAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalentin at Lorca.

GUADAGNOLI (Philipp), an Italian monk and learned oriental scholar, born at Maghano about the year 1596. When sixteen years of age, he entered among the regular clerks minors, and made his profession at Rome in 1612. His genius led him to the study of many languages, to which he devoted himself with such ardour, that he became proficient in the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Persic, and Arabic, tongues, but chiefly excelled in the last. He filled with reputation the chair of professor of Arabic and Chaldee in the college of Wifdom; and in proof of his intimate acquaintance with the former language, pronounced an oration there, before queen Christina of Sweden, in 1656. He was made principal and professor of the college de propaganda fide determined to comply with their desire, and fixed upon the archbishop of Damascus, and father Guadagnoli, to undertake that weighty task; but, after a short time, the principal labours of the work devolved on the latter. This grand design almost wholly employed him for twenty-seven years, and was not completed before 1649. The translation made its appearance at Rome in 1671, in 3 vols. folio. In 1631 father Guadagnoli published, Apologia pro Religione Christi et in v. 40. in answer to the objections of Ahmed Ben Abdalhadin. He also wrote a work in Arabic, entitled, Considerations against the Mahometan Religion, which was printed at Rome in 1649, and is employed in showing that the Koran is a mere collection of impostures and falsehoods. Besides the articles above-mentioned, he published at Rome, in 1622, a very methodical grammar of the Arabic language, entitled, Brevis Institutiones Linguarum Arabicarum, folio; and he had also compiled a dictionary in that language, which he left behind him in manuscript. He died at Rome in 1676.

GUADALAIRA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a little below Seville.

GUADALACAARA, or GUADALAXARA, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New Spain, and its capital, and chief city of the province, both large and beautiful. The city was built anno 1531, by one of the family of the Guzmans; and the bishopric, which was before settled at Compostella, was translated thither in 1570. It is situated on a delightful and fertile plain, watered with several streams and fountains, not far from Baraana river. The air of the country is temperate, and the soil to fertile, that it yields one hundred to one; and all the fruits of Europe grow in luxuriance and abundance. Lat. 20. 30. W. lon. 104. 49. The province is watered by the Guadalaxara river.

GUADALAJARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Harena, containing nine parish churches, fourteen convents, several hospitalls, and hardly three thousand inhabitants. The duke of Riplestadvertised a linen manufacure, which has not the substance of the cloth made in Holland, but the colour is good: twenty-two miles east of Madrid. Lat. 40. 35. N. lon. 13. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. GUADALAJARA, a town of Spain, which runs into the sea between Gibraltar and Marbella.

GUADALAJARA DE BUGA, a town of South America, in the province of Popayan; twelve leagues north-west of Popayan.
GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Valencia.

GUADALAXARA, or GREAT RIVER, in Mexico or New Spain, rises in the mountains of the valley of Tolocan, where stands the city of Guadalajara, or Guadalacan, the capital of New Galicia. After running a course of more than six hundred miles, it empties into the Pacific Ocean in the 25th degree of north lat. It has stupendous falls, fifteen miles south of the city of its name.

GUADALBU'RON, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a little above Andujar.

GUADALCANAL, one of the Islands of Solomon, in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

GUADALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Eftremadura, in the mountain of Morena: ten miles south of Llerena.

GUADALEN'TIN, a river of Spain, which empties itself into the Gulf of Carthagena, at Almacaren.

GUADALETE, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea at Cadiz.

GUADALIX, a town of Spain, in New Castile: twenty-two miles north of Madrid.

GUADAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Vera in Murcia.

GUADALMEDENA, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Malaga.

GUADALOUPE, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, at Caspe, in the province of Aragon.

GUADALOUPE, a river of Spain, which runs into the province of Eftremadura.

GUADALOUPE, or GUADALOUPE, an island of the West Indies, and one of the largest of those called the Leeward Islands: about two hundred and fifty miles in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a channel, about a league and a half over, called the Salt River, navigable only for canoes, which runs north and south, and communicates with the sea on both by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grand-Cul de Sac; and that on the south Petit Cul de Sac. The cau part of the island is called Grande Terre, and is about nineteen leagues from Antigua point on the north-east to the point of Guadaloupe on the south-east; and about nine leagues and a half in the middle, which, with this part, makes a figur six leagues in circumference. The whole part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Cape-terre on the west, and Bassi-terre on the east. This is twelve leagues from north to south, and seven and a half miles west and east; and about forty leagues in circuit. Both parts would be joined by a channel, between the Ebro and a half in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. Labat says that the French were obliged to abandon Grand-terre in 1696, by reason of the frequent incursions and depredations committed there by the English from Antigua and Montserrat. Besides, this part is deftitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the other (properly called Guadaloupe, as having been first discovered and inhabited), that it has enough to supply the neighboring islands. He makes the latter thirty-five leagues in compass, and both islands together about ninety. The Salt-river, he says, is about fifty toises, or three hundred feet, over at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows narrower, so that in some places it is not above ninety feet over. Its depth is likewise as unequal as its breadth, for in some places it will carry a ship of five hundred tons, and in others hardly bear a vessel of fifty. It is a smooth clear stream, above two leagues from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely shaded for the most part with mangroves. The air here is very clear and healthy; and, at most times, as in Martinique, here is also plenty of water, and as good as the soil is rich, which is not inferior to that of Martinique; it is equally cultivated, and its produce is the same with that of Martinique. The French first began to send colonies to Guadaloupe about the year 1652; but made no great figure till the eighteenth century, since the beginning of which it has vastly increased under the French. They have added it with several regular forts. Bassi-terre, which is the capital, is regularly built, and well defended. Point a Pierre is also a neat town with one of the best harbours in the West Indies. The whole island, in 1759, was supposed to contain about twelve thousand whites, and sixty thousand negroes and mulattoes.

This island was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name it now bears, from the resemblance it was supposed to have to the mountain so called in Old Spain. His landing was opposed by the women of the island with their bows and arrows, but they were soon dispersed by the fire-arms of the Spaniards, who obtained an easy possession of the island. They found the houses stored with large quantities of cotton, spun and unspun, and looms for weaving it; mention is likewise made of iron bows and arrows, and cotton hammocks. Among the vegetable productions are the tree which yields the copaiba balsam; the milk-shrub, which yields a balsamic liquor like milk; the copohene-balm tree, yielded by the natives to fatten their hogs; the corbary-tree, which bears a gum similar to amber; a kind of cinnamon-tree, aloes, and sandalwood; indigo, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Among the birds discovered in the island were parrots, partridges, turtle-doves, herons, and falcons; but the most extraordinary is that called the devil-bird, which is a filthy bird of passage, of the size of a young pullet, with a plumage jet black. The bees are black, small, and without sting; the honey never hards, but is always of the consistence of oil. A flying insect, called, raev, is very troublesome in this island, gnawing paper, books, and furniture, and would be intolerable were it not for a large spider, which entangles them in its web, and otherways destroys them. On a very lofty mountain is a considerable volcano, called the fulphur mountain; and here the Indians who fell brimstone refted in great numbers to collect this article. In 1775, the exports of Guadaloupe were 188,386 quintals of sugar, 62,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 of cocoa, and 5193 of cotton, besides hides and other articles, and 5193 of cotton. In 1741, the barter with Martinique and other islands. In 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the English, and restored at the peace in 1763. It was again taken by the English in April 1794, but evacuated in the month of February 1795. It is about forty miles from the west of Toledo.

GUADALQUIVIR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and empties itself into the sea about six leagues north-west of Cadiz.

GUADALQUIVIVEJO, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir near Ubeda.

GUADARMA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for its cheese: six leagues north-west of Madrid.

GUADARRAMA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, which rises near the town of the same name, and runs into the Tagus about three leagues below Toledo. It is a port town of Asia, in the country of Meuran: 140 miles south of Kigdow.

GUADEN,
GUADEN, or Haden, a town of Africa, in the defect of Zanhaga. Lat. 21,40. N. Ion. 13, W. Green-wich.

GUADAMAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a few leagues below Seville.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea about twenty miles north of Seville, and

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville. This city was taken from the Moors by Alphonso in 1248, but was lost to the Moors not long after. In 1249, it was again taken from them by Ferdinand the Catholic. It contains three parishes and five convents. Its situation is between the Nevada before, and the mountains of Alpujars behind, so that they cannot cultivate olives and oranges, but other fruits are abundant, as well as corn and palfure: forty three miles south-east of Jaen, and twenty-eight east-north-east of Grenada. Lat. 37. 33. N. Ion. 13. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe.


guadele, a district of Africa, in the country of Sejihelma, about one hundred miles south of the Atlas, which contains three towns and some villages. The principal produce is dates.

Guaduara, f. in botany. See Coccoloba.

Guadabio. See Psidium pomeferum.

Guadaca'na. See Diosporos.

Guajacum, f. [from the Spanish guayacan, formed from the Indian ho-ho-scan.] in botany, a genus of the clafs decandria, order monogynia, in the natural order of grumiferae (Urticaceae). The generic characters are—Calyx : perianthium five-leaved; leaflets ovate-oblong, concave, obtuse, spreading, deciduous; the two outer ones a little smaller. Corolla : petals five, roundish-ovate, orbute, concave, spreading, longer than the calyx, ending in short claws, inferted into the receptacle. Stamina : filaments subulate, broader at the base, upright, shorter than the corolla, inferted into the receptacle; antherae oblong, finally recurved. Pistillum : germ broader above, angular, pedicellated; style fubulate, broader at the base, incumbent, bifid at the base, yellow; filaments ten, contiguous and united; ovary short pedicellated, one-flowered; ovary sessile, trigonal; carpel one; ovule five; style permanent; stigmata five; septa none; fruit a capsule angular, five-celled. The roots run far into the ground perpendicularly, covering a great number of blue flowers, which are continuing its verdure in the drieft feaftons, and at times throwing out a great number of blue flowers, which are succeeded by compressed berries of a round fform.

This tree takes many years to arrive at its full growth. The roots run far into the ground perpendicularly, contrary to the usual growth of timber-trees in the Weft Indies, which generally shoot the largest prongs of their roots in a horizontal direction, and are commonly observed to run very near the surface. The bark is thick and smooth; the wood of a dark olive-colour, and closely-grained, the trata running obliquely into the another, in form of an X. As timber it answers where strength and duration are required, and is more than well in the turner's lathe: but is now chiefly used for shipblocks. The gum is obtained by jagging the body of the tree in May. It exudes copiously from the wounds, is formed gradually; and when accumulated, hardened by exposure to the air and sun, it is gathered, and packed in small kgs. This gum has been suspected sometimes to have been sophificated by the negroes with the gum of the manchinal tree, to which it bears some fimilitude at the first appearance; but it is easily diftinguifhed, by difolving a little in spirits: the true gum is purple, with a faint aroma, the manchinal gives a greenish cast: and this is still farther diftinguifhable by pouring a little of the same tinture into water, which takes from the guaiacum almost immediately the complexion of milk. The fruit is purgative, and, for medicinal ufe, far excels the bark. From the flowers also is prepared a laxative fyrup, resembling fyrup of violets. It is certainly one of the moft valuable trees in the Weft Indies; since the body, the bark, gum, fruit, leaves, and bloflom, are all applicable to fome useful purpofe. The fresh bark opens the body, and is deemed a fweetener of the blood, but the pulp of the berries purges and vomits very volitely. From the flowers alfo is prepared a laxative fyrup, resembling fyrup of violets.

Essential Character. Calyx, five-cleft, unequal; petals five, inferted into the receptacle; calyptral angular, five-cleft.

Species. 1. Guaiacum officinale, officinal guaiacum, or lignum-vitae : leaflets two pairs, obtufe. These are the common guaiacum, of which is made the famous incifer, or lignum-vitae: leaflets two pairs, obtufe. These are the common lignum-vitae or guaiacum, and becomes a very large tree, forty feet in height, and fifteen in diameter, covered with a hard, brittle, brownifih, bark, not very thick; the wood of a dark olive-colour, and becomes a very large tree, forty feet in height, and fifteen in diameter, covered with a hard, brittle, brownifih, bark, not very thick; the wood is firm, solid, and ponderous, appearing very reinous, of a blackifih yellow colour within, and of a hot aromatic taste: the smaller branches have an all-coloured bark. Leaves pinnate; leaflets two pairs, elliptic, fefille, entire, veined, thinning; peduncles terminating, round, shorter than the pedi¬cles; one-flowered; calyces leaflets ovate, convex, pubefcent; petals ovate, entire; filament ten, contiguous at the bafe; anthers incumbent, bifid at the base, yellow, about five or more, compressed; style permanent; capsule subterribulatate, rounded, ten-seeded; seeds of a very short pedicel, five-cornered, with very narrow winged ribs on the round back of the angles, succulent, smooth, pale ferrugineous (or yellow), five-cleft, (from two to five-cleft, Sec.) partitions quite ample, membranaceous, fixed to the middle of the cover; seeds large, thicker and blunt above, attenuated below, convex on one side, angular on the other, fufficient; or three cells are frequently abortive, but the vellicate of them remain. The rind of the capsule is continuous and the partitions indivifible; it is roughly contrary to the usual growth of timber-trees in the Weft Indies, which generally shoot the largest prongs of their roots in a horizontal direction, and are commonly observed to run very near the surface. The bark is thick and smooth; the wood of a dark olive-colour, and closely-grained, the trata running obliquely into the another, in form of an X. As timber it answers where strength and duration are required, and is more than well in the turner's lathe: but is now chiefly used for shipblocks. The gum is obtained by jagging the body of the tree in May. It exudes copiously from the wounds, is formed gradually; and when accumulated, hardened by exposure to the air and sun, it is gathered, and packed in small kgs. This gum has been suspected sometimes to have been sophificated by the negroes with the gum of the manchinal tree, to which it bears some fimilitude at the first appearance; but it is easily diftinguifhed, by difolving a little in spirits: the true gum is purple, with a faint aroma, the manchinal gives a greenish cast: and this is still farther diftinguifhable by pouring a little of the same tinture into water, which takes from the guaiacum almost immediately the complexion of milk. The fruit is purgative, and, for medicinal ufe, far excels the bark. From the flowers also is prepared a laxative fyrup, resembling fyrup of violets. It is certainly one of the moft valuable trees in the Weft Indies; since the body, the bark, gum, fruit, leaves, and bloflom, are all applicable to fome useful purpofe. The fresh bark opens the body, and is deemed a fweetener of the blood, but the pulp of the berries purges and vomits very volitely. From the flowers also is prepared a laxative fyrup, resembling fyrup of violets. It is certainly one of the moft valuable trees in the Weft Indies; since the body, the bark, gum, fruit, leaves, and bloflom, are all applicable to fome useful purpofe. The fresh bark opens the body, and is deemed a fweetener of the blood, but the pulp of the berries purges and vomits very volitely. From the flowers also is prepared a laxative fyrup, resembling fyrup of violets.
counts for its efficacy in chronic rheumatism; and from its passing off by the pores of the skin, he considers it as a probable remedy in some cutaneous disorders. In the London Dispensatory there is a tincture of gum guaiacum, Purissima aromatica gum guaiacum; and the wood is an ingredient in decoc tum farfoparilum com pos. The Edinburgh college have directed an elixir to be prepared, an ingredient in it.

Jacquin, from Richard Vander Schot, his companion in his travels, admitting a large share of free air to them every day. They cannot be expected to make great progress in Europe.

The principal articles of commerce are cattle, hides, and sweetmeats.

GUAMANGA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in archbishopric of Lima, situated in the centre of the Cordilleras, consequently its air very different. This jurisdiction begins eighty leagues north-east of Lima, and, its situation being rather cold than temperate, few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above forty leagues. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them exposed to the air. Lat. 13° 25' N. Lon. 162° E. Ferro. See MARIANA ISLANDS.

GUAMALIES, a district of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima, situated in the centre of the Cordilleras, consequently its air very different. This jurisdiction begins eighty leagues north-east of Lima, and, its situation being rather cold than temperate, few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above forty leagues. The Indian inhabitants of the towns apply themselves to weaving, and make a great variety of baizes, ferges, and other stuffs, with which they carry on a very considerable trade with the other provinces destined for such manufactures.

GUAMANGA, a town of South America, in Peru, the
GUAIACUM.

Guaiacum officinale, or Lignum Vitæ.

London, Published as the Act directs March 8 1798, by J. Walker.
the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over several districts. The town was founded in 1539, by Francis Pizarro, on the site of an Indian village. The Spaniards added the name of San Juan della Victoria, in memory of the precipitate retreat of Manco, the Inca, from Pizarro, who offered him battle. The city was founded for the convenience of the trade carried on between Lima and Cuzco; for during this long distance there was at that time no town, whence the travellers frequently suffered by the incursions of Manco's army. This gave occasion to building the city on the spot where the Indian village stood, though extremely inconvenient with regard to provisions, as lying contiguous to the great chain of the Andes; but the war being happily terminated by the entire defeat of Manco's party, the city was removed to its present situation. There are three parochial churches, one for Spaniards, and two for Indians, besides the cathedral, and several other churches and convents. Among the inhabitants are twenty noble families, who live in a quarter of the town separated from the rest. In it is an university, which enjoys a great revenue, for the study of philosophy, divinity, and law. Lat. 12. 50. N. Lon. 60. 10. W. Ferro.

GUAMANTAGUA, a town of Peru, in the audiencia of Lima, and jurisdiction of Canta, in which is a celebrated image of Christ, to which the inhabitants of Lima go in pilgrimage at Whitsuntide.

GUAMANU, a town of the island of Cuba; eight miles south-south-west of Lisbon.

GUAMA'RA, a river of South America, in the country of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic forty-two miles north of Fernambuco.

GUAME'CO, a town of South America, in the province of Carthagena.

GUAMOS, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, about five miles below Cordova.

GUAMU'BO, a town of the island of Cuba; twenty miles east of Havanna.

GUAMULOS, a town of the island of Cuba; eighty-three miles south-south-east of Santa Clara.

GU'ANA ISLAND, a small island in the West Indies, near the north-east coast of the island of Tortola.

GUANA ISLAND, an island in the West Indies, about two miles long, and half a mile wide, near the north-east coast of the island of Antigua. Lat. 17. 16. N. Lon. 61. 26. W. Greenwich.

GUAPA'TA, a volcano near Arequipa, in the valley of Quiaca, in South America, and empire of Peru; whose eruptions, assisted by an earthquake, laid Arequipa in ruins the first year.

GUAPA'NTA, a volcano in South America, the seat of a town of the same name, about three miles north of Guamanga.

GUAPA'POINT, a cape on the west coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lat. 17. 21. N. Lon. 62. 23. W. Greenwich.

GUANABA'NUS, f. in botany. See Annona and Annona.

GUANACACHE, a lake of South America, in the province of Chihouette, fifteen leagues in length.

GUANCA'VELICA, a town of South America, in the province of Chiquitano, fifteen leagues in length.

GUANCA'VELICA, or HUANCA VELECA, a jurisdiction of South America, in the bishopric of Guamanico, in the province of Peru. The town which gives name to this government was founded on account of the famous rich quicksilver mine; and to the working of it the inhabitants owe their whole subsistence; the coldness of the air checking the growth of all kinds of grain and fruits, so that they are obliged to purchase them from their neighbours. This town is noted for its water, where such large petrifications are formed, that the inhabitants use them in building houses, and other works. The quicksilver mines wrought here supply with that necessary mineral all the silver mines of Peru; and, notwithstanding the prodigious quantities already extracted, no diminution is perceived. This mine, in 1779, was a hundred and seventy fathoms in circumference, and four hundred and eighty-five deep, and the mercury is found from hence into all the provinces in which they work mines; the quantity, in 1763, was 5544 quintals, by which 574,100 pounds weight of silver were produced.

GUANCHES, the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canary Islands. Before the arrival of the Spaniards, this simple and virtuous people lived under the salutary restraints of a few equitable and respected laws. To these inhabitants were attributed the furious ravages of the ten thousand indians, which had long composed a separate state, acknowledged the authority of nine of their kings, or petty princes; who were clothed like their subjects, being distinguished from them only by a laurel crown, and the thigh-bone of one of their most renowned ancestors, which they bore at once as a sceptre and as a remembrance of virtues that had secured the love and the regret of the people. Though they had a brief, who profcribed at certain ritual ceremonies, they appear to have had very imperfect notions of religion. Their mythical usages, of which baptism was one, were professed to have been derived from some more enlightened people, whose memory had perished. The rate in which several of their mummies have been found in their respective grottos, or catacombs, attest their rude attempts to embalm their dead. They expressed numerical signs by small pieces of baked clay; and they were ignorant of the use of metals. Though legitimate and peaceful poiffelors of the island, and though they bravely resisted the encroachment of the invaders, they were cruelly put to death in detail, and at length exterminated. Their pretended descendants, who live about Guimar, and who make a procession on Candlemas-day, in the old national costume, are supposed to be a fpirous race, or a tribe of impoftors.

GUANDA'GANO, a town of Italy, in the Friuli, belonging to the state of Venice; twenty-nine miles north-west of Friuli, and twenty-nine miles south-east of Belluno.

GUANGARA. See Wanga'ra.

GUANIMA, one of the Bahama islands.

GUANOBUCOA, a town of the island of Cuba; eight miles north of Guamanga.

GUANTA, a jurisdiction of South America, in the bishopric of Guamanico, with a town of the same name; thirty miles north of Guamanga.

GUANUCO, or GUARI, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, which begins forty leagues north-east of Lima. This city was formerly one of the principal in these kingdoms, and the settlement of one of the first of the invaders; they were cruelly put to death in detail, and at length exterminated. Their pretended descendants, who live about Guimar, and who make a procession on Candlemas-day, in the old national costume, are supposed to be a spurious race, or a tribe of impostors.

GUARANTE, f. [guarant, Fr.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. God, the great guaranty for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.

To GUARANTY, v. a. [guarantir, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles. France hath always profited skillfully of its having guarantied the treaty of Munster, Chatelet.

GUARANTY, f. [from the verb.] Engagement to secure the performance of articles. It was made in consideration to the engagements that the crown of England had taken, when King William gave his guaranty to the treaty of Travendhal, Bolingbroke.

GUARCHIPY, a jurisdiction of South America, in Peru. This province begins in the mountains, about fix
fix leagues east of Lima. From the disposition of its parts, those places only which lie in the valley, and in the breaches of the mountains, are inhabited; and these are very fertile, producing great quantities of fruit, wheat, barley, maize, and other grain. In its mountains are several silver mines, though but few of them.

GUARD, v. a. [garde,-, Fr. ward, warden.] To watch by way of defence and security; as, to guard the coast. —To provide against objections. —Homer has guarded every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. —To adorn with lilies, laces, or ornamental borders. —Obsolete.

Who by health
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold.

To protect; to defend:
Naked the graces guarded you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall, Waller.

Your pow'r you never lose, but for defence,
To guard your own or others innocence.

To prevent by caution. —One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to.

Guarded every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection.

Give him a livery
More guarded than his fellows.

To GUARD, v. a. To be in a state of caution or defence. —To guard against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves with a little word. Watts.

GUARD, f. [garden, Fr. ward, Teut.] A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention. —The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. —To adorn with lilies, laces, or ornamental borders. —Obsolete.

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste
Th' angelic guards ascended.

A state of caution; a state of vigilance. —It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard. —Elfrange.

Now he flood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his guard. —Dryden.

Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression. —They have expressed themselves with as few guards and reftrictions as I. Atterbury. —An ornamental hem, lace, or border. —Obsolete.

The guards are but lightly bailed on. —Shakspeare. —Part of the blade or point of a sword. Any thing that guards something else; as, a guard that keeps the dregs from dirt. —Mason's Supplement.

GUARD, n. A name sometimes applied to the two stars nearest the north pole; being in the hind part of the chariot at the tail of Ursa Minor or little bear; one of them being also called the pole star.

GUARD-BOAT, f. The boat which is appointed to row the rounds to observe ships laid up in the harbour.

GUARD-IRON, f. The arched bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on the head or bow of a ship.

GUARD-ROOM, f. The room where the yeomen of the guard wait on court-days at St. James's.

GUARD-SHIP, f. A ship of war to guard the coast.

GUARD, v. a. In law, one who hath the custody and education of such persons as are not of sufficient discretion to guide themselves and their own affairs, as children and idiots.

Guardians, by the common law, were guardians in chivalry; guardians by nature, such as the father or mother; guardians in loco, who are the next of blood to whom the inheritance cannot descend, if the father does not order it otherwise; and guardian because of nurture, when the father by will appoints one to be guardian of his child. —Co. Lit. 18. 221. 328.

The several guardians therefore now in use, may be thus enumerated: 1. By nature. 2. For nurture. 3. In office.
Many books, both of ancient and modern date, are presumptive of guardianship by nature; which restriction is so true, that it hath even been doubted whether such ancestors, if the same infant happens to be heir-apparent, are entitled to the custody of the infant's person even in socage. 1 Inst. 88. But an executor may not pay to a father a legacy left to an infant. 1 P. Wm. 283. And with regard to guards, it seems by construction of that 4 & 5 P. & M. c. 5, that the father might by deed or will affinge a guardian to any woman child under the age of sixteen; and if none be so Alligned, the mother shall in this case be guardian. 3 Rep. 39. The said 4. & 5 P. & M. provides, under severer penalties, "That nobody shall take away any maid or woman child unmarried, being within the age of sixteen years, out of or from the poifeffion, custody, or government, and against the will, of the father of such maid or woman child, of such perfon or persons to whom the father of such maid or woman child by his last will and testament, or by any other act in his life-time, hath or shall appoint, align, bequest, give, or grant, the order, keeping, education, and government, of such maid or woman child."

Many books, both of ancient and modern date, are very indifferent when they mention guardianship by nature. But it appears to be now settled, that not only the father, but also the mother, and every other ancestor, may be guardians by nature, though with considerable differences, such as denote the superiority of the father's claim. The father hath the first title to guardianship of his own child: as to other ancestors, if the same infant happens to be heir-apparent to two, perhaps priority of the poifeffion of the person of the infant might probably be allowed to decide the question. While the tenure by knight's service continued, there was another difference, which more strongly marked the superiority of the father's claim; for he was intitled to the custody of the infant's perfon even against the lord in chivalry; a preference not allowed to the mother or other relations; and this diversity appears to reconcile the determinations in the old books, which apply only to cases in which the right to the infant's perfon was in contest with the lord in chivalry. 3 Co. 38 b. Ratcliffe's Ca. According to the strict language of the common law, an heir apparent can be the only proper object of guardianship by nature; which restriction is so true, that it hath even been doubted whether such guardianship can be of a daughter, whose heirship, though denominated apparent, yet being liable to be superseded by the birth of a son, is in effect rather of the preemption kind. 1 Inst. 84 c. Therefore, when the term of guardianship by nature is extended to children in general, or to any besides such as are heirs apparent, it is not conformable to its legal sense, but must be understood to have reference to some rule independent of the common law; as the dictates of nature, and the principles of general reason. Yet we must not conclude that parents have a right to the custody of their children, for the law gives them this custody till the age of fourteen by the guardianship for nurture; which though it differs from that by nature, not only in name, but also in duration, and some other particulars, is founded on a like conformity to the order of nature. 1 Inst. 83 b. This guardianship by nature continues till the infant attains the age of twenty-one; it extends no farther than the custody of the infant's perfon. It yields, as to the custody of the perfon, to guardianship in fowage, where the title to both guardianships concur in the same individuals. 1 Inst. 83 b. But guardianship in fowage ending at fourteen, it seems that after that age the father, or other ancestor having a like title to both guardianships, becomes guardian by nature till the infant's age of twenty-one. Earth. 384. Lastly, the father may dispoft the mother and other ancestors of the guardianship by nature, by appointing a testamentary guardian, under the flats. 4 & 5 P. & M. and Ist Car. 11. Guardians for Nurture, and of commendation, of father or mother till the infant attains the age of fourteen years. Moir, 738. 3 Rep. 38. In default of father or mother, the ordinary usuallly affigns some discreet person to take care of the infant's personal estate, and to provide for his maintenance and education. 2 Car. 153.

This guardianship by nurture, only occurs where the infant is without any other guardian; and it has been said that none can have it except the father or mother. 8 E. 4. 7b. 3 Co. 38. It extends no further than the custody and government of the infant's perfon; and determines at fourteen in the case both of males and females. Conyns refers to Fleta, as if, according to that ancient book, grandparents and great-grandfathers might be guardians by nurture. But the statute cited by him doth not point at this species of guardian, describing the patria potestas in general, and being apparently borrow'd from the text of the Roman law; nor will it bear the least application to guardianship as our own law regulates it.

Guardians in Socage, are also guardians by the common law. Wardship is incident to tenure in socage, but of a nature very different from that which was formerly incident to knight-service. For if the inheritance descends to an infant under fourteen, the wardship of him does not, nor ever did, belong to the lord of the fee: because in this tenure no military or other personal service being required, there could be no precedent for the lord to take the custody and government of the infant's perfon; and it has been said that none can have it except the father or mother. 8 E. 4. 7 b. 3 Co. 38. This guardian is not further than the custody and government of the infant's perfon; and determines at fourteen in the case both of males and females. Conyns refers to Fleta, as if, according to that ancient book, grandparents and great-grandfathers might be guardians by nurture. But the statute cited by him doth not point at this species of guardian, describing the patria potestas in general, and being apparently borrow'd from the text of the Roman law; nor will it bear the least application to guardianship as our own law regulates it.

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entitled to be guardian in fogo is himself under custody of a guardian, the latter is entitled to the custody of both, to the infant in his own right, and to the latter pur caufe de ward, that is, in right of his wardship of the former; a species of guardianship distinct from all others above enumerated. And it seems that only guardian in chivalry and in fogo could be guardian pur caufe de ward, that is, in right of his wardship of the infant, but also to his hereditaments not lying in tenure; and even to his copystholds, unless there is a special custom for the lord's appointing a guardian of them. 1 Lof. 89 b. 2 Lutw. 1181. But whether the guardian in fogo is entitled to take into his custody the infant's personal estate, is not acertained by any express authority. It seems however that personal estate is inheritable, except where by the custom of a particular place it happens to be liable to a different custody: for including this species of property for which the law hath not otherwise provided; which receives some countenace from the instances of copystholds, and hereditaments not lying in tenure, for including which it will be difficult to account by any other reason than that above given for including personal estate.

Guardianship in fogo is superceded both as to the body and lands, if the father exercises his power of appointing a testamental or other guardian according to flat. 12 Car. II. c. 24. And regularly it ends, when the infant's heir attains fourteen, whether male or female, attains fourteen, though some lay that this must be understood only where another guardian, either by election of the infant or otherwise, is ready to succeed; and that the guardianship in fogo continues in the mean time. Abd. 313. At that age, however, it seems the heir may out the guardian in fogo, and call him to account for the rents and profits. Ca. Lut. 89 b. It was in this particular only that wardship was, as also in that of marriage, and in the certainty of the rendering or service, that the fogo tenures had so much the advantage of the military ones. But as the wardship ceased at fourteen, this disadvantage attended it; that young heirs, being left to fo tender an age to choose their own guardians till twenty-one, might make an improvident choice. Therefore when almost all the lands in the kingdom were turned into fogo tenures, by the flat. 12 Car. II. c. 24, that statute gave the power of appointing the testamental guardian next mentioned. If no such appointment be made, the court of chancery will frequently interpone, and name a guardian, to prevent an infant heir from improvidently exercising a power to ruin himself, and his children, by the flat. 12 Car. II. c. 24. The flat 12 Car. II. c. 24, considering the imbecility of judgment in children of the age of fourteen, and the abolition of guardianship in chivalry, enacts, that any father, under age of or full age, may by deed or will, attested by two witnesses, dispose of the custody of his child, either born or unborn, to any person, except a papal recurrent, either in poitition or remainder; that he may appoint any guardian to last till such child attains the age of twenty-one. These are called guardians by flatut, or testamental guardians.

The substante of this parliamentary regulation is, that the father shall have the power, though under twenty-one; that he shall have it as to all his children under twenty-one, and unmarried at his decease, or born averse; that he may appoint any person except a pope or recurrent; that the appointment may be either in possession or remainder; that he may appoint the guardianship to last till twenty-one, or any less time; that the appointment shall be effectual against all claiming as guardians in fogo or otherwise; that the guardian so appointed shall have judgment of ward or replevins, and, if a guardian for the ward's benefit; that the guardian shall have the custody of the infant's estate both real and personal, and have the same actions in relation to them as a guardian in fogo.

The right of electing a guardian by an infant, arises only when from a defect in the law, (or rather in the execution of it,) the infant finds himself wholly unprovided with a guardian. This may happen either before fourteen, when the infant has no such property as attracts a guardianship by tenure, and the father is dead without having executed his power of appointment, and there is no mother; or after fourteen, when the custody of the guardian in fogo terminates, and there is no appointment by the father under the flat. 12 Car. II. Lord Coke only takes notice of such election where the infant is under fourteen; and as to this omits to state how, and before whom, it should be made; see 1 Lof. 87 b; nor does this defect seem supplied by any prior or contemporaneous writer. As to a guardian after fourteen, it appears from the ending of guardianship in fogo, at that age, as if the common law deemed a guardian afterwards unnecessary. However, since the flat. 12 Car. II. c. 24, it has been usual, in defect of an appointment under the statute, to allow the infant to elect one for himself. The late lord Baltimore, when he was turned of eighteen, might have elected a guardian, thereby making no tender of the necessity of having one for some special purposes relative to his proprietary government of Maryland, named a guardian by deed; a mode adopted by the advice of counsel. It seems in fact as if there was no prescribed form of an infant's electing a guardian after fourteen, any more than there is before, and therefore election by personal authority, though not prescribed, might be legally sufficient. The deficiency in precedents on this occasion is easily accounted for; this kind of guardianship being of very late origin, unnoticed as it seems by any writer before Coke except Swinburn; (Topham ed. 1593. 97 b;) and there being yet no cases in print to explain the powers incident to it, or whether the infant may change a guardian so constituted by himself. Coke, though he hesitated to enumerate the different sorts of guardianship, omitted this in one place: whence perhaps it may be conjectured that in his time it was in strictness scarcely recognised as legal. 1 Lof. 88 b.

As to guardian by appointment of the lord-chancellor, it is not easy to state how this jurisdiction was acquired; it is certainly of no very ancient date, though now inadmissible. The first instance of such a guardian, appointed on petition without bill, was in the year 1666, in the case of Hampden. But since that time the court of chancery has exercised this power, without its being once called in question; therefore, in the case of lady Teynham v. Leonard, in Dom. Proc. Ass. 1724, the counsel for the plaintiff stated, that, as a matter of course, the lord-chancellor was entrufted with that part of the crown's prerogative, which concerned the guardianship of infants. Under the same idea too, the marriage-act, flat. 26 Geo. III. c. 33, refers to the chancellor for the appointment of a guardian, to content to marriage, where the infant is without a guardian, and the mother is not living. The court never appoints a guardian to a woman after marriage. 1 Vez. 157. All courts of justice have a power to adjourn a guardian to an infant to sue, or defend actions, if the infant comes into court and deceives it; or a judge at his chambers, at the desire of the infant, may adjourn a per son named by him to be his guardian; but this lift is no record until entered and filed by the clerk of the rules. 1 Lof. 88 b. 2 Lof. 279. This is called a guardian ad litem.

Guardian by appointment of the ecclesiastical court seems now perfectly insignificant, and merely on a par with other guardians ad litem. The right of appointment is however claimed by that court, as to personal estate, and, if there be any, recovered for the ward, or other, for the per son afo. But lord Hardwicke reprobated it as a presumption in the ecclesiastical court.
to appoint a guardian of the person and estate, and declared their appointment, except when a suit was depending, to be an interference with his power as chancellor; and even recommended to the attorney-general pending, to be an interference with his power as chancellor to appoint a guardian of the person and estate, and defend the right of guardianship in the full extent of lord chancellor's, the power of appointment in the ecclesiastical courts was considered as confined to guardians ad litem, and therefore perfectly insignificant. 3 barr. 1436. 1 iff. 88 b.

Guardianship is cognizable by the temporal courts, where a devil is made of it; which courts are to judge whether the devil be pursuant to the statute. 1 vent. 207. The husband of a woman under age cannot disaffirm a guardian made by the court for his wife. 1 vent. 185. An infant cannot revoke the authority of his guardian: but the court may discharge one guardian, and appoint another, at their discretion; and the justices of ad litem may appoint a new guardian. palm. 152. 1 barr. abr. 604.

If a woman has issue a son by a former husband, and marries a second husband, seised of fagoage lands, by whom she has issue another son, and the husband and wife dies, leaving the second son under fourteen, his brother of the half-blood shall be guardian in fagoage; as next of kin, but after the issue of the first husband, the inheritance cannot descend. cro. eliz. 825. morr. 632.

It is clearly agreed, that the king, as pater patriae, is universal guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, who cannot take care of themselves; as this care cannot be exercised otherwise than by appointing them proper curators or committees; it seems also agreed, that the king may, as he has done, delegate the authority to his chancellor; therefore at this day, the court of chancery is the only proper court which hath jurisdiction in appointing and removing guardians, and in preventing them and others from abusing their persons or estates. 1 iff. 14. 4 co. 152. And as the court of chancery is now invested with this authority, hence in every day's practice we find that court determining, as to the right of guardianship, who is the next of kin, and who the most proper guardian; as also orders are made by that court on petition, or motion, for the provision of infants during any dispute therein; as likewise guardians removed, or compelled to give security; they and others of the same class cannot be removed, without an effectual care taken to prevent any abuses intended in their persons or estates; all such wrongs and injuries being reckoned a contempt of that court, it having, by an established jurisdiction, the protection of all persons under natural disabilities. 2 mod. 177.

As the law hath invested guardians not with a bare authority only, but also with an interest till the guardianship ceases; so it hath provided several remedies for guardians against those who violate that interest: at common-law there were remedies both dritortual and pooffecutory, to recover the guardianship. 1 iff. 92. 9 co. 72. A guardianship of a minor is an interest in the body and lands of one within age. Guardians to infants, appointed by a testate guardian, against another who is appointed by the testator, for a debt recovered at law for the infant. A guardian in fagoage may keep courts, in the infant's manors, in his own name, grant copies, &c. He is dominus pro tempore, and hath an interest in the lands. cro. fac. 91. Such guardian may let the land for years, and avow in his own name and right; and his lease for years may maintain ejectment; but he cannot present to an advowson, for which he may not lawfully account; and the infant must present, of whatsoever age. Though it is said, if the infant be within the age of disfension, his guardian may present. 8 edw. 110. 1 iff. 89 a. In another place lord Coke extends the doctrine so far as if the infant should present, whatsoever his age may be. 7 iff. 156. But some suppose the guardian to have the right of presenting in the name of the infant, in general; others admit the right of the infant; but add, that if he be of such tender years as not to have any disfension, then the guardian should present for him. vin. abr. tit. guardian Q. pt. 2. But the law now is, and was still, that the child was adfuvion was conveyed to trustees on trust to present such person as the grantor, his heirs and assigns, should by deed appoint; and, on the principle that in infant of any age may present, the chancellor confirmed an appointment by an infant heir, though it appeared that the child was not a year old, and that the guardian guided the child's hand in making his mark and putting his seal. 2 eq. abr. infant B. pl. 3. vin. abr. 3 atk. 710. It still remains however undecided, whether the want of disfension might not induce a court of equity to controvert the exercise of this right by an infant, in case a presentation should be obtained without the concurrence of his guardian. 1 iff. 89 a.

A guardian for nurture of the minor, appointed by will, hath power to make leases at will only. cro. eliz. 679. A testamentary guardian cannot make a lease of the infant's lands; but such lease is absolutely void. 2 will. 129. Guardians are to take the profits of the infant's lands, &c. to the use of the infant's estate for the same; they ought to sell all moveables in a reasonable time, and turn them into land or money, except the minor is near of age, and may want such goods himself; and they shall pay interest for money in their hands, which might have put out at interest; in which case they shall be presumed the guardians made use of it themselves. 3 thit. 177.

The power and reciprocal duty of a guardian and ward, are the fame pro tempore as that of a parent and child; but the guardian, when the ward comes of age, is bound to give him an account of all that he has transacted on his behalf, and must answer for all losses by his own willful default or negligence. In order therefore to prevent any agreeable contests with young gentlemen, it has become a practice for many guardians, of large estates especially, to indemnify themselves by applying to the court of chancery, acting under its direction, and accounting annually before the officers of that court. That court, in case any guardian abuses his trust, will check and punish him, and appoint another in his stead. 1 seid. 424. 2 bern. tit. 793. 1 comm. gen. 463. 17. Whether the guardian has a right to make a lease of the infant's lands, or profits of the infant's lands, or to sell all moveables in a reasonable time, and turn them into land or money, except the minor is near of age, and may want such goods himself; and they shall pay interest for money in their hands, which might have put out at interest; in which case it shall be presumed the guardians made use of it themselves. 3 thit. 177.

By the common-law, guardians in fagoage are accountable to the infant, either when he comes to the age of fourteen years, or at any time after, as he thinks fit. co. lit. 87. And so is one who is guardian by nature after the infant's age of twenty-one. But the guardian on his account, shall have allowance of all reasonable expenses; and if he be robbed of the rents and profits of the land, without his default or negligence, he shall be discharged thereof upon his account; for he is in the nature of a bailiff or servant to the infant, and undertakes no otherwise than for his diligence and fidelity. co. lit. 89 a. But against a testamentary or other guardian, whose authority doth not determine till the infant is of age, 20 years, or being a female, attaining the marriage; the infant cannot have action of account before: for the rule of the common-law is, that account shall not lie while the guardianship continues. But in equity the infant may by prochein amicus sue his guardian for an account during the minority. 2 vern. 342. 2 P. wills. 119. A guardian cannot be charged in account as a receiver: because then he would lose his costs and expenses; there is said to be in general allowed only to guardians and bailiffs, and not to receivers. See 1 iff. 89 a.

A guardian shall answer for what is lost by his fraud, negligence, or omission; but not for any casual events, as where the thing had been well, but for such an accident. litt. 123. By statute Marg. Const. 9 Hen. III. c. 5. guardians were to retain the lands till the heir came to the age,
age, and then restore the same as fully stocked, &c. as received. By lat. 6 Anne, c. 18, persons who are guar¬
dian of the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the fee. See lat. 25
Hei. VIII. c. 21: and 3 Edu. I. c. 21. The archbishop is
-then reftored as fully (locked, &c. received. By that.
Anne, c. 16, person who are guardians, and be accountable for profits, &c. By that.
Guar-trefpalfers, and be accountable for profits, &c. By that.

2. The curate stretch’d his patent for the cure of souls, to
The curate stretch’d his patent for the cure of souls, to
a kind of tutelary guardian, to the guardlefs herd, their keeper slain,
to the country of all thofe Italian compofitions, unlefs that place

Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage,
The promis’d father of the future age.—

GUARDIAN, adj. Performing the office of a kind
protector or superintendent.—My charming patronesses

GUARDIAN of the Temporalities, [capites tem-
poralium.] The perfon to whom the custody of a vacent fee
or abbey was formerly committed by the king; who
as reward of the goods and profits was to give an ac-
count to the exchequer, and he into the exchequer. His
truf’t continued till the vacancy was supplied, and the
forcerobtained the king’s writ de restitutione temporalium,
which was usually after confirmation.

GUARDIAN, f. The office of a guardian.—

The curate stretch’d his patent for the cure of souls, to
a kind of tutelary guardianhip over goods and chattels.

L’Etrange.

GUARDLESS, adj. Without defence:
So on the guards’d herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tiger in the Lybian plain.

Wallr.

GUAR DO, a town of Italy, in the Brefian, belonging to
the state of Venice: ten miles north-east of Brefcia.

GUAR DO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon:
fourty miles efort-north-east of Leon.

GUAR’DSHIP, f. Care; protection:
How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wife and careful guardianship
I now despife fatigue and hardhip.

Swift.

GUARE’A, f. [from its vernacular name of Guar,
in the West Indies.] In botany, a genus of the class
octandria, order monogynia, in the natural order of
melia, fajf. The generic characters are—Calyx per-
nthum one-leafd, four-parted, falt, short. Corolla:
peduncle spreading, lanceolate, obfrute; nectary tu-
bular, cylindrie, quite entire, length of the corolla, con-
tracted at the throat. Stamens: filaments none; anthers
eight, growing to the inner edge of the nectary, ovate.

Poole.
Italian poetry; and its merit may be estimated by the
general interest it excited among men of letters, and
the high reputation it conferred upon its author, who was
created a member of the principal academies in Italy.

GUARINO, surnamed VERONESE, an eminent co-
adjuior in the revival of literature, born at Verona in
1370. He was a dísciple, for the Latin language, of
John of Ravena; but not satisfied with this degree of
knowledge, he failed to Constantinople about his twen-
ty-eighth year, in order to learn Greek of Manuel Chryso-
loras. On his return to Italy he began to keep an open
school, and several cities had the benefit of his instruc-
tions. Of these were Florence, Bologna, Padua, Trent,
Verona, Venice, and Ferrara; but neither the order nor
the duration of his residence in them is precisely known.
It is certain that he was at Venice in 1415, and at Ve-
rona in 1422. He had many distinguished scholars, and
to him is in great part owing the reformation of ancient
elegance in the Greek and Latin languages which took
place in the fifteenth century. His last and longest refi-
dence was in Ferrara, whither he was invited as precep-
tor to Leonello d'Este, fon of the marquis, Nicholas III.
His Latin poems, in four books, were printed at
Ferrara in 1496. He besides composed Latin letters
published by the Mantuan, situated near the Po, at the union of the
rivers Crocola and Tagliata, with a small territory, to
which is annexed the title of duchy, which duchy was
ceded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, to the
duke of Parma. In 1597 it became part of the Cis-
Albertine republic; it now belongs to the kingdom of Italy.

GUASTAVALD, f. one who has the cufdoy of the
king's manuf-tories.

GUASTALIANI, a religious order instituted by
the countess of Guastellla, in 1379.

GUASTAL/LA, or GUASTELLA, a town of Italy, in
the Mantuan, situated near the Po, at the union of the
rivers Crocola and Tagliata, with a small territory, to
which is annexed the titles of duchy, which duchy was
ceded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, to the
duke of Parma. In 1597 it became part of the Cis-
Albertine republic; it now belongs to the kingdom of Italy.

GUASTALEGRE, a town of Italy, in
the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citta, near the coast
of the Atlantic: fifteen miles south-east of Ranciano.

GUATAC/MALA, a small river of Spain, in Ara-
gon, which runs into the Yiuela.

GUATAMAL/A, an ancient city and province in New
Spain, about 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth.

GUASTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Na-

Ples, and province of Abruzzo Citta, near the coast
of the Atlantic: fifteen miles south-east of Ranciano.

GUATIMAC/A, a province of North America, in the
geographical limits of Mexico, and capital of the
province of Guatemala, is situated in a valley,
through the middle of which runs a river between two burn-
ing mountains. In 1544 this city was ruined by a dread-
ful tempest, and a number of the inhabitants were buried
in the ruins. It was rebuilt at a good distance from the
volcano, and became a large and rich town, with a
bishop's see, and an university; but it was swallowed up
by an earthquake in 1773. It contained about sixty
thousand inhabitants of all colours, and was immen-
sely rich, but there are no traces of it left. The loss was
valued at fifteen millions sterling; and it was the third
city in rank in Spanish America. In this dreadful
earthquake eight thousand families instantly perished.
New Guatemala is built at some distance, is well inha-
tilated, and carries on a great trade. Lat. 14. 18. N.
Long. 74. 54. W. Ferro.

GUATIMAR, a town of the island of Cuba: fifty
miles north-north-east of St. Jago.

GUAVA, f. in botany. See Psidium.

GUAVAJ/RI, a river of South America, which runs
into the Oronoko. Lat. 3. N. Long. 51. W. Ferro.

GUAXACA, a town of Mexico, and capital of the
province of the above.
GUAYACAN, f. in botany. See Guayacum.

GUAYAQUIL, called Guagual, and Guayaquil, a city, bay, harbour, and river, in Peru, South America. Guayaquil city is a former city of Spanish origin, being as ancient as 1534; and is situated on the west side of the river Guayaquil, north of the island of Puna, at the head of the bay, and about 155 miles south-south-west of Quito, in 71° 11' south lat. 17° 17' west lon. Guadalupe, or Old Town, was its first settlement, but it was removed about a quarter of a league in 1608 by Orellana; and the communication over the great ravines or hollows of water, preferred between the old and new towns by a wooden bridge of half a quarter of a league. The city is about two miles in extent; it is defended by three forts, two on the river near the city, and the third behind it, guarding the entrance of a ravine. The churches, convents, and houses, are of wood. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, Europeans, Creoles, and other calls; besides a number of strangers drawn hither by commercial interests. The women are famed for their personal charms, polite manners, and elegant dress. The salt creek here abounds with lobsters and oysters; yet the fish in the neighbourhood are not of much value, being full of bones, and unpalatable. But this place is most noted for a shell-fish called turbinia, no bigger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world, and to vie with that of the Tyrians. It is called the purple of Puna, a place in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil. With this valuable and scarce purple, they dye the threads of cotton, ribbons, lace, &c. and the weight and colour are said to exceed according to the hours of the day; so that one of the first preliminaries to a contract is to settle the time when it shall be weighed. The dye is only the blood of the fish, pressed out by a particular process; and the cotton so dyed is called by way of eminence exsudatio. The river Guayaquil is the channel of its commerce; and the distance of the navigable part of it to the Custom-house of Babahio is reckoned about twenty-four leagues. The commerce of this place is considerable; the productions of the country alone form the most considerable part of it; these are cocco, timber, salt, horned cattle, mules, and colts; Guinea pepper, drugs, and lana de ceibo, a kind of silky wool, the produce of the Ceiba, and the weight and colour are said to exceed that of cotton. It is used for mattresses and beds.

Guayales, a jurisdiction of South America, in the archbishopric of Lima; cattle form the principal riches of the district; it is situated to the west of Guanahales.

Guaynamota, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalaxara; seventy miles north-west of Guadalaxara.

Guay-Trouin (René du), one of the bravest and most successful of the French naval officers, born in 1673, at St. Malo. Having become master of a privateer, in 1695, he took three rich prizes on the Irish coast, and then, proceeding to the coast of Spain, made himself master of two Dutch vessels. In 1696 he fell in with the baron de Waffenaer, who with three ships was escorting a fleet of merchantmen, and took the baron, with part of his convoy. He presented his prisoner to the French king, and thereupon was removed to the royal navy, and appointed to the command of a frigate. Soon after, he was made second captain of the Dauphin, commanded by the count de Maintz. In that year he took a Dutch man-of-war of thirty-eight guns; and in 1704 he captured an English man-of-war of seventy-two guns, with his own ship of fifty-four guns. Proceeding in a career of successes, he was rewarded in 1709 with letters of noblesse, the preamble of which records his having captured more than three hundred merchant ships and twenty ships of war. The most remarkable of his exploits was the taking of the Portuguese settlement of Rio Janeiro in 1711, on which occasion the loss to that nation was upwards of twenty-five millions of livres. He obtained a pension for this service. In 1718 he was made commander of the order of St. Louis and lieutenant-general. He was sent in 1731 with a squadron into the Mediterranean, with which he subdued the piratical states of Barbary, and settled the commercial affairs of the nation at Smyrna and other parts of the Levant. He died at Paris in 1736. His Memoirs, written partly by himself, and partly by his nephew M. de la Garde, were printed at Paris, in 1740.

Guazuma, f. in botany. See Theobroma.

Gubbins, f. [gobeau, Fr. a mouthful.] Fragments, parings of haberdine, cod-fish, &c.

Gubbio, a town of Italy, in the diocese of Urbino, the see of a bishop holding immediately from the pope. Here are seven churches, and twenty-one convents. In 1751, it was much shaken by an earthquake; thirty-three miles south of Urbino, and thirty-one north of Spoleto.

Guebriate, a town of Egypt: eight miles north of Athif.

Guebri, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: fifteen miles north-east of Luničefch.

Guebri, a town of Leatia, on the Lune, or Lube, which soon after joins the Neis, surrounded with walls in 1535. It contains three churches and an hospitall; good wine is made here, and there is a manufactory of cloth: twenty-two miles south of Frankfort on the Oder, and seventy north-north-east of Drefden.

Guber, a river of Prufia, which runs into the Aliverado; near twenty miles south of Carlowitz, and forty miles north-north-east of Nifan. Guber, a kingdom in the interior part of Africa, on the banks of the Niger. Lat. 15° 15' N. Lon. 8° 30' E. Greenwich.

Guberskia, a fort of Ruflia, in the government of Kutcha, on the Ural: 120 miles east of Orenburg.

Gubernation, f. [gubernatio, Lat.] Government; superintendence; superior direction. Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. Watts.

Guensberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Helfe Caffel: about 25 miles south of Caffel, and four north-north-east of Fritzlar.

Gudgeon, f. [gudgeon, Fr.] See the article Cyprinid, vol. v. p. 531, and the correfpondent engraving. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and thence made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards.

But gudgeons, founders, what my Thames affords.

Pope.

A man easily cheated.—This he did to draw you in, like to many gudgeons, to swallow his false arguments.

Swift. —Something to be caught to a man's own dislike.

For this fool's gudgeon, this opinion. Shakespeare.

With ship-builders and mill-rights, a kind of staple or medium or conscious instrument of this extensive guber- nation. Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. Watts.
GUE

GUE'DE LONGROY, a town of France, in the department of the Bure and Loire: three leagues and a half north-east of Chartres, and four miles of Donnard.

GUE'DE VELUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Vendee, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fontenay-le-Compte: eight miles south-fourth-west of Roye.

GUE'BERFWEIR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: one league north-north-west of Ruffach, and one and three quarters south-fourth-west of Comlar.


GUE'BUIVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: eight leagues and a quarter north-north-west of Bale, and three and three quarters south-west of Colmar.

GUE'CANN, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xnjar a little below Cuenca.

GUE'DALL, a river of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Dume two miles above Machynleth.

GUE'DRIER' DE ST. AUBIN' (Henry Michael), librarian of the Sorbonne, born at Gourriai-en-Bray in 1655. He pursu'd his studies at the university of Paris, and was received a member of the Sorbonne in 1723. He was intimately conversant in the Greek, Hebrew, English, and Italian, languages, as well as the different branches of knowledge requisite for a divine morality. For fourteen years he was frequently confined, and held in high esteem as the solver of difficult cases of conscience. He died in 1742, at forty-seven years of age. He was the author of a work entitled The Sacred History of the Two Covenants, published in 1727, 7 vols. 12mo. exhibiting the harmony of the Old and New Testaments, interpersed with learned dissertations, judicious criticisms, and useful reflections, drawn up in an elegant felicity of style.

GUE'GON, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Josselin: half a league south-west of Josselin.

GUE'ELDERLAND (Duchy of), a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Overijssel and the Zuyder Zee, and by the river Meuse, and the counties of Gelders and Brabant, and on the west by the districts of Utrecht and Holland. It was erected into a county by the emperor Henry IV. and in the twelfth century one of the counties added to the dominions of the House of Burgundy. In 1339, Guelderland was erected into a duchy, by Louis of Bavaria, and passed to different families, to that of Juliers, Egnion, and at length to the dukes of Burgundy. In 1579, what now forms the prefecture of Guelderland, that is, the quarters of Nimmenge, Zutphen, and Arnhem, were annexed to the duchy of Cleves, by the union of Utrecht. Each of these quarters had its particular states, composed of the nobility and the towns, and these two classes had equally a right to make propositions relative to government. To the assembly of the states general of the United Provinces, Guelderland sends nineteen deputies. The chief tribunal, with the chambers of accounts belonging to the province, are kept at Arnhem. Some part of Guelderland, including the towns of Guelders, Wachtenbonk, Staaff, and some villages, was ceded to Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, with the reservation of the religious rights of the inhabitants. The towns of Ruymond, with the territory round it, remained to Spain, as from the time of the House of Austria.

GUE'LDER-ROSE, J. A species of Viburnum, a flowering shrub.

GUE'ELDRES, a town of Guelderland, ceded, with Vol. ix. No. 567.
cient manuscripts among the libraries belonging to the different religious houses in that province; of which he found a considerable number, and among others the treatise of Augustine against Julian, entitled Imperfectum Orationis, which was the third copy of that work then known to exist in Europe. Of this manuscript he sent an accurate transcript to his brethren at Paris, who were engaged in editing St. Augustine's works. From Ambournay his place of exile was changed to Fecamp, and afterwards to Rouen, where he died in 1715. He was the author of An Abridgment of the Bible, in the Form of familiar Questions and Answers, with Illustrations collected from the Fathers and the best Interpreters, 1707, in 2 vols. 12mo.

GUERIVE (La), a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the department of Sancoins: seven miles north of Sancoins.

GUERIVE (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: three leagues and a half south of Vitre, and six and a half east-fourth-east of Rennes. Lat. 47° 57' N. Lon. 16° 26' E. Ferro.

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GUERDONABLE, adv. Fit to be rewarded.

GUERDONLESS, adv. Unrewarded.

GUERET, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Creuse, situated near the source of the Garonne, between two mountains, at some distance from the Creuse. The air is thievish, and gives the inhabitants a heavy melancholy appearance; the number is about three thousand: nine pofts and a half north-west of Limoges. Lat. 46° 10' N. Lon. 19° 33' E. Ferro.

GUERET (Gabriel), a man of letters, born at Paris in 1631, and admitted advocate of parliament in 1660. He made himself known early by his literary publications, the first of which was Les Sept Sages de la Grece. His Entretiens sur l' Eloquence de la Chaire & du Barreau contain judicious reflections, though it is disparaged by Voltaire. He obtained most reputation for his two poetical works, Le Parasse Réformé, and its sequel, La Guerre des Auteurs. Of the fame class is La Carpe de la Cour, an ingenious allegory; and La Promenade de St. Clovis, in which Boileau was satirified. He was the author of several treatises in natural philosophy, the principal of which is entitled, Experimenta Magdeburgica, 1672, folio, and contains his experiments on a vacuum.

GUERIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morlaix: three leagues and a quarter south-east of Morlaix, and four and three-quarters north of Carhaix.

GUERMANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieuze: one league and a quarter east of Dieuze, and three and a quarter west of Sarburg.

GUERNADAS, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty-two miles east-fourth-east of Spiritu Santo.

GUERNSEY, an island in the English Channel, on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws, which are a remnant of the old Norman, to which country the island formerly belonged; but it is now made parcel of the county of Hampshire, and dioecese of Winchester, although the French language is there universally made use of. It lies twenty leagues south-west from Weymouth in Dorsetshire, between eight and nine leagues west from the coast of Normandy, thirteen south of Bretagne, seven north-west from Jersey, five south-west from Alderney, and three leagues west from Sark. It extends from east to west in the form of a harp, and is thirteen miles and a half from the south-west to north-east, and twelve and a half from the south-east to north-west in the form of a crescent, enclosing a bay capable of receiving very large ships. The island is well fortified by nature with a ridge of rocks; one of which abounds with emery, used by lapidaries in polishing of stones, and by various other artificers. Here is a better harbour than any in Jersey, which occasions its being more resorted to by merchants; and on the south side the shore bends in the form of a cresent, enclosing a bay capable of receiving very large ships. The island is full of gardens and orchards, where the most common people use it instead of small-beer, but the more wealthy drink an inferior sort of French claret.
There are very few countries in the world where the inhabitants have more reason to be satisfied with the inheritance that nature has assigned them, since scarcely any part of the island is incapable of improvement. Most of the rising grounds afford a short thick grass, equal in beauty to the eye, and succulent as well. It produces excellent roots and herbs of all kinds, as well medical, as for provisioning, with flowers that grow wild, and are exquisitely fragrant. All sorts of shrubs and fruit-trees flourish here; and there is that grow wild, and are exquisitely fragrant. All sorts of flowers is divided into several distinct parts, for the more easy

of the sea-weeds answer all the purposes of manure, so

mous reptiles.

exportation; and their horses, though small, are both

though they have not either lime, chalk, or marl, yet

afford it room. Grain they have of every species we

have black cattle in such abundance, as not only to

well as, to keep their ground in constant heart. They

secure to the shipping, but being paved with fine flag

rity to the ship, affording a very pleasant parade for the inhabitants, affording a fine prospect of the sea, and of the adjacent islands. This commodious port is covered by Caffle Cornet, built entirely upon a rock, at six hundred paces from the shore; so that at full sea a fair port of the island, and the space between it is fearfully passable at the low-ebb after spring tides. This is the residence of the governor, or deputy-governor, and his garrison. It was blown up by lightning in 1672, when lord vicecount Hatton held that office, who escaped himself, almost unscathed, but lost his mother and his wife. The woollen is their principal manufacture, for the carrying on of which they are allowed to import two thousand tons of wool annually from England, which they work up chiefly in stockings, waistcoat pieces, &c. They might certainly make their fishery turn to profit, more especially as of late years they have set up salt-works; but these objects seem to give way to a very considerable trade which the inhabitants carry on with Newfoundland and the Mediterranean.

The several iflets, and vast chains of rocks, that surround this country on every side, and caust such variety of tides and currents, add much to the security of the place, by rendering it equally difficult and dangerous for ships to approach it, unless they have pilots on board acquainted extremely well with the ports, though they have not either lime, chalk, or marl, yet sea-weeds answer all the purposes of manure, so

that the old writers say, it looks like a park in the sea

1. The harbour, which is called Port St. Pierre, or Port

of the Sound, De Chaupe, is singularly commodious. Ships pass into it from a very good road, directly under the guns of the castle, and near close to the town. The piers, or caufeways, are composed of vast stones, piled up very artificially, one upon another, to thirty-five feet in height, and laid with so much skill and regularity, that it has filled all the violence of the wave between four and five hours after the left of spring... This not only affords security to the shipping, but being paved with fine flag stones on the top, and guarded with parapets, serves as a very pleasant parade for the inhabitants, affording a fine prospect of the sea, and of the adjacent islands.

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of soap. At the north-east extremity we meet with St. Michael in the Vale, a peninsula some miles in ex¬tent, connected with Guernsey by a very narrow illu¬mus, with bays that might be rendered useful on both sides. This peninsula is divided into various iflets, the most considerable of which are, the Bryants, the Hummet, and the Hays. South-east from the vale, lies the island of Harnis, or Arne, about a league in compass, formerly a desert, but now cultivated. At a league south from thence lies Brieve, of less extent; and between both is the little island of Gythau, or Je¬than, which serves the governor for a kind of park, and supplies pasturage for his cattle.

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liberty upon ransom, who again entered into the service of Henry, and greatly contributed to fet him on the throne. For his reward he was made confable of Caffi- 
tile, duke of Montferrat, and count of Burgos. After the 
subsequent rupture between the French and English, he 
returned to the affiftance of his own king, who, in 
1370, entrucked him with the sword of confable. By 
activity and enterprife he recovered all Poitou, Anais, 
and Saintonge. He next attacked Montfort duke of 
Britany, and obliged him to take refuge in England. 
That prince being afterwards relieved to his dominions, 
suspicious were thrown upon the confable as having 
favoured him, and he was for a time in disgrace. The 
king, however, became fenfible of the injustice done 
him, and the dukes of Bourbon and Anjou were sent to 
bring him to court. He was placed again at the head of 
the troops in the southern provinces, where the 
English had rallied their forces, and laying siege to 
Chateau-neuf de Rendar in Auvergne, he was attacked 
with a mortal difeafe. He soon afterwards expired, in 
July, 1380, at the age of sixty-nine. The English garri-
son, which had conditioned to surrender at a certain 
time, if not relieved, marched out the day after his 
deth, and the commander respectively laid the keys of 
the fortrefs on his bier. His body was conveyed to 
St. Denis with all the ceremonies used to sovereigns, 
and deposited in the tomb next to that of the king. 
His greatest captains refufed to take the sword of con-
fable after it had been borne by such a hero. 

To GUESS, v. a. [ghefien, Dut.] To conjecture; to 
judge without any certain principles of judgment. 
—You cannot guefs who caused your father's death. Shakespeare.

Nor can imagination guefs, 
How that ungrateful charming maid 
My purest fillown has betray'd. Swift.

To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.—One 
may guefs by Plato's writings, that he himself had a 
right opinion concerning the true God. Stillingfleet.

To GUESS, v. a. To hit upon by accident; to deter-
mine rightly of any thing without certain direction of 
the judgment.—If Xerxes was able to call every com-
mander respecting the city, the keys of the forterfs on 
his bier. His body was conveyed to St. Denis with 
all the ceremonies used to sovereigns, and deposited 
in the tomb next to that of the king. His greatest 
captains refused to take the sword of confable after it 
had been borne by such a hero.

GUEST, f. [guest, Arch. & L.] A stranger; one who comes 
newly to reside: one who comes newly to reside: a 
stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

GUEST-CHAMBER, f. Chamber of entertainment. 
—Where is the guef-chamber, where I shall eat the 
pafl

GUEST-ROPE, f. A sea term, a rope to keep a 
boat steady while the is in tow.

GUEST-TAKER, f. An agifter; one that took 
cattle in to feed in the king's foreft. Chapman.

GUEST, f. A sea term, a rope to keep a 
boat steady while the is in tow.

GUEST-RITE, f. Offices due to a guefs.

Ulysses forsooth, 
A gift eceym'd it, that he would not bear. 
In his black fleete that guefs-rie to the wars. Chapman.

GUEST-ROPE, f. A sea term, a rope to keep a 
boat steady while the is in tow.
ance of the remarkable comet in the years 1680 and 1681, he published a treatise, **Aquarum Fluctuum Mensuratio**, by the university of Bologna. Upon the appearance of the remarkable comet in the years 1680 and 1681, he published a treatise, De Cometarum Natura & hoc simile.
G U I A N A.  

Guiana, a very extensive country of South America, bounded on the north by the provinces of Venezuela and New Andalusia; on the east and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the river of the Amazonas; and on the west by New Grenada: 1100 miles in extent from east to west, and from 300 to 600 in breadth, and the difficulty will have been formed on the sea-coasts by the Dutch, by the French, and by the Portuguese; the latter have been united to the government of the Brazils, and are now considered as part of that country. Dutch Guiana is bounded on the east by the river Mararivana, and on the west by Cape Natalie; and contains several settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, and Demarary, all of which are now (1807) in possession of the king of Great Britain. French Guiana is situated between the rivers Mararmina to the north-west, and Oyapoco to the south-east, and goes by the name of Cayenne, from the Island so called, which produces the much more noted Cayenne pepper.

The inland part of Guiana is but little known. Alphonso de Ojeda first landed in this country in 1499, with Americus Vespucius, and John de la Cofa. He went over a part of it; but this expedition afforded him only a superficial knowledge of so vast a country. Many others were undertaken, at a greater expense, but served only to fill more of our Guiana. But its origin could not be discovered, that, in the interior parts of Guiana, there was a country known by the name of El Dorado, which contained immense riches in gold and precious stones; more mines and treasures than ever Cortez and Pizarro had found. This fable not only inflamed the ardent imagination of the Spaniards, but fired every nation of Europe. Sir Walter Raleigh, in particular, determined, in 1595, to undertake a voyage to Guiana; but he returned without discovering any thing relative to the brilliant object of his voyage.

Mr. Locheed, in his Natural History of Guiana, published in the Edinburgh Transactions, vol. iv. gives the following interesting account of the creeks and rivers, as explored by himself, in that country. "A number of creeks fall into the Demarary on both sides, but do not bear the same proportion to the size of the river. You can hardly distinguish their mouths in the woods which overhang the banks. They are so narrow that it is difficult to run a large boat in them; though you will find in them throughout from two and a half to four fathom; and they run winding so far back, that it will take five, six, eight, hours, or more, to carry you up to their heads, where they terminate in small streams from among the sand-hills. The banks of the creeks at their mouths are of the same height as those of the river itself, by, from five perhaps to twelve feet above the water in the dry season. As you ascend the creek, you might naturally expect to find them rise: it is, however, the very reverse; they become gradually lower and lower, till at last all round them is a swamp; and the trees, on each side, in like manner become fewer and smaller, and of different species from what they were. It is in part, from the nature of this swamp, with this difference, that the water is quite fresh, the vegetables are not the same, and there are abundance of arums and other low herbaceous plants. A little higher up, you lose the wood altogether, and find yourself in a beautiful deep channel, winding through a spacious wet savannah, which is sometimes many leagues in circumference. The first time we went up one of these creeks, called Camouni, I was surprized at this appearance, and thought it must be a mere local phenomenon peculiar to it. We found afterwards the same in one or two more instances, and were satisfied upon inquiry, that it is common to them all. It was natural to look for an explanation of this phenomenon, and I soon found it in one of those laws, which probably extend to all rivers subject to frequent inundations. It has been observed, in particular, of the Ganges, that the banks of that river are higher than the adjacent lands at a distance from the stream, owing, no doubt, to the annual depositions of mud, &c. during the swell of the river. Apply the same rule to the Demarary; and you will find the same to be the case. Several creeks, that run into the savannah behind, and the swampy woods around them, are the body of the low country at its natural level, scarcely a foot or two above the sea. Whatever additional height the land has in the vicinity of the river, from the time you have ascended about twenty miles, is all swept off. It has arisen from the sediment of the river during the rainy season, when the country is overflowed so as to make all the lower part of it is under water. This deposition must be always more copious, in proportion as it is nearer the stream, where additional quantities are always brought, and where it is kept in motion both by the current and the tide. Every thing which we afterwards saw confirmed this theory, and nothing more directly than the canals which run out at right angles from the river. Some of these extend four miles inward, and they prove to a demonstration, that the land becomes lower and lower the farther you recede from the river. The maps of the colonies confirm it; for in all of them the main body of the low land is found to the west; and the woody country, which a stranger or superficial observer would suppose to be the whole or much the greater part of it, is in fact only a border on the sides of the rivers and of the sea, but of considerable breadth, more or less, in proportion to the size of the adjoining river, or, which is generally the same thing, to the acquired height and extent of the soil on this land. It is not only the case with the Guiana, that its noble stream has been so long hid from science. What I learned in Trinidad from a gentleman, who had failed from its mouth to the Anguifers, about three hundred miles up, confirms and illustrates, in the fullest manner, the above general rule. The western mouths of it, opposite Trinidad, are navigable only for launches drawing six or seven feet water. At first you have the mangrove, or some similar swamp, resembling, in all respects, that of Guiana. You must ascend these branches several days before you reach the main stream; and, in doing so, you find the same phenomena as in ascending the Demarary, but in a still greater degree. At first you have the mangrove, or some similar swamp, and behind it, on both sides for about twenty leagues, the land, if you can call it so, hardly emerging from the water. Afterwards the ground appears; and, as you go up, rises still higher and higher on the banks above the common level of the stream. The trees come, in the same manner, of different species, and much taller than they were below. The channel in which
which you are, from being wide grows narrower by de-
grees. It is from about one and a half to three-fourths
of a mile broad near the entrance; and, when it joins
the main stream, is not more than about two hundred
yards. It is navigated by canoes and flat-bottomed
vessels; and the banks may be about twenty feet high. Along
the main stream of the river, or Boca de Naños, the gra-
dual rise, and other circumstances attending it, are
quite similar. All this height of the bank is entirely
acquired ground, formed by the sediment of the floods,
greater near the streams than at a distance from them;
and through I have no knowledge of their depth, the
land in the Deltas and their vicinity, I would not he-
fiate to say, that great part of the interior body of each
island, and most probably of the main on either side,
where it is low country, consists of nothing else than
wet savannahs.

The inhabitants of Guiana are either native Indians,
who are of a reddish-brown; or negroes and Europeans;
or a mixed progeny of these in various combinations.
The natives are divided into different tribes, more or
less enlightened and polished, as they are more or less
remote from the settlements of the Europeans. They
allow polygamy, and have no division of lands. The
materials which they use for weaving, for pottery, and the
look after domestic concerns, spin, weave in their fash-
on; and manage the planting of caflava and mani-vee, the only
thing which in this country are cultivated by the na-

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They are very averse from all agricultural labour,
but exceed the Europeans in address, in the chace, and
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rapidly information circulates among the widely-fcat-
tered population of Guiana. They use only to natural objects; and in their language they want words to denote those things which we owe to civilization.

The word expressive of the identity of each language means
law; but they have the same word as in Hebrew to de-

timate animates all, that of a decided preference in fa-

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tions of Christianity. If missionaries were honest, we should probably be presented with many accounts of Oyapock, where the torrent forms a magnificent cascade. I found an old soldier, who had served under Louis XIV. and had obtained a pension in consequence of a wound which he received at the battle of Malborne. His figure, though not in his voice, were those of a robust man; and a long white beard hung down to his middle. His society consisted of two old negro women, who maintained him by the produce of their fishery, and of a small garden which they cultivated on the bank of the river. He spoke of a wound which he received at the battle of Malborne, and whose door he had stood sentinel at Cambray. He had arrived at Cayenne in 1730, where he had been employed as esclave by the Jesuits, who were at that time the only opulent proprietors, and he himself was then in very easy circumstances. I offered to convey him to the fort, but he objected, saying that the noise of the trade-winds by day, the land-breezes in the evening, and the invariable length of the days, with gentle dews, refreshed the air, and rendered it comparatively temperate and salubrious. There are two wet seasons and two dry, of three months each, in every year; and, during more than a month in each wet season, the rain is incessant. The dry seasons commence six weeks before the equinoxes, and continue six weeks after. The wet seasons are the most favorable, because the rains keep the waters that cover the low lands, next the sea, fresh and in motion; but during the dry seasons, the rains are light and intermittent, and the waters are the causative, and cause of many of the droughts and fires. In consequence of the swampy soil and moist atmosphere of this region, it presents a vigour and exuberance of vegetation almost without parallel. All the usual tropical productions, except those that delight in dry and sandy tracts, are found here in full perfection. Beside the common species of palms, there are two which are almost peculiar to this part of America, but which, having been discovered, are now cleared of their impenetrable forests.
which, together with many other of the native plants of Guiana, have not yet found their way into the Linnean system. One of these, called the cacalito palm, resembles its hard splintery wood, of which the fihall poisoned arrows are constructed. The other, the manioco palm, grows only in the deepest and most fertile soil, where it attains the height of fifty feet, while its stem in the thickest part is scarcely nine inches in diameter. The annato (Bixa orellana) seems to be here in its original habitat, as appears from its magnitude of growth and brilliancy of colour. The quassia, whose intense bitterness is familiar to English palates, and the quassia imarobou, a medicinal drug of great efficacy, are also natives of Guiana; nor ought we to omit the mention of the ricinus or castor-oil nut, the castilla palm, the cowage (Callicarpa provries), the balcam of capivi, and ipecacuanha. The herbaceous plant noticed above the name of trooddles, grows here in abundance; the leaves are the largest of any yet known; they lie on the ground, and have been found of the length of thirty feet, by three feet in width: so admirable a material for covering has not been bestowed on this country in vain; most of the houses in the settlements are thatched with it, and it will last some years without requiring repair. The elastic gum, called caoutchouc, is produced from a large tree inhabiting French Guiana; and here it is used for vessels of various kinds, and for torches. A small tree called carana, yields a farinaceous nut, from which the Wabigas of the Carib produce their certain though protracted instrument of jealousy or revenge. Still more certain, because more rapid, is the Ticuna poison, the dreadful equal of that from Manigua, which he left with them at parting above 190 of St. Germer, where he took the habit. In 1104, he was elected abbot of Nogent-Sous-Cour, in the diocese of Meaux, where he died in the creation. This volume was dedicated by Dom. Luc. d'Achery in 1651, folio. They content of his life, a treatise on preaching, another on revelations, and several other curious pieces, of which the most valuable is his history of the first crusade, commonly entitled Gesta Dei per Francos. This is an interesting performance, written in a lively style, and containing much valuable narration.

GUYBERT (Jacques-Antoine-Hypolite), a distinguished writer on military subjects, son of an officer of rank and merit, born at Montauban in 1743. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his father to the war in Germany, and served with him in campaigns, during which he was present at most of the actions which occurred. On the return of peace he applied diligently to the study of military tactics, to which he was enthusiastically devoted. He refumed the practice of it in the war of Corsica, where he served under the marshal de Vaux, who placed great confidence in his talents. His great share in the decisive victory at Ponte Nuovo procured him the commission of colonel, and upon his return he was honoured with the cross of St. Louis. Soon after, he was appointed commandant of a corps raised under the title of the Coriscan legion. In 1790, he published his grand work, Essai Général de Tactique. After an elegant and philosophical preliminary discourse, and an introduction, the author takes up the tactics of engagements, and the certain though protracted instrument of jealousy or revenge. Still more certain, because more rapid, is the Ticuna poison, the dreadful equal of that from Manigua, which he left with them at parting above 190 miles north of St. Jago.

GUYBARA, a town of Terra Firma, on the Curacoa coast. Its harbour is 121 miles east of Maracaibo, where, in the years 1739 and 1743, the British were repulsed, and left four men in attacking this place. Lat. 10. 39. S. Long. 66. W.

GUIBA, a town of the island of Cuba; sixty-five miles north of St. Jago.

GUILBARA, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic: thirteen miles north of Kilbeggan.

Guilielmus, a celebrated abbot and historian, born in 1053, of a distinguished family in the diocese of Beauvais. At the age of twelve he entered into the monastery of St. Germer, where he took the habit. In 1104, he was elected abbot of Nogent-Sous-Cour, in the diocese of Meaux, where he died in the creation. This volume was dedicated by Dom. Luc. d'Achery in 1651, folio. They content of his life, a treatise on preaching, another on revelations, and several other curious pieces, of which the most valuable is his history of the first crusade, commonly entitled Gesta Dei per Francos. This is an interesting performance, written in a lively style, and containing much valuable narration.
lightened philanthropy. One of his nephews was killed at the battle of Aoukis, of whom Bonaparte thus speaks in his public dispatches: "We lost a hundred men, among whom were the adjutant-general Letourc, the chefs de bриgade Duvivier and Cretin, and my aide-de-camp Guiccardi. I had not lost my confidence in the fourth!"

GUICCARDINI (Francis), an historian of great eminence, born of an ancient and noble family at Florence, in 1482. After pursuing his studies at Pisa, Bologna, and other universities, he was engaged at the age of twenty-three to read lectures upon the Institutes at Florence. His inclination, however, leading him to public affairs, he quitted his chair, and in 1504 a was ambassador from the Florentine republic to Ferdinand king of Arragon. In 1518, he was deputed to meet pope Leo X. at Cortona, where that pontiff was imprifoned with so favourable an opinion of his talents, that he created him consular advocate, and committed him to the government of Modena and Reggio. In 1524, he was also made governor of Parma, which city, as well as that of Reggio, he successfully defended against the French. In 1529, pope Clement VII. conferred upon him the presidency of all Romagna, and afterwards nominated him lieutenant-general of the papal army; but he was not fortunate in protecting his sovereign from the imperial arms. From 1529 to 1534, he was governor of Bologna, and in that time exerted himself confiderably to reftore the Medici family in Florence. After the death of Clement, he refused the offers of Paul III. to engage him in his service, or, as some affirm, was deprived of his government by that pontiff: he returned to his native city, where he was made counsellor of state to duke Alexander. After his decease, Guiccardini employed his influence in procuring the succeffion of Cosimo; but not thinking himself sufficiently confidered by the new duke, he retired to his villa of Arcetri, and died in May 1545, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His great works, the History of Italy during his own Time, did not appear till many years after his death; which delay is imputed to the freedom of its strictures upon several persons then living, and the danger of offending many powerful families. It was not till 1561 that the first sixteen books were published by his nephew Agnolo; and three years afterwards, the four remaining ones appeared at Venice. But in this and all the subsequent Italian editions various omissions were omitted. An edition dated at Friburg, 1755, in 4 vols. 4to. from the author's own manuscript in the Maggliabecchia library at Florence, supplies all the omissions; and is generally allowed to be one of the most valuable productions of that age, and a monument to Italian literature. The author had likewise a talent for poetry, and some of his verses are preserved by Crefcembini.

'GUICCIARDINI (Louis), nephew of the preceding, born at Florence in 1551. He was brought up to letters; and in 1599, on what account is not known, took up his residence in the Low-countries, where, chiefly at Antwerp, he continued till his death, in 1589. He wrote various works in Italian, of which the most valuable is A Description of the Low-countries, Antwerp, 1567 and 1568, folio, which is in great esteem for the accuracy of its relations; and no part of Europe at that time contained more objects of political and commercial interest. His other works were a Commentaries on the Affairs of Europe, particularly in the Low-countries, from 1539 to 1560, Antwerp, 1569. 3. Detti & Fatti notabile de Diversi Principi, &c. Remarkable Words and Actions of Princes, &c. 4. Ore di Recreazione: Hours of Amusement; and a collection of the precepts and maxims of historical personages.

GUICHE (La), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charolles: three leagues and a quarter north-north-east of Charolles, and three and a half north-west of Clany.

GUIQUELLEAU', a town of France, in the department of the Finiferre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lefneven; one league west-north-west of Lefneven.

GUIDAGE, f. The reward given to a guide. Aisf. GUIDANCE, f. Direction; government. A prince ought not to be under the guidance or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. Swift.

This to the young—but thy experience'd age
Wants not the guidance of a former sage. Swift.

To GUIDE, v. a. [guider, Fr.] To direct in a way—When the spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth. Je. xvi. 13. Whosoever has a faithful friend to guide him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet fee never the worse. South.—To influence. Upon thee, of such-like peculiar maxims, when nothing but intereft of this world guides men, they many times conclude that the flightest wrongs are not to be put up. Kettlewell. —To govern by counsel; to instruct. For thy name's fake lead me and guide me. P. xxxi. 3.—To regulate; to superintend. —Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the guiding of the house. Decay of Piety. GUID, f. [guider, Fr. from the verb.] One who directs another in his way.—Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a guide of the unknown journey. Wijd. xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance
So far to make us wise for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way.
Than, led by a falfe guide, to err by day. Denham.

One who directs another in his conduct.—They have all the same pastoral guides authorized and set apart by the appointment of God. Pearce.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy guide. Waller.

Director; regulator. —Who the guide of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Hooker.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our guide. Dryden.

GUIDE, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hennebon: five miles north-west of l'Orient.

GUIDE, a town of France, in the department of the Finiferre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimperle: one league and three quarters south of Quimperle, and five and a half east-south-east of Concarneau.

GUIDELESS, adj. Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendant:

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Who'le every puff-bears empty shades away,
Which guideless in those dark dominions stray. Dryden.

GUIDER, f. Director; regulator; guide. Obsolète._—Our guider come! to the Roman camp conduct us. Shakespeare.

GUIDI (Alexander), an Italian poet of eminence, born at Pavia in 1630. At an early age he went to the court of Rannuccio II. duke of Parma, by whom he was much favoured and esteemed. At the age of thirty-one he published some lyric poems, and a drama entitled, Amalasunta in Italia. He afterwards visited Rome, and frequented the court of the abdicated queen Chiffiain, who employed him to compose a piece for music to celebrate the accession of James II. of England. This was in the form of a dramatic pastoral, entitled, Endymion, and she designed to infect some lines in it of her own composition. His poems in general are full of vigour and enthusiasm; and he is accounted one of the few

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few Italian poets who have happily transfused into the language the fire and vehemence of Pindar. He attempted a tragedy, but was dissuaded by proceeding by his friends, who thought his genius not fitted for that attempt. Then began a version of the Phaëthon, which labour was interrupted by a call he received from prince Eugene, governor of Lombardy, to assist in a plan for diminishing the public burdens. In this business he succeeded so well, that he was enrolled in the number of Paveze patricians. He died at Firenze, 1628.

GUIDI (Guido), called Fidus Vidian, an eminent physician of the sixteenth century, born at Florence. After practising for some time in his own country, he went about 1542, to France, where he was graciously received by Francis I. who assigned him a pension, and made him his first physician, and professor of medicine in the College Royal. After the death of Francis, he was recalled into Italy by duke Cosimo I. who nominated him his first physician, and gave him the chair of philosophy, and then of medicine, in the university of Pisa, which he occupied for twenty years. He was rewarded with several ecclesiastical benefices, which was then a common mode of acquiring considerable fortunes, and other men of learning. He was much esteemed by the literary characters of his time, and in 1553 was made confid of the Florentine academy. He died in 1569. Guidi published at Paris, in 1544, a splendid edition of the Greek surgeons, translated into Latin, folio, with critical and parallel notes of six and seven years. For his nephew, Guidi Guidi the younger, also a professor of Pisa, published his posthumous works, consisting of Ars Medicinalis, on the practice of physic, in two parts, and Chirurgia, in four books. One of the books of this work contains the Anatomy of the Human Body, and has the figures of Vesalius and the discoveries of Fallopio, with several things of the writer's own. The whole works of Guidi, or Vidian, were published at Frankfort, 1626, 1645, 1677, folio.

GUIDICCIONI (John), an Italian poet and prelate, born at Lucca in 1300. After having received an education in various universities of Italy, he was placed by his uncle, cardinal Bartholomew Guidiccioni, in the service of cardinal Alexander Farnese, afterwards pope Paul III. He there cultivated the friendship of all the men of letters with whom Rome abounded, and especially of Annibal Caro. He retired to his native place in 1553, but in the next year was recalled to Rome by his patron, and invested by him with the government of Follombrone. In 1553 he was sent nuncio to the emperor Charles V. whom he accompanied in his expedition to Tunis, and on other journeys. He was made president of Romagna in 1559, and afterwards commissary-general of the pontifical army, and governor of the Marche; he would probably have been raised to the purple, had he not been carried off by disease at Macerata in 1541. He was the author of an oration to the republic of Lucca, of many letters, and of a number of poems, which obtained a high reputation. His works have been several times published; an edition was given by Bernardi with his Life, in 1749, Genoa. The best edition of his poems is that of Bergamo, in 1553, by Giamb. Rota.

GUIDO (Remi), an inimitable painter, born in 1575, at Bologna, where his father was an eminent musician. Showing an early taste for design, he was placed with Deen Calvinart, where he soon became a skilful artist. In his twentieth year he entered the school of Guido Carracci. The strong manner of Caravaggio was then popular, and Guido followed it, till he was told by Annibal Carracci (it is supposed through jealousy), that a reputation might be raised by adopting one the direct reverie. Upon this he took up his own delicate manner of investigating the beautiful in nature; and he acquired that grace and elevation in the airs of his heads, that almost divine expression, and that elegance and facility of touch, which were his distinguishing characteristics. He accompanied Alberti to Rome, in order to study the works of the greatest masters of his capital, and though all possible ill offices were done him through the jealousy of Caravaggio and others, his works spoke for him so powerfully that he soon established his reputation. Pope Paul V. chose him to paint his private chapel of Monte Cavallo, and furnished him to be covered with his presents. Indeed, in his professional character, no artist held higher either the art itself, or his own rank in it. He worked with a kind of ceremonial, splendidly habited, and served by his pupils, who were ranged round him in silence. He set no price upon his pictures, and received the remuneration sent him rather as an honorary reward. He returned no visits paid him by the great; saying that when they came to see him, it was not on account of his person, but of the talent which God had given him. Besides his inimitable works in Rome, he was engaged in many splendid pieces for Genoa, Ravenna, Naples, and other towns in Italy. He might have accumulated wealth as well as fame, had it not been for an unfortunate propensity to gaming, which, notwithstanding the difficulties and disgraces it brought upon him, he could never conquer. It was the cause that in his advanced years he painted in haste to supply his immediate wants, whence his performances at that period are much inferior to the earlier ones. He had, indeed, a surprising facility and quickness of pen, and he was paid (for a prince of Tuscany) for a fine head of Hercules in two hours, for which he was munificently rewarded. He lived, however, to tire out his friends and creditors, and died at Liff in a melancholy and forsaken condition at Bologna, in 1642, at the age of sixty-seven. This great artist read little, and wrote little, being ignorant even of orthography. His chief relaxation was his harpsichord. He was decent in his manners, social and hospitable. He had a great number of disciples, sometimes two hundred at a time, to whose improvement he was attentive, but from whom he exacted profound obedience. Few names in the art stand higher than his; and his works, which are numerous in churches and palaces, and in private collections, bear a very high value. In grace and beauty they are surpassed by none; and they who, with these qualities, wish for more strength and expression, perhaps desire that which is not to be attained by the utmost powers of imitation. His style is grand, his draughting is unerring, his composition rich, his colouring clear and pure. The celestial character so peculiarly impressed on his figures sufficiently attests his genius. He was acquainted with the arts of engraving and etching, and occasionally practised them. His own works have since exercised the graver of many of the ablest masters.

GUIDO ARETONI. See ARETONI.

GUIDI, n. [French.] A standard-bearer; a standard. Obsolete.—Be thine the guidon, 1 the man at arms.

T. Heywood's Four Prentices.

GUIDONA, n. in botany. See GUARDA, LATIA, and SAMYBA.

GUIDO, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic five miles south from Bloody Farrell's Point.

GUIENNÉ, before the revolution, a province of France, which made part of the government of the same name; about 160 miles in length, and eighty-five in breadth, of which Borrowdale is the capitol. The word is a corruption of Aquitania, an ancient kingdom and country of great extent, and said by Caesar to be separated from the rest of Gaul by the river Garonne. The word Aquitania, or Aquitaine, is said, and with great probability, to be derived from the abundance of its rivers and springs of water.

GUIERCHE. See GueRmE.
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GUIGNON, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rennes; six leagues north-north-east of Rennes, and four and a half south-west of Rennes.

GUILANDINA, f. [So named in honour of Melchior Guilandinus Wilstad, the subject of the next article.] In botany, a genus of the class decandria, order monogynia, in the natural order of Phanerogamae. (fig. 1.)

The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, (urceolate or pitcher-shaped, Gartner.) Tube short, turbinate, permanent, with an obtuse mouth; border five-parted, nearly equal, spreading, deciduous; divisions oblong, broader on the outside and rounded; the two upper ones a little shorter, the lowest a little longer. Corolla: petals five, inserted into the neck of the calyx; the uppermost roundish, concave, ascending, a little shorter; the rest oblong, broader in front, rounded at the tip, reflex-spreading, longer than the calyx, and the two lowest a little longer than the middle ones. Stamina: filaments subulate, thicker at the base and villose, decumbent, inserted into the neck of the calyx, shorter than the corolla, unequal; the lower ones gradually longer; anther oblong, affixed to the back. Filament: germ oblong; style filiform, length of the stamens; stigma simple. Pericarpium: legume rhomboidal, the upper future commissure from swelling compressed with transverse partitions. Seeds: bony, globular-compressed, solitary between the partitions.—Essential Characters. Calyx, one-leaved, salver-shaped; petals inserted into the neck of the calyx, nearly equal; seed-veil of a legume.

Species.
1. Guilandina bondouc, yellow bondouc; or nicker-tree: prickly; pinnas ovate, with solitary prickles on the leaflets. See a leaf of this on Botany Plate VI. fig. 3. Leaves near a foot and a half long, composed of five or seven pairs of pinnae, each of which has as many pairs of leaflets, which are ovate and entire; the principal midrib of the leaf is armed with short crooked simple thorns, placed irregularly; the leaflets are also armed with thorns, which are larger. The flanks at first grow erect, but afterwards twine about the neighbouring trees and shrubs. The flowers are in long axillary spikes. Petals equal, concave yellow. Legume broad, thick, three inches long and two broad, closely armed with many flexible spines, opening with two valves, each including two hard seeds, the size of children's marbles, of a yellowish colour. Native of both Indies.

2. Guilandina bondoucella, or grey bondoucella; or double prickles on the leaflets. Differs from the first species in having much smaller leaves, set closer together; and below each pair of leaflets are two short flat crooked spines, which are opposite; the flowers are of a deeper yellow, and the seeds are ash-coloured. Slone, however, affirms that there is no difference between this and the preceding but the colour of the nut, which in the foregoing is yellowish, finely variegated with annular or interrupted fimbriations. The pigment in this is also of a very different nature; the middle lamina is of full red or ash-colour. This weakly plant spreads a great way about the root, or rises among the neighbouring bulbes, if it finds a due support. The flanks and branches are very full of thorns that arch backwards. The seeds are grey, and commonly used instead of marbles, by boys, in the foraging colonies. In Egypt, where the nuts are used by the women, inrung in necklace, and hung about their children, by way of amulet, to guard them from forcery. They are often cast on shore on the north-west coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and are called by the inhabitants of the latter Molucca beans. This tree makes a good timber; it is a native of both Indies, China, and New Zealand; and was cultivated by Mr. George Verheyen at Stratford-le-Bow, before 1640. He raised it from feed brought from the West Indies to the height of three or four feet, but it perished the next winter. This kind of bondouc is called beazor nasi, and says that they were offered to sale for East-Indian bezoar. This tree has a thick root of a softer substance than usual. Trunk of a middling size, from twelve to twenty feet in height, smooth, with an ash-coloured bark; branches rather erect. The root when young is scraped, and used by the inhabitants as horse-radish in Europe, being much the same under the name of artichoke; as have also the seeds. It is a native of the East Indies; and is cultivated in Jamaica and Egypt.

3. Guilandina Nuga, or nuga guilandina; stem unarmed; the primary petiole of the leaves with double prickles underneath. Native of Amboyna, and Moluccas, in swamps by the sides of rivers.

4. Guilandina Morina, or smooth bondouc: unarmed; flowers flat, ovate, oblong, on a peduncle; this tree has a thick root of a softer substance than usual. Trunk of a middling size, from twelve to twenty feet in height, smooth, with an ash-coloured bark; branches rather erect. The root when young is scraped, and used by the inhabitants as horse-radish in Europe, being much the same shape and size; as have also the seeds. It is a native of the East Indies; and is cultivated in Jamaica and Egypt.

5. Guilandina dioica, hardy bondouc, or Canada nicker-tree: unarmed; leaves bipinnate, at the base and tip simply pinnate. A leaf of this is shown on the Botany Plate VI. fig. 4. Stem erect, thirty feet high or more, divided into many branches, covered with a very smooth bluish ash-coloured bark. Leaflets oval, very smooth and entire, alternate. There are male and female flowers on different plants. Native of different places, whence it was first brought to Paris.

6. Guilandina gemina, or twin-fruit bondouc: prickly; one-leaved, fruit in pairs. Stem shaggy, large, suffruticose, with many climbing branches, on which are many recurved scattered prickles. Seeds two or three, roundish, shining, ash-coloured, very hard, containing a roundish oily kernel like an almond. Native of Cochin-China.

Propagation and Culture. The four first species, being natives of warm countries, will not live through the winter in England, unless they are placed in a warm louse, and the pots plunged into the tan-bed. They are propagated by seeds; but those of the two first sorts are hard, to which they are soaked two or three days in water before they are put into the ground, or placed under the pots in the tan-bed to soften their covers, they will remain years in the ground without vegetation; when the plants come up, they will be fit to transplant in a short time; then they should each be transplanted into a small pot, filled with light fresh earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of tanners' bark, shading them till they have taken fresh root; then they must be treated much as other tender exotic plants, giving them a large share of air in warm weather, and but little water; and when the plants have advanced to be too tall to remain in the frames, they must be removed into the bark-bed and plunged into the hot-bed, where they will make great progress, and if they have not too much water, especially during the winter season, for these plants are very impatient of moisture in cold weather. The fifth species will live abroad, and is never hurt by frost. It is propagated by cutting off some of the horizontal roots, or by suckers. It requires a light soil, not too moil.

GUILANDINUS, f. in botany. See GUILARDONDES.

GUILANDINUS (Melchior), an eminent botanist, born at Konigiberg in Prussia. He studied medicine in his youth, and at an early age left his country and went to Rome. After a residence there of some years, he visited Sicily, where he was reduced to such indigence, that he sold his beads for money to clothe his children. The Venetian ambassador at Rome, acquainted with his merit, took him from this situation, and carried him to Venice. He there became known to the cavalier Marino Caballo, who lent him to travel for botanical purposes into the East. He visited Palestine, Egypt, Africa, and Greece, and on his return prolonged his travels in the East, and had the misfortune of being taken by the Barberian corsair near the coast of Sardinia, and carried into captivity.
capitvity. Even in this situation his ardour for botany did not flublde, for he still continued to increase his catalogue of plants. The celebrated Fallopis, then di-
rector of the botanical garden at Padua, paid his rani-
som, and procured him the lectureship of botany at that 
university in 1561. He gave so much satisfaction in this poft, that his salary was raised to fix hundred flor-
s. He died at Padua in 1589, and out of gratitude bequeathed his library to the Venetian flate. His 
works are 4. De Spermonibus. Epiphanius, 1558, 400. 2.
Malleolom. 3. De Papiro. i.e. Commentarius in 
tria Papyri de Papyro Capite, 1543, 400. This is a performance of great erudition, hitorical, critical, and medical, in which the author is so immerfed, that he gives no description of the papyrus itself, though he knew it growing in Egypt. After his death his Synonyma Plan-
terum was published by Schenckius, at Frankfurt, 1608: it is a dictionary, in which the Greek names of plants are conciliated with the Latin, both ancient and modern.

GUILDR, [goldr, Sax., a fellowship, a corporation.] A society ; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made amongst themselves by their prince’s licence. Hence the common word gild or guildhall proceeds, being a fra-
ternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combi-
nation, supporting their common charge by mutual con-
tribution. Council.—In woollen cloth it appears, by 
those ancient guilds that were settled in England for this manufa-
ture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. Hale.

As when the long-eared milky mothers wait At some sick miler’s triple-bolted gate, For their defrauded absent foals they make A moan so loud, that all the guild awake. Pope.

It was about the clofe of the eleventh century, says Anderfon, in his History of Commerce, vol. i. p. 79, that merchant-gilds, or fraternities, which were afterwards styled corporations, came fift into general ufe in many parts of Europe. Mr. Maddox, in his Firma Burgi, chap. i. thinks they were hardly known to our Saxon progenitors, and that they might be probably brought into England by the Normans; although they do not seem to have been very numerous in thofe days. The French and Normans might probably borrow them from the free cities of Italy, where trade and manufa-
tures were much earlier propagated, and where politically such corporations rul’d in the coffee and alleys of all ranks, who at their admission con-
tributed to the maintenance of the fociety in proportion to their circumftances. Three annual officers governed them; an alderman who prefided, and two treafturers. They had also a body of statutes which on their admif-
sion they were sworn to obferve.

GUILD-MERCHANT, f. A merchant intituled to certain privileges; a privilege by which merchants are authorised to hold pleas of law within their own pre-
cincts. Scott.

GUILD-RENTS, f. Rents payable to the crown by 
your guild or fraternity; or fuch rents as formerly be-
longed to guilds, and which were left under the old 
guilds, and which are allotted out of the general dilfolution of monafteries, being ordered to be held by the flat. 22 Car. II. c. 6.

GUILDF, [guld, Dut. and Germ.] A Dutch coin, in value about 2s. or 1s. 6d. sterling; that of 
Germany pafies in all or most parts for about 2s. 6d. ex-
cepting the guider of Mifnia, which is about 3s. 10d. The new specie of guider, delightful in appearance, and made from silver by Sir William Aquillon, ditteriff of Surrey andSucfex. Since that time it has gradually sunk into ruins. The roof of the tower fell in April 23, 1700.

Here are fome remains of a palace of great extent, which, as appears by the bell authorities, was the re-
ference of Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, upwards of eight hundred years ago. It also appears from the foundations that have been dug up, at fome distance from the place where the ruins fland, that the whole declivity of the hill on the eaf side of the river Wey was occupied by this monarch.

The town is a corporation by prescription, has an 
elegant town-hall and council-chamber, and its privi-
leges have been enlarged by several charters. It con-
fits of a mayor, seven magiftrates, and about twenty bailiffs, by the ille of the Mayor and Approved Men of Guildford, who afemble and hold a court in their guild-
hall every three weeks, and are vested with power to try their general fessions of judging criminals to death. By a grant in 1526, the county-court and afizes for Surrey are to be held here for ever. By another grant of James I. the mayor and recorder and two of the approved men are annually jufices of the peace in and for the faid corporation and liberties of Stoke-above-Bar, and the mayor continues in the commission the year after his mayoralty expires. This town, which was incorporated by Henry I. gives the title of earl to the noble family of North. It fent members to parliament anno 23 Ed-
ward I. The mayor is the returning-officer.

There are three parish-churches here, Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas; the lat in the patronage of 
the dean of Sarum; the two firft have long been vefted 
in the crown, and were consolidated and augmented in 1658 by the legiffature, aided by private benefactions. The upper (or Trinity) church fettled in May 1740. There was preching in it the Sunday before, and work-
men were employed in taking down the bells and fpeeple; but they had quitted the spot about an hour before the accident happened, fo that not one per-
son received any hurt, though great numbers were spec-
tators, it being their fair-day. Three bells had been 
taken down, and the other three fell with the fpeeple, which broke the body of the church to pieces. It has been once rebuit with brick, and is now a neat and ele-
gant structure.

Here is an ancient and curious building of the Gothic 
order, called the Friary, in one part whereof the judges are accommodated during their flay at the afizes; and the afsemblies and public feafs are usually kept here.

The grammar-school, which is a noble stricture of the Gothic order, was founded and endowed in 1509 by Robert Beckingham, of London, grocer, and has been liberally augmented by the contributions of feve-

cral, before, in, and after, the time of king Edward VI. Gilds of the ifters of this city have been greatly mul-
tiplied since its foundation, and the royal grammar-school, by the name of Schola Regia Gram-
maticalis Edwadii Sexti, and gave thereto twenty pounds 
per annum for ever. After whom William Hammond, efq. and Dr. John Parkhurst bishop of Norwich, were 
very liberal to the fame; and it is at this time in a very flourishing state. At this school have been educ-
ed many very eminent perfon, one of whom was George Z. Abbott,
Abbott, archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1621, built a magnificent hospital here, and settled thereon three hundred pounds per annum, with a joint donation of six hundred pounds from Sir Nicholas Kemp, knt. for the maintenance of a master, twelve aged men, and eight women, all single persons, and for the encouragement of the woollen-manufactory which then flourished here. To this hospital Mr. Thomas Jackman, late an alderman in this borough, bequeathed six hundred pounds in the year 1753, whereby the number of women was increased to twelve.

The hall wherein the county-alizes had long been held being much decayed, an elegant structure, with suitable offices, was built for that purpose in 1789 at the expense of lords Onslow and Grantley; adjoining to which was also built in the same year a commodious theatre. The town draws much support from travellers, on account of its elegance and public road from London to Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, and other capital towns in the south and western parts of England; and is admitted by all, from its fine situation, the elegance of its inns, goodness of provifions, and genteel accommodation in general, to equal any other town in the kingdom. On Drake, or St. Catharine's-hill, are the ruins of a chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas' church in the town. This chapel was built with a fort of tile, which when broken has the appearance of iron, and the cement is so hard, that it is almost impenetrable.

The river Wey was made navigable to Guildford about the year 1656, under the patronage of Sir Richard Weldon, bart. of Sutton-place in this neighbourhood, who first introduced into England those useful inventions of river-locks, tumbling-bays, and turnpike-roads, which now, and for many years past, have enabled the inhabitants of Guildford and its vicinity to convey their merchandise to and from London thereby, and to supply the surrounding villages on the easiftest terms; as well as to carry on a very considerable trade in corn, malt, beer, &c. This navigation is also of great support to Farnham market, corn bought there being brought to the mills on this river within seven miles distance, and, after being ground and dressed, is sent down in barges to London. Guildford has a good market on Saturdays, and three considerable fairs annually, viz. on May 4, October 2, (which is held on St. Catherine's-hill, before mentioned), and November 22.

GUILDFORD, a township of the American States, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

GUILDFORD, a township of the American States, in Windham county, Vermont, on the west bank of Connecticut river. It is oppofite the mouth of Israel river in New Hampshire.

GUILLE, f. [guille, guil, old French, the same with guile,] Decietful cunning; infamous artefact; mischievous folly.—Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile. Shakespeare.

The guileful phantom now forbokin the throwed, And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. Dryden.

Treacherous; secretly mischievous:
I train'd thy brethren to that guileful hole,
Where the dead corpse of Balianus lay. Shakespeare.

GUILLEFULLY, adv. Wily; infamous; mischievously artful.—The way not to be inveigled by them that are so guileful through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against guile. Hooker.

The guileful phantom now forbokin the throwed, And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. Dryden.

GUILLE, n. [See Beguile.] One that betrays into danger by infamous practices:
But he was wary-wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful flight;
Ne suffered luft his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the guiler of the prey. Spenser.

A cheat in general.—Where those two guilers with Malbecco were. Spenser.

GUILLEMAUX (James), an eminent French surgeon, born at Orleans. He enjoyed a liberal education, and was in his profession a pupil to the celebrated Ambroise Paré. He became surgeon in ordinary to the kings Charles IX. and Henry IV. and was equally esteemed for his skill and his probity. He died at Paris in 1609. He was the author of several works which have placed him among the fathers of the improved French surgery. He translated into Latin the works of his master Paré, with some additions, published in 1582, folio. His other works are, 1. Traité des Maladies de l'Oeil, 1594, folio; a complete treatise of surgery, with plates and instruments, descriptions of operations, &c. 2. Traité des Maladies de l'Oeil, 1598, 8vo. describing one hundred and thirteen diseases of the eye, chiefly from the ancients. 3. Chirurgie Françoise recueille des anciens Médecins (3 Chirurgiens, 1594, folio; a complete treatise of surgery, with plates and instruments, descriptions of operations, &c. De l'heureux Accouchement des Femmes, 1609, 8vo. the first complete work on difficult parturition, after that of Ruffius. He wrote some smaller pieces, one of which was against the absurd and indecent custom of the congrès. All his works were printed in Paris, in 1616, in folio.

GUILLEMIT, f. in ornithology. See COLUMBUS, vol. iii. p. 838.

GUILLESTRE, a town of France, in the depart
ment of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in
the district of Embrun; taken by Prince Eugene in
the year 1692: three leagues north-north-west of Em-
bru.

GUILLET de SAINT GEORGE (George), born in 1625 at Thiers in Auvergne, and the first historio-
grapher of the school of Painting and Sculpture, of
which office he was elected in 1682. He died at Paris
in 1705. He made himself respected by several works,
especially by his Athenee Ancien et Novelle, 1675, 12mo.
and Lacedemone Ancien et Novelle, 1676. His Athens
was warmly attacked by Spon, in his Voyage de Grece; and
a controversy ensued, in which Guillet at last displayed
much erudition, with a subtle and critical style of writ-
ing. His other works are, 1. A History of the Grand
Viziers Coproglis, &c. 1676. 2. The Life of Maho-
met II. 1661. 3. The History of Caftro and Carra,
translated from the Italian of Machiavel. 6. Les Arts
d'Honneur d'Epe'e, ou Dictionnaire du Gentilhomme, 2 vols.
1670.

GUILLIAUD (Claude), a learned French divine,
native of Villefrica, in the Beauxjoiis. He pursued
his studies at Paris, where he became a doctor of the
faculty of the Sorbonne, and acquired much reputation
by the lectures which he delivered on the sacred Scrip-
tures. He was also promoted to a canonry and prebend
in the cathedral church of Autun. His age and the
time of his death are equally unknown. He was the
author of, 1. Commentaries on the Gospel of St. Mat-
tthew, 1530, folio. 2. Commentaries on the Gospel of
St. John, 1562, folio. 3. Commentaries on the Epiphi-
es of St. Paul, and on all the canonical epistles, under
the title of, Collationes in Omnes D. Pauli Epiftolas, &c. 1544.
4. Homilies for Lent, 1560. His age and the
GUILIM (John), son of John Guillim, of Well-
bury in Gloucestershire, born in Herefordshire in 1565.
He was first sent to a grammar-school at Oxford, and
entered a student of Brasen-noze college, in 1581.
Having completed his pursuits in literature in the uni-
versity, he came to London, and was made a member
of the society of the college of arms, by the title of
Portsmouth; and afterwards promoted to the honours
of rouge-croix pouruivant of arms in ordinary, in 1617;
in which office he continued till his death, in 1621.
His claim to literary fame arises from his celebrated
work, entitled, The Display of Heraldry, published by
himself in 1610, folio, which has gone through many edi-
tions. To the fifth, which came out in 1679, was added
a Treatise of Honour, civil and military, by captain
John Loggan. The last was published, with very large
additions, in 1724. This appears to have been one of
the earliest general treatises on the science of heraldry
in the English language; and when we consider the
technical language and nice discrimination which must
necessarly be employed in the compilation of heraldic
history, this work, for the time in which it was written,
must, with all its faults, be allowed to profess a con-
derable share of professional merit.

GUILFORD, a town of France, in the department of
the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of
Avalon; seven miles east of Avalon.

GUILLOTINE, f. [French.] An instrument cal-
culated for the decapitation of criminals, of very an-
cient invention, but called 'into ufe during the late fan-
guinary revolution in France, on the recommendation
of M. Guillotine, who received a reward from the na-
tional assembly for a model of it; and hence it took
his name. It has been said, however, that this inge-
nious physician, falling afterwards under the displeasure
of Robespierre, suffered death by the stroke of his own
instrument. The machine consists of two upright posts,
ten feet high, joined at the top by a horizontal piece
of timber. At four feet from the bottom is a cros-
bar upon which the neck of the criminal is laid, and
over that falls a similar bar, shaped to receive the
neck, like the board of a pillory. On the inner faces
of the frame are grooves, along which the extreme
edges of an axe slide up and down, and which, in fall-
ing, with a heavy mafs of lead fixed to its upper part,
fevers the culprit's head from his body by a sliding cut.
The upright fide of the axe is wholly included in the
frame which guides it, by means of a cord and pulley.
The criminal is tied to a board, so as to lay the body
horizontally with the face downwards, and with the head
advanced over a basket placed for its reception.

The firing being loofened by the executioner, the axe
defends, and the head is severed in an instant. This
machine, during the tyranny of Robespierre, was called
the national razor. The possibility of execution by its
means is wonderful. Samfon, the guillotinist of Paris;
worked it with such rapidity, that, including the pre-
parations of the punishment, he was known to cut off
forty-five heads, the one after the other, in the short
space of fifteen minutes; so that it required no more
than twenty-three minutes and twenty seconds, to de-
capitate seventy persons!—For an idea of the figure or
contraftruction of the guillotine, see the entablature at
the foot of the portrait of the unfortunate Louis XVI,

A similar machine once existed in England, but was
confined in its ufe to the province of Hardwick, or the
places within its precinct. The execution was gene-
 rally at Halifax. This machine has a larger handle,
but one of the fame kind is in a room under the parlia-
ment-house at Edinburgh, where the ufe of it was
introduced by the earl of Morton, who took a model of
it as he passed through Halifax; and he, wonderful to
relate, had the misfortune to suffer by it himself. In
England and Scotland it was called a MAIDEN; which
fee.—A similar instrument was used by the Romans un-
der the name of tympanum. Euphorion, of Chalcis,
quoted by Athenaeus, p. 154, tells us, that to be tympa-
nized was to have the head cut off by an axe. Ac-
cording to Photius, the tympanum was a machine of
wood, with which the criminal was struck and decol-
olated.

GUILT, / [Guilt, Sax. originally signifies the fine
or mulct paid for an offence, and afterwards the offen-
s itself.] The state of a man guilty charged with a crime;
the contrary to innocence. —It was neither guilt
of crime, nor reason of flate, that could quench the envy
that was upon the king. Bacon. —When these are
thrown away, the possibility of guilt, and the possibility
of innocence, what restraint can lie upon man. Ham-
mond.—A crime; an offence:

Clove pent-up guilt.
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful funnompers grace.

Wiltily, adv. Without innocence; without
clearness of conscience.

Bodily and guilty; guiltily awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days.

Guiltiness, f. The state of being guilty; wick-
edness; conscious of crime.—He thought his Right
rather to proceed of a fearful
ednefs; confcionfnefs of crime.—He thought his Right
of guilt, the contrary to innocence.—It was neither

Guiltily, adv. Without innocence; without
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Without innocence 4 without
Guiltily, adv. Without innocence; without
clearness of conscience.
of whose guiltless sins I was better affuited than any man living could be. King Charles.

GUILTY, adj. [xultrix, Sax. one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.] Justly chargeable with a crime; not exempt. We are very guilty concerning one another, in that we faw the anguish of his soul when he befought us, and we would not hear. Gen. xliii. 21. — Wicked; corrupt:

All the tumults of a guilty world,
Toft by ungenerous passion, sinks away. — Thomson.

GUILTY-LIKE, a.d. Guiltily:

Callo, my lord! No, sure, I cannot think it,
That he would deal away so guilty-like,
Seeing you coming. — Shakespeare.

GUIMARÃES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, divided into Old and New Town, the former situated on an eminence, about 1500 paces in circumference, surrounded with walls, low, weak, and defended only by a single barbican, Thomjon.

Toll by ungenerous passion, sinks away, living could be. — King Charles.

New Town, the former situated on an eminence, about fifty-seven streets, eight gates, four bridges, and six convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame de oliveira is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimarães contains fifteen squares, fifty-seven streets, eight gates, four bridges, and six thousand inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of linen, in high estimation. Ten miles south-east of Braga, and twenty-seven north-north-east of Oporto. Lat. 41° 25'.

GUIMARÃES, or IMARAS, one of the Philippine islands, about ten leagues in circumference, covered with trees, and producing a great quantity of farfapa—

GUIMÃBALA, a Kingdom of Africa, situated to the south of Tombuctoo, near a large lake, from which the Niger is said to take its rise.

GUINEA, a very extensive and fertile country, lying on the western side of the continent of Africa, washed by the Atlantic Ocean, extending along the coast about four thousand miles, beginning at the river Senegal, in the seventeenth degree of north latitude, being the nearest part of Guinea as well to Europe as to North America. From that river to the river Gambia, and in a fartherly course to Cape Sierra Leon, is comprehended a coast of about seven hundred miles; and is the same tract for which Queen Elizabeth granted charter to the first English traders to that coast. From Sierra Leon, the land of Guinea takes a turn to the eastward, extending that course about one thousand five hundred miles, including those several technical divisions known by the names of the Grain coast, the Ivory coast, the Gold coast, and the Slave coast, with the country or kingdoms of Benin; these coasts and countries form the district now called Upper Guinea. From hence the land runs southward along the coast about one thousand two hundred miles, which contains the kingdoms of Congo and Angola; where the traffic for slaves ends; and this extent of country forms the district of Lower Guinea. The country, and between the two above-mentioned rivers, is chiefly subject to three great negro nations, known by the name of Jaloffis, Foulahs, and Mandingos. The Jaloffis possess the middle country. The Foulahs inhabit both sides of the Senegal; great numbers of these people are also mixed with the Mandingos, who are settled on both sides the Gambia, but principally in the interior country. See the articles Foulahs, Jaloffs, and Mandingos.

The earliest account we have of Guinea, particularly that part situated on and between the two great rivers of Senegal and Gambia, is from the writings of two ancient authors, one an Arabian, and the other a Moor. The first wrote in Arabic about the twelfth century. His works, printed in that language at Rome, were afterwards translated into French at Paris under the patronage of the famous Thuanus chancellor of France, with the title of Geographia Nubjens, containing an account of all the nations lying on the rivers Senegal and Gambia. The other was written by John Leo, a Moor, born at Granada in Spain, before the Moors were totally expelled from that kingdom. He refided in Africa; but, being on a voyage from Tripoli to Tunis, was taken by some Italian corsairs, who, finding himposses of several Arabian books, besides his own manuscripts, apprehended him to be a man of learning, and as such preferred him to pope Leo X.

This pope encouraging him, he embraced the Romish religion; and his description of Africa was published in Italian. From these writings we gather, that after the Mahometan religion had extended to the kingdom of Morocco, some of the promoters of it crossed the sandy deserts of Numidia, which separate that country from Guinea, found it inhabited by men, who, though under no regular government, and deftute of that knowledge the Arabians were possessed of, kept a kingdom in content and peace. The first author particularly remarks, that they never made war, or travelled abroad, but employed themselves in tending their herds, or labouring in the ground. J. Leo says, p. 65, "That they lived in common, having no property in land, nor transported goods. But for this, they were in an equal state, upon the natural produce of the country, which afforded plenty of roots, game, and honey. That ambition or avarice never drove them into foreign countries to subdue their neighbours. Thus they lived without warfare or superfluities." The ancient inhabitants of Morocco, who wore coats of mail, and used swords and spears headed with iron, coming amongst these Moors, taught the negroes the Mahometan religion, and many of the arts of life; particularly the use of iron, before unknown to them. About the fourteenth century, a native negro, called Heli Iphchia, expelled the Moorish conquerors; but though the negroes threw off the yoke of a foreign nation, they only changed a Libyan for a negro master, Heli Iphchia himself becoming king, led the negroes into foreign wars, and established himself in power over a very extensive country. Since Leo's time, the Europeans have had very little knowledge of those parts of Africa; nor do they know what became of this great empire. It is highly probable that it broke into pieces, and that the natives again resumed many of their ancient customs; for in the account published by Moore, in his Travels on the river Gambia, we find a mixture of the Moorish and Mahometan customs, joined with the original simplicity of the negroes. Such are the accounts we have of that luxuriant but wretched country, which gave birth to the traffic for human beings, just the same as for beasts, in that market. This disgraceful trade was first commenced by the Spaniards in 1517, under a patent granted by the emperor Charles V. at the instance of Las Cafas, the noted advocate for the American Indians. In England, it was first let on foot by sir John Hawkins, under the auspices of queen Elizabeth.

That part of the African coast on the Atlantic Ocean, with which the people of Europe have had the most intercourse, extends from Cape Blanco, in 21° N. lat. to a Portuguese settlement called Loango St. Paul's, in the kingdom of Angola, lat. 5° S. comprehending a line
The negroes obtained through their means, as of Benin, Bonny, Old and New Callabar, Cameroon, leagues. The maritime country is divided into a number of petty dates or principalities, seemingly independent of, and often at war with, each other; the chief of which are Axim, Ante, Adorn, Jabi, Commani, Mandingoes; but improperly; as many different languages are spoken on the coast between Senegal and Apollonia. This part of Africa is commonly called the Windward Coast.

The Gold Coast extends from Cape Apollonia to the river Volta, comprehending a line of one hundred leagues. The maritime country is divided into a number of petty states or principalities, seemingly independent of, and often at war with, each other; the chief of which are Abo, Ashanti, Jabi, Fantin, Acon, and Agonna; some of which are said to maintain a republican, or more probably an aristocratical, form of government. In the British West Indies, most of the negroes which have been purchased on this coast, are known to the West-Indian planters by the general name of Mandingoes. From Cape Palmas to Cape Apollonia, the European settlements, except the English factory in the river Sierra Leone, are chiefly those of the Portuguese. The negroes obtained through their means, as well as from the English factory, are likewise called Mandingoes; but improperly; as many different languages are spoken on the coast between Senegal and Apollonia. This part of Africa is commonly called the Windward Coast.

From the river Volta to the river Lagos, extends the Whidah country, by some geographers considered as part of the Gold Coast; by others denominated the Slave Coast, or Guinea Proper. It begins with the small and barren state of Koto or Lampi, next to which is the kingdom of Adra, comprehending the subordinate mansions or dominions of Great and Little Popo, or Popo; from which the Whidah negroes are called generally, by the British traders, Papaw. The Whidah language, except as to the inhabitants of Koto, is peculiar and appropriate. The people of Koto speak a dialect of the Gold Coast, and there is a tribe of Whidah negroes called Agas, who have a dialect which, though understood by the Papaws, differs from the Whidah language in many particulars.

Weft of the river Lagos begins the great kingdom of Benin, the coast of which forms a gulf or bay, extending at Cape Lopez, wherein are situated the trading places of Benin, Bonny, Old and New Calabar, Cameron, and Gaboon. This coast is thirty leagues long, on this part of the coast, have the general denomination of Eboes, probably from Arebo, the name of a village, formerly a considerable town, on the river Benin. Some of them, (a tribe from the interior country,) are likewise called Mocoes. In language they differ both from the Gold-Cost negroes and those of Whidah, and in many respects from those of Lagos and Bonny. The coast of Angola, the dialects vary at almost every trading river.

From Cape Lopez to the river Congo, distant one hundred and forty leagues, the trade has been chiefly engrossed by the Dutch and the French. To the southward of this river, very little trade is carried on by any Europeans except the Portuguese, who have a large city at Louango St. Paul's, on the coast of Angola, strongly fortified; from which place they have penetrated quite through the country to their settlements at, and south of, Moambique, upon the eastern coast of Africa, where they have caravans constantly going and returning, and by that means carry on an extensive and lucrative commerce.

The whole number of forts and factories established on the coast of Africa by the different powers of Europe, is forty; of which fourteen belong to the English, three to the French, fifteen to the Dutch, four to the Portuguese, and four to the Danes. The commodities exported by the British traders to Africa, chiefly of woolens, linens, Manchexer goods, Birmingham and Sheffield goods, East-Indian silks and goods; ready-made clothes; muskets, bayonets, cutlasses, gunpowder, shot; wrought and unwrought brass and copper, lead, pewter, wrought and unwrought iron, hats, wrought caps, earthen war, British spirits, rum and brandy, tea, sugar, coffee, and provisions of every kind. The annual value has, of late years, been estimated on an average of about $500,000 sterling.

The above commodities, to this great annual amount, were bartered, not for gold and ivory, which for a long time was the pretence; but for human flesh, or those wretched beings in the shape of man, called Slaves. Of the numbers purchased on the English account, we have the following statement given by Mr. Blundell, towards, in his History of the West Indies, vol. ii. p. 55. "About 140,000 negroes were imported by the African company, and 160,000 more by private adventurers, between the years 1680 and 1700; total 300,000. From the year 1700 to December 1786, the number imported into Jamaica was 610,000. Of the number imported during the same interval into the southern provinces of North America, as well as the Windward Islands, I cannot speak with precision; but I am of opinion that the Jamaican import may fairly be reckoned one-third of the whole. On these grounds, the total import into all the British colonies of America and the West Indies, from 1680 to 1786, may be put at $1,730,000, being, on an average of the whole, $19,295 annually."

Of the whole number of slaves annually imported from the coast of Guinea juf before the abolition, by the subjects of Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, and the particular countries whence supplied, the following account was transmitted by the merchants of Liverpool to the lords of the privy council; and it is undoubtedly the most authentic and particular a return as can possibly be obtained: viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Slaves imported.</th>
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<tr>
<td>By the British:</td>
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<tr>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Of which Gambia furnished about</th>
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<tr>
<td>Isles Delos, and the adjacent rivers 1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Sierra Leone to Cape Mount 1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Cape Mount to Cape Palmas 3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Cape Palmas to Apollonia 1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold Coast                 10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quitta and Popo, or Papaw   2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whydah                      4,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porto Nova, Espoo, and Bidagry 3,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonny and New Calabar      14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Calabar and Cameroon   7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon and Cape Lopez       500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louango, Melinha, and Cape Renda 13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majumbi, Ambri, and Mifoula 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louango St. Paul's, and Benguela 7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total                      74,000</td>
</tr>
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A a
Of the miserable people thus condemned to perpetual exile and servitude, though born in various and widely-separat ed countries, it is not easy to discriminate the peculiar manners and native propensities. The familiar and uniform system of life to which they are all reduced; the few opportunities and the little encouragement given them to mental improvement, are circumstances that necessarily induce a predominant and prevailing cast of character and disposition. “The day (says Homer) which makes man a slave, takes away half his worth;” and, in fact, he loses every impulse to action, except that of fear. But, thanks to the genuine benevolence of Mr. Wilberforce, aided by the superior benevolence of a British house of commons, this inhuman traffic, as far as relates to the commerce of Great Britain, was totally abolished, on the 1st of May, 1807. See the articles Negro and Slavery.

The easiest access to the interior of Guinea, appears to be by means of the two great rivers, the Gambia, and the Senegal; the shores of which are covered with the finest corn, and manifolds, for savages, a very fair state of cultivation, which is chiefly the province or labour of the women. The whole region lying under the torrid zone is filled with reptiles the most noxious and destructive; and with wild beasts of the defert, whose howlings are terrible by night, and depredations of extreme perilous by day; yet the negroes and poorer inhabitants go for meat armed only with the ax, spear, or with bows and arrows. See the article Africa, vol. i. p. 187, and the correspondent engraving.

The vegetable productions of Guinea are found in the highest perfection, and in great abundance; but we yet want a scientific catalogue of indigenous plants, to ascertain what are the peculiar and characteristic features of its flora. The low districts of the river Gambia, as far as the tide reaches, are bordered with mangroves and bamboos: the luxuriant Guinana-grafs, the fugar-cane, ginger, turmeric, and cocoa-nut, with various other species of palms, root themselves in the moist deep soils. Numerous kinds of dying-woods, and of timber fit for ornamental or useful purposes, abound in the forests. Indigo and cotton of a superior quality are met with, both wild and cultivated. The sweet callava, differing from the American manioc in being perfectly innoxious and wholesome even without cooking, the Guinea pepper or carpeicum, the yam, sweet potatoe, rice, maize, gourds and melons of all kinds, are the indispensable food of the inhabitants, and probably are indigenous. The capand, inefior, and minofa Senegal, from which exudes the mucilaginous gum of the same name, are plentiful in the drier and sandy parts of the country.

GUINEA (New), an island of the Eastern Indian Ocean, or of the North Pacific Ocean, situated to the northward of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Straits. The length of this island, from north-east to south-west, is about five degrees; from west to east, is about thirty-five miles. The interior of this island is found to be void of all habitations, and the coast is not navigable. The soil is sandy, and the climate neither to be compared with that of the islands in the Indian Ocean, which are found in the same latitude.

GUINEA, /. [from Guinea, a country in Africa, described above.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings:

Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind;
Cits, who prefer a guinea to mankind.

Young.

The value or rate of the guinea has varied. It was at first equal to twenty shillings; but by the scarcity of gold it was afterwards advanced to 21s. 6d., though it is now sunk to 21s. The pound weight troy of gold is cut into forty-four parts and a half, and each part makes a guinea, which is therefore equal to 8s. 4d. or 52 oz. or 5 shillings.

GUINEA-HEN, /. A bird supposed to be originally from Guinea. For its natural history, &c. See Numer.ère. Mr. G. I would say, I would drown myself for the love of a Guinea-hen, I would change my self for the love of a Guinea. The pintado. For its natural history, see Cavia, vol. iii. p. 927.

GUINEA-PEPPER, /. in botany. See Capsicum.

GUINEA-PIG, /. A small animal with a pig’s snout. See the article tame, vol. iii. p. 927.

GUINEA-WHEAT, /. in botany. See Zea.

GUINEA-WORM, f. in zoology. See Dracunculus, the long kind of earth-worm.

GUINES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Calais: two leagues south of Calais, and one and a half west of Ardes.

GUINET, a township of the American States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

GUNINGAMP, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts: three posts and a half west of St. Brieuc, and sixty and a quarter west of Paris. Lat. 48° 33'. Lon. 14° 14'. 32 E. Ferro.

GUIOLLE (La), a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Genies-de-Rivedolt; six leagues north-north-east of Nantes.

GUIOMERE, a kingdom or country of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. It is of but small extent towards the coast, but considerable in land. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its commerce in gold, ivory, and slaves.

GUION. See GUYON.

GUIPAS, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brest: one league and a half north-east of Brest, and two leagues of Landernan.

GUIPARY, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Redon; four leagues and a half north-east of Redon, and two leagues of Béarn.

GUIPUSCOA, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the east by France, on the south-east by Navarre, on the south by Alava, and on the west by Biscay; twenty-five miles in length from north to south, and from fifteen to twenty in breadth from east to west. The country is mountainous and woody.
woody, and it is supposed that formerly the whole country was covered with wood; among the trees are chestnuts, oaks, walnuts, filberts, and an astonishing quantity of apple-trees for cider, and other fruit-trees; but these forests begin to be thinned, from the multitude of forges which have been established to manufacture the iron found in the mountains, supposed to be the best in Europe. The places where the iron is free well cultivated, and the inhabitants pay more regard to the culture of trees than in any other province in Spain. The chief towns are Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

GUIS'A, a town of the island of Cuba: thirty-five miles north of Trinidad.

GUIS'CHARD, a kind of halbert. Philips, Obsolete.

GUYS'ARM, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Noyon: five miles north of Noyon.

GUYS'CHARD (Charles Gottlieb), called Quintus Ithius, knight of the order of Merit, and member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, born in 1744 at Magdeburg, where his father was syndic. He studied at the universities of Halle, Marburg, Herborn, and Leyden, where he applied to theology, classical literature, and the oriental languages. By the interest of the hereditary fieldholder, William Charles Henry Frilo, who esteemed him on account of his learning, he was appointed ensign in the regiment of Saxe-Hildburghausen, in the province of the United Princes, and in 1751 promoted to a company. Encouraged by the approbation of the fieldholder, he began to prepare materials for his Memoires Mihitaires sur les Grecs et les Romains; and in consequence of this undertaking obtained permission, in 1759, to visit England, where he brought the work to a conclusion. In the mean time the fieldholder died, and with a view of obtaining the favour of his successor William V. he dedicated to him his Memoirs, which were published in two volumes, quarto. They were received with so much approbation, that they went through five editions in Holland and France. In 1757 he entered as a volunteer in the allied army, and acquired the good graces of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, by whom he was recommended to Frederick II. of Prussia. About the end of the above year his majesty sent for him to Silefia, kept him near his person, and often conversed with him on the art of war as practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The great knowledge which Guischard displayed in regard to this subject, served as the idea of considering him as a Roman officer; and he gave him the name of Quintus Ithius, the commander of Caesar's tenth legion, when he appointed him to the command of a regiment formed out of the refuse of all nations, during the heat of the war. Guiscrich was present in the campaigns of 1759 and 1760, and performed his duty so much to the satisfaction of Frederick, that he gave him a free regiment of three battalions at Leipsic, and at the same time permission to raise seven more free battalions, which he did in an effectual manner, though attended with considerable difficulty. During the campaigns of 1761 and 1762, he served in the army of prince Henry, and continued till the end of the war to discharge, and with great danger, the arduous tasks assigned to him. He died on the 13th of May, 1775, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. After his death his library was purchased by Frederick the Great, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars. His works are, 1. Memoires Miltaires sur les Grecs et les Romains, pour servir de Suite & d'Exécutivement à l'Histoire de Poilhe, 1759; 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Memoires Critiques & Historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Miltaires, Berlin, 1773, 4 vols. 8vo, and one quarto volume of plates. Buschting, in his Wochentlichen Nachrichten for the year 1774. Speaking of this work, says, "It will be of the greatest service, not only to officers, but to men of letters. It ought to be used in all schools, in order to give young pupils a clearer idea of whatever occurs in the ancient authors, and particularly in Caesar's Commentaries, respecting the art of war among the Romans."}

Guise, f. [the same with guife; guife, Fr. papa, Sax. the p or w being changed, as is common, into g.] Manner; mien; habit; countenance of behaviour: Thus women know, and thus they use the guife, T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife. Fairfax.

Practice; custom; property: I have drunk wine past my usual guise; Strong wine commands the fool, and moves the wise.

External appearance; drefs.—The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the guise of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. Swift.

Guise, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise. It was besieged by the Spaniards, without success, in 1650. Twenty miles north of Laon, and fourteen east of St. Quentin.

Guise (Francis de Lorraine, duke of), eldest son of Claude de Lorraine, duke of Guise, born at the castle of Bar, in 1519, and early distinguished himself in arms. He acquired great glory by his defence of Metz, in 1553, against the emperor Charles V. By his valor and prudence Charles was obliged to retreat after a siege of sixty-five days; and the duke treated with great humanity some of his soldiers, disarmed by the cold. He was afterwards declared by Henry II. lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and entrusted with all the authority of the crown. He justified this confidence by the important capture of Calais in the winter of 1558, which frontier town had from the time of Edward III. been in the hands of the English, and had often served as an entrance into France in the wars between the two countries. At the accession of Francis II. whole wife, Mary queen of Scots, was niece to the Guises, the duke, and his brother the cardinal, were placed at the head of the government. The Calvinists were at this time headed by the prince of Condé and the Colignis, and, being exasperated by many feversities, engaged in the conspiracy of Amboise. Its defeat was chiefly owing to the vigilance and wise measures of the duke of Guise, who was declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom. The duke was a principal leader on the catholic side, as well as the principal object of the hatred of the protestants. It is related by some writers, that at the siege of Rouen he was informed of the purpose of a fanatic of that party to assassinate him. He caused the man to be arrested, and asked him what offence he had given him to excite such an attempt, "No other (he replied,) than that of your being the inveterate enemy of my religion." "Well, (said the duke,) if thy religion bids thee murder me, mine bids me forgive thee:—judge between them!" A noble sentiment, though perhaps but little suited either to the speaker or to his religion! The victory of Dreux, in 1562, is principally ascribed to Guise, though Montmorenci was the chief commander. The calvinist general, the prince of Condé, was taken prisoner; and, according to the manners of the age, he that night shared the bed of the duke of Guise. It is mentioned as a trait of heroism in the character of the latter, that, though they were mortal enemies, he slept with perfect tranquillity, while the prince, who told the anecdote, could not close his eyes. Not long after before Orleans, a Calvinist gentleman, Poltrut de Méré, gave him a mortal wound with a pistole-shot. He died February 24, 1563, at the age of forty-four. By his wife Anne of Ete, daughter to the duke of Ferrara, he left several children. Francis duke of Guise was poetised of many splendid qualities, and the writers of his party represent him as a model of true heroism. For the historical transactions and warfare with
with which the Dukes of Guise were connected, fee the article FRANCE, in our seventh volume.

GUIGNE (William), a learned English divine, born at Aldbros-court, near Gloucester, in 1653. When sixteen years of age he was entered a commoner of Oriel college, in Oxford, when he afterwards removed to All-Souls college, of which he was chosen fellow. So considerable was his proficiency in the different branches of learning, that he acquired the reputation of being a first-rate scholar, and particularly conversant in oriental literature. But he had scarcely begun to apply his stores of knowledge to the public service, before he was prematurely cut off by the smallpox in 1683, when only in the thirty-first year of his age, to the deep regret of all who knew him, and the great loss of the republic of letters. After his death Dr. Bernard, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, published from his manuscripts, Methodus Parvi; Ordinis primi Zeuaini Timii Seftem. Leuint tertit & Commentarii illustravint Guilhelmus Guifus, 1690, 4to. Prefixed to this translation and commentary, is Dr. Edward Pocock's Latin version of Mofes Maimonides's Præfotio in Serio Serain. The conductors of the Alia Eruditorum, in the account which they gave of this work, pronounced the author to be "a man of profound learning, and an immortal ornament to the University of Oxford." At the time of his death, he was engaged in preparing for the press an edition of Abuluted's Geography.

GUISHDEN, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Mayo, and runs into the Moyle in the county of Galway.

GUISO, a town of the island of Corfu: sixteen miles south of Corfu.

GUISOPO! a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eight miles north of Cervera.

Guitar. f. [guitara, Ital. guitarre, Fr.] A stringed instrument of music, first used in Spain and Italy: Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare, Tune the Italian farer's guitar. Prior.

GUITONE D'AREZZO (Fra), an Italian poet, and citizen of the place whence he takes his name. Little is known of his life, further than that he was a brother of the military order of the Virgin Mary, otherwise called Guadentia, and that he possessed so much of the purity of the times, as to be founder of the monastery of Degli Angioli of the Camaldolese order in Florence. He died in 1294. He is said to have been the first who gave regularity to the Italian sonnet, and his poems were in great esteem, till the works of Dante and other more cultivated writers leaved their reputation. They are to be met with in several collections of Italian poetry. Forty of his letters were published by Borti, at Rome, in 1745, with many illustrations; they are the oldest written in the Italian language.

GUJURAT, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Lahore: fifty miles north of Lahore. Lat. 31. 50. N. Lon. 72. 56. E. Greenwich.

Gula. f. [Latin.] In anatomy, the orophagus or gullet; that conduit by which animals take down food into the stomac. See Anatomy.

Gula, Guluel, or Gola, f. in architecture, a wavy member, whose contour resembles the letter S, commonly called an ogee.

Gulbe, f. [from gula, Lat.] A glutton: Thou muddy gulch, dar't look me in the face, While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire. Brewer.

Gulch, f. [dimin. of gula.] A little glutton. Gulde, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Skagerrack, from the north-east, and meets the Indig, in the north-east, and meets the Indig, in the county of Scania, forty-five miles south by north-east of Randers.

Guldenserad (John Anthony), professor of natural history, and member of the imperial academy of sciences, at Petersburg, born at Riga, in 1745. He received the rudiments of his education in that town, and, having completed his studies at Frankfort on the Oder, was admitted in 1767 to the degree of doctor of physic in that university. On account of his knowledge of foreign languages, and the progres he had made in natural history, he was considered as a fit person to engage in the Kirc Expedition, planned by the imperial academy, at the design of Catherine II. Being invited to Petersburg, he arrived in that city in 1768, was created adjunct of the academy, and in 1770 member of that society, and professor of natural history. In June, 1768, he commenced his travels, and was absent seven years. From Moscow, where he continued till March 1776, he passed to Tver, Tarnouw, Alkän, and Kiljar, a fortress on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, and close to the confines of Persia. In 1779, he examined the districts watered by the rivers Terek, Sunha, and Alkafi, in the eastern extremity of Caucasus; and, in the course of the following year, penetrated into Olfettia, in the highest part of the same mountain, where he collected vocabularies of the language, made enquiries into the histories of the different tribes, and discovered among them some traces of Christianity. Having then visited Cabarda, and the northern chain of the Caucasus, he proceeded to Georgia, and was admitted to an audience of prince Heraclius, who was encamped ten miles from Teflis. Guldenseder was accompanied by Serow, who followed him along the banks of the river Koor, eighty miles into the interior of Georgia, and returned with him to Teflis. At this place he remained all the winter, employed in examining the adjacent country. In the spring he followed the prince to the province of Kazkettia, and explored the southern districts inhabited by the Turcoman Tatars. In July he went in a northerly direction, to a country which lies between the Caspian and the Black Seas, and is bounded on the east by Georgia, on the north by Oiffettia, on the west by Mingrelia, and on the south by the Turkish territories, which was under the dominion of the prince or czar Solomon. In the autumn unknown country of this prince, who in gratitude to Russia for having reinstalled him on the throne, after he had been driven from it, afforded Guldenseder every assistance in his power, this learned traveller penetrated into the middle chain of the Caucasus, visited the confines of Mingrelia, Middle Georgie, and Eastern and Lower Imeretia; and, after escaping many imminent dangers, he ascended to the mountain, where he collected vocabularies of the dialects, and returned to Kiljar, on the 18th of November, where he passed the winter, collecting various information concerning the neighboring Tartar tribes of the Caucasus. In the summer he made a tour to Cabarda Major, continued his course to Mount Befhtan, the highest point of the first ridge of the Caucasus, infected the mines of Madhat, and advanced as far as Tcherkalk on the Don, making excursions thence to Azof and Taganroc, and then along the new limits to the Dnieper. This year's route he finished at Kremenuth in the government of New Russia, and in the ensuing spring was proceeding to Cm Tartary; but, receiving an order of recall, he returned through the Ukraine to Moscou and Peterburg, where he arrived in March 1775. On his return he was employed in arranging his papers; but before he could prepare them for the press, was seized with a violent fever, which carried him to the grave, in the month of March, 1775.

Guldendstein, a town of South Russia, in the island of Funen; three miles south-east of Bogenfred.

Guldendenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; twenty miles south-west of Oldenburg.

Gule of August, [Gula Augusti, Lat. Geue d'Aout, Fr.] In the Komish church, the day of St. Peter ad Vincula, which is celebrated on the 21st of August, and called the Gule of Augusti, from the name of the Virgin Mary; for this reason, (as pretended) that Quirinus, a tribune, having a daughter who had a disease in her throat, went to pope...
pope Alexander, (the sixth from St. Peter,) and declared of him to the chains that St. Peter was chained with under Necho; which request being granted, the killing of the chains, was cured of her disease; whereupon the pope instituted this festival in honour of St. Peter; and as, before this day was termed only the calends of August, it was on this occasion called indifferently either the Day of the Chains, or the Day of the Gullet, from that part of the body wherein it was wrought. Durandus Rationale Divinarum, lib. 7, c. 19.

GULES, adj. [perhaps from gula, Lat. the throat.] Red; a term of heraldry:

He whose fable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight rememble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion smeared
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot.

Gulf, n. [golfo, Ital.] A bay; an opening into land. —The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Curitu, into the gulf of the Adriatic. —An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. —The sea is not the gulf, as is sometimes supposed. —An abyss; an Unmeasurable depth. —The sea beyond the Adriatic, bounding Italy on the east, and Italy and Greece on the north. Its common rapidity is three miles an hour. The width of it is about fifty miles, widening towards the north. Its common rapidity is three miles an hour. The Gulf Stream is supposed to be occasioned by the trade-winds that are constantly driving the water to the westward, which, being compressed in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a passage between Florida and the Bahamas, and runs to the north-east along the American coast. This hypothesis is confirmed by another fact: It is said that the waters in the Gulf of Mexico are colder than those on the western side of the continent in the Pacific Ocean. It is highly probable that the wind carried down by great rivers into bays, and the current out of these bays meeting with the Gulf Stream, by its ebb, have formed Nantucket Shoals, Cape Cod, George’s Bank, the Island of Sables, &c. Skilful navigators, who have acquired a knowledge of the extent to which this stream reaches on the New-England coast, have learnt, in their voyages from Europe to New-England, New-York, or Pennsylvania, to pass the banks of Newfound-land in about 44. 45. N. lat. to live the current in a course between the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and the shoals and banks of Sable Island, George’s Bank, and Nantucket, by which they take better and quicker voyages to America.

GULLY, adj. [from gulf.] Full of guls or whirlpools; vortexos:

High o’er a gullie fea the Pharian isle
Fronds the deep roar of disemboguing Nile.

To GULL, v. a. [guller, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive. —If I do not gull him into a new word, and make him a common re-creation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. Shakespeare.

Yet love these forc’ries did remove, and move
Thee to gull thine own mother for my love. Donne.

GULL, n. A sea-bird, for the figure and natural history of which, ice Larus. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. —Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, ’tis an apparent cheat and gull. Government of the Tongue. —A stupid animal; one easily cheated:

That paltry folly is untrue,
And forg’d to cheat such gulls as you. Holidras.

GULL ISLE, a small island near Cape St. John, in the island of Newfoundland.

GULLCATCHER, n. A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people. —Here comes my noble gullcatcher. Shakespeare.

GULLER, n. A cheat; an imposter.


GULLET, n. [goulet, Fr. gulas, Lat. the throat.] The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the oesophagus. —Many have the gullet which have no lungs or windpipes; as fish, which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated. Brown. —A small stream or lake. —The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small gullets, if compared with the ocean. Heylyn.

GULLING, adj. A teas term, wearing away by friction, as the pin of a block in the hole of the fayer. Scott.

GULLSPANG, a river of Sweden, which forms a communication between the Skaker and the Wener Lakes.

GULLY, n. Any hollow worn by water: —The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down furious torrents of water through the hollow or gully where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it. Hawkesworth’s Travels.

To GULLY, v. n. [corrupted from gurgle.] To run with noise. To wear away by friction; to get loose, as the pin of a block in the hole of the fayer. Scott.

GULLYHOLE, n. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the superstructure. Brown.

GULOSITY, n. [guloses, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. —They are very temperate, seldom feeding in luxury, not erring in gulsy, or superfluity of meats. Brown.

To GULP, v. a. [golpen, Dut.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. B. B.
I see the double flaggon charge their hand; 
See them puff off the froth, and gulp again; 
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. Gay.

**GULP, f.** As much as can be swallowed at once.—
In deep respirations we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. More.

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air, 
And peep above the feas, he names the fair. Dryden.

**GULPE, a river of the duchy of Limburg, which runs into the Geul two miles above Fauquemont.**

**GULPE, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg:** four miles south of Fauquemont.

**GULPH, f.** See Gulp.

**GUM, f.** [Gumma, Lat.] The mucilage of vegetables:
He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum, 
Which from remote regions hither come. Waller.

Gum is usually transparent, more or less brittle when dry, though sufficiently palatable; of an infipid, or slightly saccharine, taste: soluble in, or capable of combining with, water in all proportions, to which it gives a gluey adherent consistence in proportion as its quantity is greater. These are the leading properties of gums, rightly so called; but the inaccurate custom of former times applied the term gum to all concrete vegetable juices, so that in common we hear of gum-copal, gum-fandarach, and other gums, which are either pure resins, or mixtures of resins with the vegetable mucilage. The only gums are, 1. The common gums, obtained from the plum, the peach, the cherry-tree, &c. 2. Gum Arabic, which flows naturally from the acacia in Syria, Crete, and other eastern parts. It comes to us in small white contorted pieces resembling worms. It is usually dearer than other gums, and forms a thicker jelly with water.—For the chemical analysis of these gums, and for the properties and genera of gum-resins, see the article CHEMISTRY, vol. iv. p. 319, and 320. And for further on ELASTIC GUM, see the article CAOUTCHOUC, vol. iii. p. 744-745.

A very valuable substitute for foreign gums, as employed by calico printers, and in many other branches of manufacture, has lately been discovered by the earl of Dundonald, for which his lordship has obtained, dated July 31, 1809. His lordship states this invention to consist in procuring a substitute for gum-fenagel, or other gums, from the clumps of plants called in botany lichen, from the plants of hemp and flax, likewise from the bark or rind of a willow or lime-tree. The process for obtaining the gum may be varied according to circumstances, and is done by washing the materials in water, digestion, and boilings; and with or without the aid of fixed volatile alkaline salts, or their solutions. His lordship proceeds: "It does not appear, from such trials as I have hitherto made, that there is any very great difference in the produce of gum from the lichen collected from different trees or shrubs; all of them answer equally well for yielding a gum fit for calico printing. The lichen is most abundant on the trees which grow in a poor dirt clay soil, particularly if situated at some considerable height above sea-level. It should be pulled in dry weather, otherwise it is apt to break in the pulling; besides, in this cafe, requiring to be dried before it can with safety be lain up in the hore-houfe, where, if put in dry, it may be kept for years; should a sufficient quantity of it not be found in this country, it may be had in almost unlimited abundance in Sweden, Norway, and in the northern part of America, where it grows to the length of from a foot to eighteen inches, depriving the branches of the tree by its weight. There is, however, every reason to believe, that a sufficient quantity is to be had in this country, according to information from Mr. Brown, lecturer on botany. It takes three or four years in coming to maturity, or its full size, so that a crop from the same tree may be had every fourth year. The lichen does not confift entirely of a gummy matter: there is the outer skin or cuticle, below that a green resinous matter; the remainder of the plant consists of partly gum, partly somewhat analogous to animal fibrous tissues, and a small proportion of fibrous matter, which cannot be dissolved by boiling, or the action of alkaline salts.

"The first process in preparing gum from the lichen is to free it of the outer skin or the plant and the resinous matter. This is done by scalping the lichen two or three times with boiling water, allowing it to stand for a day or two in the water as by absorbing it to swell; in doing this the skin cracks, and comes off along with the greatest part of the resinous matter; or it may be freed from them by gently boiling the lichen for about fifteen or twenty minutes, then washing it in cold water, laying it afterwards on a stone or brick floor, where it should lie for ten or twelve hours, perhaps more. The reason for this is, that the exposure for that time to air greatly facilitates the subsequent extraction of the gum. The scalded lichen is then to be put into a copper boiler, with a due proportion of water, say two wine-gallons to every pound of lichen, and boiled during ten or twelve hours, adding about a quarter of an ounce of soda or pearlash to the lichen, when it swells or burst all its cells about two ounces of volatile alkali. The boiling should be continued until the liquor acquires a considerable degree of gummy consistence. It is then to be taken out of the boiler, allowed to drain or drip through a wire or hair-cloth or hair. The residuum is then to be put into a hair-cloth bag, and to be squeezed in a press similar to that which is used for squeezing lemon. The liquor from the press saturated by a due proportion of water, say two wine-gallons to every hat of alkali, must be boiled or digested with this weak solution for boiling the next batch of lichen. When volatile alkali is used, the boiler should be iron, as volatile alkali acts on copper. Hemp, flax, and the bark of the willow and lime trees, or sea-weed, are to be heated by fire, or the steam of water. Before evaporating the liquor containing the gummy consistence necessary, it should be kept ten or twelve hours, or so as to allow the sediment or dregs to subside. The clean liquor may either be drawn off by a syphon, or the dregs may be drawn off by a cock, at the bottom of the wooden vessel; the bottom of which should be made sloping, higher at the back than the fore part, in order that the dregs may run more completely off. The proportion of gummy matter remaining in the dregs may be got off by mixing them with a due proportion of boiling water, allowing the liquor to clear, and proceeding as above directed, employing this weak solution for boiling the next batch of lichen. When volatile alkali is used, the boiler should be iron, as volatile alkali acts on copper. Hemp, flax, and the bark of the willow and lime trees, or sea-weed, are to be heated in a similar manner, to extract the gum or mucilage contained in them. When gum from the lichen is to be employed for making ink, manufacturing and staining paper, or for making filks, tapes, and paper weights, it should be extracted from the lichen without employing any alkaline salts, continuing the boiling or digestion longer, and with a moderate degree of heat, in which case the gummy extract will be nearly colourless.

This invention bids fair to produce an immense saving to calico printers, as well as to every other species of manufacture.
GUM

manufacture where large quantities of foreign gum have been usually employed.

To GUM, v. t. To close with gum. The eyelids are apt to be gumm'd together with a viscous humour. Wiseman.

GUM-CISTUS, f. A species of rock-trove, of which there are several distinct sorts. Major's Supplement.

GUM-ELASTIC, f. in botany. See Latropha. GUM-BLA'I MI TREE. See Amryis and Burnera.

GUM-LAC. See Croton.

GUM-SUC'CORY. See Chondrilla.

GUMBINNEN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, containing two churches, and three thousand inhabitants; with some manufactures of cloth; fifty-six miles east of Königsberg.

GUMBÖRTZ', a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz; sixteen miles south of Olonetz.

GUMFELL'DIZAN', a town of Spain, in Old Castile; twenty-eight miles west of Ofima.

GUMPEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: five miles west of Bern.

GUMPOLIAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the My-fore country: fifty-three miles north-north-east of Bat- galeore, and ninety-eight east of Chittledroog.

GUMMA, a town of Japan, in the province of Kootjeke.

GUMMA, f. In pathology, a diseane or tumour arising out of the sub stance of a bone, whereby it becomes so soft as to yield to the finger. When these tumours are harder they are called tights; when harder still, they receive the name of nodes: but the harder tumours in bones are escofites. In venerable patients such tumours occur on the head, and even in the middle of the most solid bones. They seem to be produced when the vessels running between the bony lami nix, being either obstructed or inflamed, are dilated, and so raise the incumbent laminae. Perhaps the bone degenerates too into a morbid softness. A softness of the bones sometimes succeeds abceffes of the adjacent parts; and sometimes the origin of the disordered is lodged in the sub stance of the bone, especially in the luce veins; gummata have, however, been discovered, when no such adequate cause could be observed. See SURGERY.

GUMMATA, f. pl. In medicine, tumours of a fru- mous kind. Scott.

GUMMATED, adj. Smeared over with gum, glazed with gum. Scott.

GUMMINESS, f. The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum. The tendons are involved with a great gumminess and collection of matter. Wiseman.

GUMMINING, f. The act of joining as with gum; the juncture occaioned by a viscous matter.

GUMMOSE', adj. Abounding with gum, gummy.

GUMMOSITY, f. The nature of gum; gummifies. Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the clastic fermenting particles are detained by their innate gummosity. Floyer.

GUMMOUS, adj. Of the nature of gum; Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a gummum: or viscous sub stance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat; but a natural fossil, Woodward.

GUMMY, adj. Confisting of gum; of the nature of gum. From the utmost end of the head branches there issue out a gummy juice, which hangeth downward like a cork. Raleigh.

How each ariding now appears.

And o'er the Po dills her gummy tears. Dryden. 

Productive of gum:

The flant lightnings; whose thwart flame driv'n down, Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. Milton.

Overgrown with gum:

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, effays His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise; Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. Dryden.

GUM-PENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the arch- duchy of Styria; sixteen miles west of Rottebnann.

GUM-POLTSKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria; eight miles south of Vienna.

GUM'S, f. [goms, Sax. gummic. Dut.] The hard bulky substance in either jaw, through which the teeth penetrate. The gums are apt to become spongy, and to separate from the teeth; and the cavity is frequently a sty or tamarisk kind of cruit, which forms itself there, but which when separated by an operation which the dentists call fisting, the gums soon return to their former state. If rubbed daily with a brush composed of very stiff bristles, the tartar will not only be prevented from accumulating, but the gums, being tender and apt to bleed, will become hard and firm. Cold water is as useful as any other wash, but some choose to join with it one part in four of tincture of myrrh. The cure of another disorder which affects the gums; indeed, when a scorbatic disorder invades the whole body, its first symptom is a putrid state of the gums. See the article ANATOMY, vol. i. p. 543.

GUMSOOR', a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Orissa: eighty miles south-west of Cattack. Lat. 19. 45. N. lon. 84. 49. E. Greenwich.

GUN, f. [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye observes that gun in Iceland signifies bat; but when guns came into commerce with Iceland. May not gun come by gradual corruption from guna, gunne, gunne? Coke is the original of cannon.] The general term for firearms; which includes every kind that discharges a ball or shot through a cylindrical tube by means of gunpowder, except mortars and piftois, which are never distinguished by the name of gun; though such as are loaded and discharg'd by air, and all sort of pikes, are thus denominated.

Some there are who range the purple heath

Or naked fluffy, where from field to field

The founding covesy urge their lab'ring flight,

Eager amid the rising cloud to pour

The gun's unerring thunder. Armstrong.

It is impossible to ascertain at what period of time these weapons were first invented; for though the introduction of guns into the western part of the world is of modern date, comparatively speaking, yet it is certain that in some parts of Asia they were used in very remote ages, though in a rude and imperfect manner. Philostratus speaks of a city near the river Hyphasis in the Indus, which was said to be impregnable, and that the inhabitants were relations of the gods, because they threw thunder and lightning upon their enemies; and other Greek authors, as also Quintus Curtius, speak of the same thing having been experienced by Alexander the Great. Hence some imagine that guns were used by the eastern nations in his time; while others appose the thunder and lightning alluded to by those authors were only artificial fire-works, or rockets, such as we know are used in the wars by the Indians even in the present day against the Europeans. But if this fact only be admitted, it will serve to shew the great antiquity of gunpowder; and if this antiquity of gunpowder be admitted, it gives some colour to the allusion of certain modern travellers, who pretend to have discovered that guns were used in China as far back as the year of Christ 85. Hyde, in his Hist. Shalihudii, p. 175, informs us, that the Indians had for many centuries the use of gunpowder, and of machina for firing forth fire; and that the Chineses learned the knowledge of them from the Indians, and it appears in his Hist. Phil. p. 89, that the Saracens got it from the Chinese. But Mr. Pennant, in his Outlines of the Globe, p. 103, says, 'The first guns or cannon ever cast in China, were the work of a Jesuit, father Adam Schaal, by order of the emperor. The next of father Verbiest, the great ornamant of the order; he first cast a hundred and thirty, and after that three hundred
and twenty. They were tried in the presence of the emperor, who greatly approved the services of Verbiest, that he loaded him with honours. The Jesuits, in return, fixed on a day for blessing his labours. Dressed in his religious habit, he nine times professed himself, and beseeched God for France. He had previously fixed a crucifix on an altar before the train of artillery, which he baptized piece by piece, and gave to each the name of some male or female saint, taken from the calendar of his own church. Though gunpowder was unquestionably of very early invention in China and in India, yet till the time above-mentioned it was never applied to any other uses than fire-works on festive occasions, in which the Chinese still excel all the rest of the world.

It is, however, sufficiently known by those who have made ancient tactics the subject of their study, that the Greeks and Romans used miliile fires, such as burning arrows, and other instruments of fiery destruction, which they either cast by means of engines and machines, or hung with the hands into the places besieged. Vegetius in his book De re militari, and Leo in his Tactica, treat very fully of these facts. The former, among his precepts to those who study the art of war, has the following passage: "If there should be houfes in the fortres, or place besieged, of such materials as may be easily kindled, you may build them by means of fiery arrows directed various ways, especially if the wind blow violently. You may also use squared stones full of fire, and manganica alucotia, which project flames, &c. Among the Greeks and Romans we do not find any mention of fulvix nitratus, or gunpowder; though the famous Greek fire must have partaken intimately of its nature composition; and probably of the muriatic acid. See the article Artillery, vol. ii. p. 232.

The records contained in several Arabic manuscripts deposited in the Escorial library, thus describe the various instruments of destruction used in 1249 among the Arabs: "Scorpions twisted round and blazing with nitrous powder, crept along, burning as they went, and length exploding, they send forth flames like lightning, and burn: then you may behold a manganum discharged, stretching like a cloud through the air, making a noife like thunder, and vomiting out fire on all sides, overthrowing, burning, and reducing all things to ashes."

From this passage it would appear that the author alluded to the bombs of iron, burnt by means of artifical fire; for he uses the words nephata and barud, of which, in those times, gunpowder was composed. By the word barud, the Perians, Turks, and Arabians, formerly understood nitre. At present they use it to express nitrous powder, or gunpowder. A noble writer of Granada, Abu Abdallah El Alkatib, in his History of Spain (about the year of Christ 1512), speaking of the globes or balls exploded by means of naptha over the heads of enemies, has the following passage: "Abu-I Valid Imuel ben Naller, at that time king of Granada, moving his camp, laid siege to the town of Beza, where he exploded, at the tow'ered fortress, by means of fire, an immense machine furnished with naptha and a globe or ball, making a loud noife.

That the early use of such instruments of war obtained among the Arabs, may be gathered from the Chronicle of Alfonso XI. c. 223, wherein we read, that whilst Algezira was besieged, in 1350, the Moors discharged many peals of thunder upon the army, casting iron balls equal in size to very large apples, some of which went so far as to pass the station of the troops. In the same work, c. 227, the matter is more clearly expressed: "In the year 1352, five vessels entered the port, laden with corn, honey, butter, and the powder with which thunder was darted forth," &c. Of the former transaction Peter Mexia takes notice, and adds: "The people of Castile ridiculed, but he is silent on the other." Proving, however, the great antiquity of those machines, he mentions a few-fight between the Tunisians and Spaniards, in which the ships of the Mahometans were furnished with cannon royal, or carthoun, 48 - 50
Battard cannon, or 4 carthoun, 36 - 79
Demi-carthoun, - 24 - 60
Whole culverin, - 18 - 50
Demi-culverin, - 9 - 30
Falcon, - 6 - 25
Saker ordinary - 3 - 15
Saker lowert fort - 5 - 15
Baliflip, - 48 - 85
Serpentine - 4 - 8
Aspic - 4 - 7
Dragon, - 6 - 32
Syren, - 60 - 82
Valconet, - 3, 2, and 1 - 15, 10, 5
Robinet, - 1
Moyens - 10 of 1 oz.

These curious names of beasts and birds of prey were not invidiously applied, on account of their swiftness in motion, or of their cruelty; as the falconet, falcon, faker, and culverin, &c. for their swiftness; the baliflip, terpentine, aspic, dragon, fyrren, &c. for their cruelty. But now all cannon take their names from the weight of their proper ball. Thus a piece that discharges a cafl-iron ball of twenty-four pounds, is called a 24-pounder; one that carries a ball of twelve pounds, is called a 12-pounder; and so of the rest, divided into the following sorts, viz. Ship-guns, consisting in 24, 22, 22, 18, 18, 13, 9, 6, and 3, pounders. Garrison-guns, in 42, 32, 24, 18, 18, 13, 9, 6, and 6, pounders. Battering-guns, in 24, 18, and 12, pounders. Field-pieces, in 24, 9, 6, 3, 2, 1, and 1, pounders. Mortars,
GUN.

Mortars, as we have seen above, are unquestionably more ancient than cannon. They were employed in the wars of Italy, to throw balls of red-hot iron, stones, &c. long before the invention of shells, which were of German origin. The first account of shells used for military purposes, is in 1435, when Naples was besieged by Charles VIII. Mr. Malter, an English engineer, first made the art of the small cannon the art of forgery, whereby he practised at the siege of Motte in 1634. The method of throwing red-hot balls out of mortars appears to have been first put in practice, in modern tactics, at the siege of Straßburg in 1675 by the elector of Brandenburg; though others say in 1653, at the siege of Bremen.

Another species of ordnance has been long in use, by the English, which is called a Carronade, and consists of a cylindrical rod of tempered iron, called a mandril, which has a number of furrows or moulds of the anvil, is hammered together by heating the tube in lengths of two or three rods, and the latter scarcely ever occurring but in barrels forged longitudinally; and then only when the iron is of a superior quality. When external and superficial, they are all defects in point of neatness only; but, when situated within the barrel, they are of a material disadvantage, by affording a lodgment to moisture and foulines that corrode the iron, and thus continually enlarge the excavation until the barrel bursts, or becomes dangerous to use.

The barrel, when forged, is either finished in the common manner, or made to undergo the operation of twilling, which is a process employed on those barrels that are intended to be of a superior quality and price to others. This operation consists in heating the barrel, in portions of a few inches at a time, to a high degree of red heat; when one end of it is screwed into a vice, and into the other is introduced a square piece of iron with a handle like an auger; and, by means of the tube, the fibres of the heated portion are twilled longitudinally, and then only when the iron is of a superior quality. When external and superficial, they are all defects in point of neatness only; but, when situated within the barrel, they are of a material disadvantage, by affording a lodgment to moisture and foulines that corrode the iron, and thus continually enlarge the excavation until the barrel bursts, or becomes dangerous to use.

To persons unacquainted with the lofts which iron suffers in forging, it will be a matter of surprize that twelve pounds of iron are required to produce a barrel, which, when finished, shall not weigh more than two pounds, or two pounds and a half. But, although a considerable waste is unavoidable, yet the quantity of it depends very much upon the quality of the iron, upon that of the coal, and upon the knowledge and dexterity of the workmen. In Spain they cannot work but with charcoal of wood; in France they employ pit-coal with phur and arsenic which render the metal altogether un-malleable, or, in the language of the workmen, poison the iron.

A circumstance of considerable importance to the excellence of a barrel, is, the forging it as near as can be to the weight it is intended to be of when finished, so that very little be taken away in the boring and turning the barrel round, by the outer surface, so as to have the action of the hammer more immediately than any other part, is rendered the most compact and pure, we should be careful to remove as little of it as possible: the fame thing holds, though in a less degree, with regard to that portion of the inside of the barrel which is to be cut out by the boring instrument.
Pistol-barrels are forged in one piece, and are cut afunder at the muzzles after they have been bored; by which there is not only a saving of iron and of labour, but a certainty of the caliber being perfectly the same in both pieces.

The next operation consists in giving to the barrel its proper caliber; this is termed boring. The boring-bit is a rod of iron, somewhat longer than the barrel; one end being made to fit the socket of the crank, and the other being furnished with a cylindrical plug of tempered steel, about an inch and a half in length, and having its surface cut in the manner of a perpetual screw, the threads being flat, about a quarter of an inch in breadth, and running with very little obliquity. This form gives the bit a very strong hold of the metal; and the threads, being sharp at the edges, scoop out and remove every roughness and inequality from the inside of the barrel, and render the cavity smooth and equal throughout. A number of bits, each a little larger than the preceding one, are afterwards successively passed through the barrel in the same way, until it has acquired the intended caliber. The equality of the bore is so essential to the excellence of a piece, that the greatest accuracy in every other particular will not compensate for the want of it. Any person who wishes to judge of the merit of his piece in this respect, may do it with tolerable accuracy, by means of a plug of lead, cast on a rod of iron or wood; or even by a musket-ball, filed so as to fit the bore exactly, and pushed through the barrel by the ram-rod, care being taken not to use an iron ram-rod, or much force, lest the ball be flattened, and an artificial difficulty created.

The barrel may now be considered as quite finished, with regard to its inside; at least it has nothing more to be done to it by the maker. The gunsmiths, however, generally make it undergo a farther operation of polishing, after which it is in a condition to receive its proper form and proportions externally, by means of the file. To do this with accuracy, four flat sides or faces are first formed; then eight, then sixteen; and so on, until it is made quite round; except the reinforced part, which in most of the modern fowling-pieces is left with eight sides. This octagonal form of the reinforced part is certainly more elegant than the round one formerly in use. But it adds to the weight of the barrel; and it is not infrequent that the powder will always be furnaced by the thinnest part of the circumference, without any regard to those places that are thicker than the rest.

It is absolutely necessary to the foundness of a barrel, that it should be of an equal thickness on every side; for, in the language of the workmen, a barrel ought to be perfectly upright. In order to arrive, as nearly as possible, to this perfect equality, the gunsmiths employ an instrument which they call a compass. This consists of an iron rod bent so as to form two parallel branches, about an inch distant from each other. One of these branches is introduced into the barrel, and kept closely applied to the side by means of one or more springs, with which it is furnished; the other branch defends, parallel to this, on the outside, and has several screws passing through it, with their points directed to the barrel. By freqeuently turning these until their points touch the surface of the barrel, and then turning the instrument round within the bore, it is seen where the metal is too thick, and how much it must be reduced in order to render every part of the barrel perfectly equal throughout its circumference. To form the screw in the breech-end of the barrel, the first tool employed is a plug of tempered steel, somewhat conical, and having upon its surface the threads of a male screw. This tool, which interments a screw-tap, being introduced into the barrel, is turned from left to right, and back again, until it marked out the three or four first threads of the screw; another less conical tap is then introduced; and, when this has carried on the impress of the screw as far as it is intended to go, a third tap is employed, which is nearly cylindrical, and scarcely differs from the plug of the breech, which is intended to fill the screw thus formed in the barrel. The breech-plug has its screw formed by means of a screw-plate made of tempered steel, and has several female screws corresponding with the taps employed to form that in the barrel. A plug of seven or eight threads is sufficiently long; and the threads ought to be neat and sharp, so as to fill completely the turns made in the barrel by the tap. The breech-plug is afterwards case-hardened, or has its surface converted into steel, by being covered over with hardening of horn, or parings of horse-hoof, and kept red-hot in the fire for some time, after which it is plunged into water.

The last operation in fowling-pieces is that of colouring the barrel; previous to which it is polished with fine emery and oil, until it presents to the eye, throughout its whole length, and in whatever direction we observe it, a perfectly smooth, equal, and splendid, surface. Formerly these barrels were coloured by exposing them to a degree of heat which produced an elegant sunset tint, but the practice of calcination taking place upon the surface of the metal, the inside of the barrel always suffered by undergoing the same change. This, therefore, added to the painful sensation excited in the eye, by looking along a barrel so coloured, has caused the practice of bluing to be diffused for some time past. Instead of it, barrels are now browned for all fowling-pieces. To do this, the barrel is rubbed over with aqua-fortis, or spirit of salt, diluted with water, and laid aside until a complete coat of rust is formed upon it; a little oil is then applied; and the surface, being scoured, is polished by means of a hard brush and bees-wax.

When the barrels intended for a double-barrelled piece are drilled to their proper thicknesses, which is generally less than for single barrels, each of them is filed flat on the side where it is to join the other, so that they may fit closely together. Two corresponding notches are then made at the muzzle and breech of each barrel; and into these are fitted two small pieces of iron, to hold them more firmly together. The barrels being united by the elevation of the hoop, the ribs are fitted in, and made fast by the same means. These ribs are the triangular pieces of iron which are placed between the barrels, running on the upper and under sides their whole length, and serving to hold them more firmly together. The under rib is a late invention, and is more especially used in the barrels of the most celebrated for their superior elegance and strength, as well as for the accuracy with which they throw either ball or shot. The iron employed in them is formed of stubs, which are old horse-shoe nails, procured from country farriers, and from poor people who gain a subsistence by picking them up on the great roads leading to the metropolis. These are originally formed from soft and tough iron that can be had; and the metal is still further purified by the numerous heatings and hammerings it has undergone in being reduced from a bar into the size and form of nails. They consist of about ten filplings the hundred-weight, and twenty-eight pounds are required to make a single barrel of the ordinary size. A hoop of iron about an inch broad, and six or seven inches diameter, is placed perpendicularly; and the stubs, previously freed from dirt by washing, are next gilded in, with their heads outermost on each side, until the hoop is quite filled and wedged tight, with another less conical tap is then introduced; and, when this has carried on the impress of the screw as far as it is intended to go, a third tap is employed, which is nearly cylindrical, and scarcely differs from the plug of the breech, which is intended to fill the screw thus formed in the barrel. The breech-plug has its screw formed by means of a screw-plate made of tempered steel, and has several female screws corresponding with the taps employed to form that in the barrel. A plug of seven or eight threads is sufficiently long; and the threads ought to be neat and sharp, so as to fill completely the turns made in the barrel by the tap. The breech-plug is afterwards case-hardened, or has its surface converted into steel, by being covered over with hardening of horn, or parings of horse-hoof, and kept red-hot in the fire for some time, after which it is plunged into water.

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with them; the whole resembling a rough circular cake of iron. This is put into the fire until it has acquired a white heat; when it is thus prepared, either by the strength of the arm, or by the force of machinery, until it coalesces, and becomes one solid mass of iron: the hoop is then removed, and the heatings and hammerings repeated until the iron, by being thus wrought and kneaded, is freed from every impurity, and rendered very tough, and close in the grain; the workman then proceeds to draw it out into pieces of about twenty-four inches in length, half an inch more in breadth, and half an inch in thickness.

These pieces, however, are not all of the same thickness; some being more and others less than what we have mentioned, according to the proposed thicknesses of the barrel, and clouts in the grain, the workman then proceeds to draw it out into pieces of about twenty-four inches in length, half an inch more in breadth, and half an inch in thickness.

The Spanish fowling-pieces have always been held in great esteem, as well on account of the quality of the iron, which is generally considered as the best in Europe, as because they possess the reputation of being forged and bored more perfectly than any others. It should be observed, however, that, of the Spanish barrels, those only that are made in the capital are accounted truly valuable; in consequence of which a great many have been made at other places, especially in Catalonia and Biscay, with the names and marks of the Madrid gunsmiths: they are also counterfeited at Liege, Prague, Munich, &c., and a person must be a very good judge not to be deceived by these spurious barrels.

There are, notwithstanding, there have always been excellent gunsmiths at Madrid, yet the barrels which bear the highest price, and are the most sought after by the curious in this way, are those made by artists who have been dead for many years; though perhaps this preference has no better foundation than the common prejudice in favour of things that are the productions of remote ages or distant countries. Major Langres mention this. Such are the barrels of Nicolas Biz, who was famous at Madrid in the beginning of the last century, and died in 1744: those he made in the former part of his life are the most esteemed. The barrels of Juan Belen, and Juan Fernandez, contemporaries of Nicolas Biz, are preferred to the rest, and in France all of them fell for one thousand livres, or forty-three pounds sterling.

Theo of Diego Equibel, Alonzo Martinez, Gabriel Agora, Agostin Ortiz, Mathias Vaera, Luis Santos, Juan Santos, Francisco Garcia, Francisco Tar-garone, Joseph Cano, and N. Zelaya, all of them celebrated workmen, who succeeded those already mentioned, in the order of their names, are all in great request. Of the artists now or lately living at Madrid, who celebrated are, Francisco Lopez, Salvador Cenarro, and Miguel Zeguarro, gunsmiths to the king: Isidoro Soler, and Juan de Soto, have also great reputation. The barrels of those living workmen fell for three hundred French livres, or somewhat more than thirteen pounds sterling, which is the price paid for those made for the king and royal family. They are proved with a treble charge of the best powder, and a quadruple one of swan or deer shot. At Madrid, and throughout all Spain, the manufacture of barrels is not, as in this and most other countries, a separate branch of the gun-making business; but the same workman makes and finishes every part of the piece.

After the barrels of Madrid, those of Pufindui and St. Olabe at Placentia in Biscay, and of Jean and Clement Pedroevita, Ludal Pous, and Martin Marchal, at Barcelona, are the most esteemed; those usually fell in France for eighty French livres, or three pounds ten shillings sterling. Almost all the fowling-piece barrels made at Madrid are composed of the old shoes of horses and mules, collected for the purpose. They are all welded longitudinally; but, instead of being forged in one plate or piece, as in other countries, they are made, like the English twisted barrels, in five or six detached portions, which are afterwards welded one to the end of another, two of them forming the breech, or reinforced part of the barrel. We may form some idea of the very great purity to which the iron is brought in the course of the operation, when we are told, that to make a barrel, which, rough from the forge, weighs only five or seven pounds, they employ a mass of mule-skins, and flesh weighing from forty to forty-five pounds: for that from thirty-four to thirty-eight pounds are lost in the heatings and hammerings it is made to undergo before it is forged into a barrel.

Notwithstanding the great reputation of the Spanish barrels, however, they are little used in France, and still less in England; their awkward form, and their great
great length and weight, being strong objections to them, as is evident from our own experience of the Spanish barrels, we are convinced, that the avidity with which they are sought after by some perfons, and the extravagant prices that are given for them, proceed more from a fancied than from any real superiority they possess over those made in this country. The barrels of Lazaro Cominazzo, called, after the maker, Lazarini, were formerly celebrated throughout the greatest part of Europe. They were very long, and of a small caliber. Cominazzo lived at Brescia about a hundred and sixty years ago. He did not forge these barrels himself, but he finished them with great accuracy, and ornamented them in a very rich and elegant manner. At the time, however, when these barrels were in high estimation, there were numerous counterfeiters bearing the name and mark of Cominazzo; and it requires some acquaintance with the genuine barrels not to be deceived by the spurious ones. The true Lazarini are now to be found only in the repositories of the curious.

The vanity of puffing for nothing that is singularly curious is the false idea that whatever is expensive must necessarily be good, and sometimes, though rarely, the laudable desire of improvement, have all, in their turn, been the causes of variety of experiments being made in the manufacture of barrels. Mr. Fuller, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, whofe superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman. He has forged barrels from old scythes, from wire, from needles, and a great many other articles suggested by the whim of his customers; he has also made barrels with a lining of steel, and formed others with a double spiral of steel and iron alternately; but that, as far as he can determine from these numerous trials, the steel wrought into a twisted barrel, is superior to every other. Wherever feel was employed, he found that the barrel neither welded nor bored so perfectly as when iron alone was used.

PROOFS OF BARRELS.

These differ in different countries. The Spanish proof is a very severe one; but, as it is made before the barrel is fired, it is not satisfactory. At the royal manufactories of St. Etienne and Charleville, in France, there were inspectors appointed to see that no barrels are sent out of these places, whether for the king's use or for public sale, without being, by every sportsman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman, for his superior excellence in this branch deserves to be known by every sportman. He has forged barrels from old scythes, from wire, from needles, and a great many other articles suggested by the whim of his customers; he has also made barrels with a lining of steel, and formed others with a double spiral of steel and iron alternately; but that, as far as he can determine from these numerous trials, the steel wrought into a twisted barrel, is superior to every other. Wherever feel was employed, he found that the barrel neither welded nor bored so perfectly as when iron alone was used.

The usual proof of the Paris barrels is a double charge of powder and shot; that is, two or two and a half drachms of powder, and two or two and a half ounces of shot. The English Tower proof, and that of the Whitechapel company, incorporated by charter for proving of arms, are made with a ball of the caliber, and a charge of powder equal in weight to this ball; the proof is the same for every fize and species of barrel, and not repeated. Some gunsmiths pique themselves upon making their barrels undergo a second proof, but it is proper to observe, that, if a barrel bears any aligned proof, it will fail the proof immediately after, with greater safety than it did at first, as the metal, from being warmed by the first fire, expands more readily to the force of the second explosion.

OF PROOFS.

Mons. de Marelles, speaking of the proofs of barrels, says, "A stronger proof than ordinary might be made, by ramming down at the top of the powder, six or eight inches of dry clay, in place of a double charge of lead. This is sometimes employed in proving pieces of ordnance, where, instead of the bullet, two feet of clay is placed over the powder, by which the whole force of the explosion is exerted upon the piece. We entirely agree with the ingenious author of Le Chafse au Fusil, in the opinion, that the proof he mentions would be much stronger than that which is usually employed; so much stronger, indeed, that we do not believe any barrel could withstand it unless the clay were put down in the loofest manner possible. The hardest rocks are burst asunder by means of dry clay strongly rammed over the powder that is placed at the bottom of a cylindrical cavity made in them; and we certainly cannot expect that a force sufficient to rend in pieces immense blocks of granite, can be refisted by the comparatively trifling strength and thickness of a gun-barrel.

CAUSES OF BURSTING.

It may be safely asserted, that a good barrel can scarcely ever burst, unless it be charged too highly, or in an improper manner. Whenever, for example, from the ball not being rammed home, a space is left between it and the powder, there is a great risk of the barrel bursting on being discharged. We say a great risk, because, even in the most perfect barrels, it is frequent that the barrel does not burst. If the ball drops near to the powder, a very small windage is sufficient to prevent this accident; and it is very rare that the ball touches the barrel in every part of its circumference, unless it has been driven in by force with an iron ramrod, in which case it moulds itself to the barrel, and blocks it up completely. Should this hap- pen, the barrel, however strong it is, will burst, even when the space between the ball and the powder is but very inconsiderable; and, the greater the space that intervenes, the more certainly will this event takes place.

Mr. Robins, when speaking of this matter, says, "A moderate charge of powder, when it has expanded itself through the vacant space that reaches the ball, will, by the velocity each part has acquired, accumulate itself behind the ball, and thereby be condensed prodigiously; whence, if the barrel be not of an extraordinary strength in that part, it must infallibly fly to pieces. The truth of this has been experienced in a Tower musket, forged of very tough iron; for, charging it with twelve pennyweights of powder, and meticulously proving it, the barrel burst when the bullet was swelled out to double its diameter, like a blown bladder, and two large pieces of two inches long were burst out of it."

The same accident will often take place from the mouth of the piece being filled with dirt or snow, as sometimes happens when sportsmen are leaping a ditch with the muzzle of the piece pointed forwards; and, if such cases the barrel does not burst, it is because the foreign bodies stop it up but very loosely. For the same reason a barrel will certainly burst, if fired when the muzzle is thrust into water but a very little depth below the surface; the resistance given the passage of the ignited powder through the mouth of the piece being, in this case, much greater than that afforded by the sides of the barrel. Except in the circumstances mentioned, or in case of an overcharge, it is very rare that a barrel bursts. Whenever it happens independent of these causes, it must be from a defect in the work, and that either the barrel has been imperfectly welded, or, lastly, that, through want of care in the boring, it is left of unequal thickness in its sides. The last defect is the most common, especially in low-priced barrels; and, as pieces more frequently burst from that than
than from the other defects, it ought to be particularly guarded against. The elastic fluid which is let loose by the inflammation of the powder, and which endeavours to expand itself equally in every direction, being repelled by the stronger parts, acts with additional force against the weaker ones, and frequently bursts its way through the barrel, which would not have been the case, had the holes been of the same thickness and strength, and afforded an equal repercussion. The weakness of any part of the barrel, occasioned by the inequality of the caliber, will still more certainly be the cause of bursting than that produced by the filing; because the inflamed fluid, being suddenly expanded at the wider part, must suffer a compression before it can pass outward, and the whole force is then exerted against the weak place; for gunpowder acts as the radii of a circle, and exerts the same force on every part of the circumference of the circle. The conclusion to be drawn from all this is, that a thin and light barrel which is perfectly upright, that is, of equal thickness in every part of its circumference, is much less liable to burst than one which is considerably thicker and heavier, but which, from being badly filed or bored, is left of unequal strength in its sides.

In all that we have hitherto said upon the causes of bursting, the bad quality of the iron has not been taken into account. It must not be overlooked that the edges of the barrel, where it is worked, are extremely thin, and that the whole force is then exerted against these defects, whether arising from the badness of the metal, or from the insufficiency of workmanship, except by purchasing from a gunsmith of established reputation, and giving a good price for the piece. But by this we do not mean to function the practice of many of the gunsmiths in the fashion of the day; we are confident in our opinion, that most of their barrels are made too thin; and it may be fairly doubted, whether they have at all improved the quality of the metal. In some experiments made with a barrel of the celebrated Lazaro Cominazzo, before-mentioned, and which was five feet ten inches in length, and extremely thin, particularly towards the muzzle, it was observed, that the barrel vibrated so much after the explosion of the charge, as to produce a ringing sound that might be heard to a considerable distance from the barrel. And yet this piece, notwithstanding its extreme thinness, was fired with very high charges. The iron appeared to be of an extraordinary fine quality, which goes to prove that the cause of the inequalities in its thickness is, the powder being placed at some distance from the breech-plug, so that the powder, instead of being fired at its base, is fired near the centre of the charge; whence, it is said, the recoil is increased, and the force of the discharge weakened, by the effort of the powder being exerted more upon the breech than upon the ball or shot.

A barrel mounted on a stock that is of equal weight, will recoil more than when mounted on a stock that is considerably bent, as the curvature serves to break and deaden the force of the recoil; and, sometimes also, a fowling-piece will recoil from the shooter applying it improperly to his shoulder; for, if the butt is not applied closely to the shoulder, or is applied so as to be supported only at a single point, the recoil will be much more sensible than when the whole bottom of the barrel embraces the shoulder, and is firmly supported by the weight of the body. Guns are observed to recoil more after being fired a number of times than they did at the beginning. The matter, which is left upon the inside of the barrel after the explosion, and which increases on every discharge, attracts moisture very quickly; especially if the falt pistol employed in the powder was not well purified from the admixtures of common salt which it contains in its rough state. This moisture becomes considerable after a few discharges, and, being formed into vapour by the heat during the explosion, adds its expansive effort to that of the inflamed powder, and greatly increases the agitation and recoil. Owing to this cause, probably, rather than to that before-mentioned, arises the recoil from some turns of the breech-screw not being filled up by the breech-plug, and thereby affording a lodgment to moisture.

Among the variety of caufes to which the excessive recoil of pieces has been attributed, there is one which, in our opinion, is the true one. In the point of the barrel, or the part which is placed at some distance from the breech-plug, it is found that the powder, instead of being fired at its base, is fired near the centre of the charge; whence, it is said, the recoil is increased, and the force of the discharge weakened, by the effort of the powder being exerted more upon the breech than upon the ball or shot. With this idea in view, some gunsmiths form a channel or groove in the breech-plug, as deep as the second or third turn of the screw; the touch-hole opens into this channel, and the powder is thereby fired at its very lowest part; and thus, it affects, increases the inflammation and the force of powder. That the distance of the touch-hole from the breech, however, has very little influence in the increase of the recoil, we shall prove in the most satisfactory manner from experiments made purposely to determine this point. As to the idea, that the force of the discharge is diminished by the increase of the recoil, it is too absurd to require discussion; the force exerted by the powder upon the breech, is always equal to that which it exerts upon the ball or shot; so that, if there be nothing in the barrel that retards the exit of the ball, an increase in the recoil will be always attended with an increase in the force of the discharge.

The following experiments were made by Mons. le Clerc, who was gunsmith to the late king of France, and well informed upon every subject that relates to his
his profession; they were communicated by him to Monf. de Marolles. These experiments were made with a barrel which was thirty French inches in length (nearly thirty-two English measure,) and weighed, together with the loaded planks upon which it was fixed, twenty-eight pounds. The barrel had four touch-holes, which could be stopped with screws. The charge consisted of one dram and twelve grains of powder from a royal manufactory, and of one ounce eighteen grains of shot called small 4. This was fired at a sheet of paper measuring twenty inches by sixteen, French measure, placed at the distance of twenty-eight fathoms, or nearly forty-five ordinary paces. The only difference was, that in the first set of experiments the wadding consisted of card-paper, and in the second of hat, both cut to fit the caliber.

Had these trials been made with no other view than to determine the degree of recoil produced by the different situation of the touch-hole, there would have been no use in marking the size of the shot, the distance and dimensions of the mark, and the number of grains thrown into it at each discharge. It was, however, intended to try at the same time, how far the equality of the discharge could be depended upon, with regard to the number of grains that struck a given space; and we shall have occasion hereafter to make some remarks upon the result of the trials in this respect. It must be recollected that the French foot is three quarters of an inch longer than the English foot, and the French inch is divided into twelve lines. We have thought it better to apprise the reader of this, and leave the table as it is, than make any fractions in the numbers by reducing it to English measure.

First Set.—Wadding of Card-paper.

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<th>Touch-hole</th>
<th>Foot.</th>
<th>Inch.</th>
<th>Lines.</th>
<th>Mean.</th>
<th>Recoil</th>
<th>No. of grains thrown into the mark.</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>breech-plug.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>from the</td>
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<tr>
<td>breech-plug.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>dit.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve lines</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>dit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extremes 0. 10. 3. &amp; 1. 3. 3.—Mean recoil 1. 1. 0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extremes 14 &amp; 45.</td>
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</table>

Second Set.—Wadding of Hat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Touch-hole</th>
<th>Foot.</th>
<th>Inch.</th>
<th>Lines.</th>
<th>Mean.</th>
<th>Recoil</th>
<th>No. of grains thrown into the mark.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>close to the</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breech-plug.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>two lines</td>
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<td>dit.</td>
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<td>breech-plug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>twelve lines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extremes 1. 6. 7. &amp; 1. 4. 4. 5.—Mean recoil 1. 2. 8.5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extremes 21 &amp; 78.</td>
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</table>

From these experiments it appears, that, with regard to the recoil, the distance of the touch-hole from the breech is of little importance. The only circumstance, therefore, to be attended to in its situation, is, that it be not placed quite close to the breech-plug; for, although that part of the barrel where the powder is lodged fouls much less than a few inches farther forward, yet the touch-hole, when close to the breech-plug, is found to be more frequently flapped up than when situated about a quarter of an inch from it.

### Of the Range of Barrels.

The lightness of bowling-pieces of a moderate length, and the ease with which they are managed, are advantages so obvious, and at the same time so considerable, as to give them a general preference at this time; but, as the circumstances upon which only this preference ought to be refted are little known, it is not sufficient that their use is general, and daily increasing, unless it former bulk, and perhaps a great deal more. The generally-received opinion upon this subject is, that, to obtain an increase in the range, the barrel must not only be made longer than usual, but that the length and the diameter of the bore ought to have a certain proportion to each other, and the charge of powder be suited to this proportion, as it is said, when the barrel is too short, the ball or diot quits it before it has received the whole impulse of the powder; and, on the other hand, when the barrel is too long, that the powder is not only all inflamed, but even partly consumed, before the ball or shot arrives at the mouth of the piece.

The elastic fluid produced by the firing of gunpowder is found, by experiment, to occupy, when cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere, a space, at least two hundred and forty-four times greater than that taken up by the powder from which it was obtained. But from the heat generated during the explosion, this elastic fluid is rarefied to upwards of four times its former bulk, and perhaps a great deal more. The expansive force of this fluid, therefore, is, at the moment of inflammation, one thousand times greater than that of common air, or, which is the same thing, the pressure of the atmosphere; or, supposing the powder to have occupied the space of one cubic inch, its expansive force, when fired, is equal to that which would be exerted by one thousand cubic inches of common air compressed into the space of one inch. As the velocity with which the flame of gunpowder expands when uncomprefled, is much greater than that with which the ball, or shot, moves forward, the flame must continue to press upon the ball, and add to its velocity, until it quits the mouth of the piece. This pressure, however, becomes less and less as the ball proceeds, and ceases entirely when it leaves the muzzle, in consequence of the flame being then allowed to expand itself laterally. Thus, for example, if the charge of powder takes up one inch of the barrel, and the whole length of the barrel be thirty inches, then, when the ball arrives at the muzzle of the piece, the inflamed powder (whose expansive effort is in proportion to the smallness of the space it occupies) extends through thirty times the space it did when the ball began to move, and consequently presses forward with but one-thirtieth part of the force it possessed at first. Moreover, although the velocity of the bullet is continually increased by this preflure of inflamed powder, its acceleration becomes less and less as it proceeds through the barrel; for, besides that the quantity of the pressure diminishes as the flame expands, the bullet, continuing to move faler and faler, must receive continually less and less addition of impulse from the flame prefling behind it. Hence, if two pieces of the fame bore, but of different lengths, are charged with the fame quantity of powder,
powder, the longer piece will, strictly speaking, communicate the greater velocity and force to its ball, or shot. But, as the inflammation of the powder has been shown to be nearly instantaneous, and as the increase of acceleration, which the ball or shot receives after the first impulse of the powder upon it, is not very considerable; it follows that the force with which two barrels of the same bore, and with the same charge, throw their ball or shot, will be nearly the same, unless their lengths be extremely disproportionate.

To prove this, we shall quote what is said by that able mathematician and engineer Mr. Benjamin Robins.

"If a musket-barrel, of the common length and bore, be fired with a leaden bullet and half its weight of equal, weights of the same powder and of the same feet. But, as the inflammation of the powder has been shown to be nearly instantaneous, the velocity of the ball will not hereby be fired with a leaden bullet and half its weight of equal, weights of the same powder and of the same feet. Thus, if a double charge of powder will not throw the ball or shot twice the distance, nor a treble charge to three times the distance, the single charge does. This arises from the great resistance given by the air to the motion of the ball or shot, and which is proved to be fourfold if the velocity be doubled, and ninetofold when it is trebled, by an increase of powder; for the resistance of the air is not proportional to the velocity itself, but only to the square of the velocity. Thus Bernouilli, mathematical professor in Basili, discovered from experiment that a ball which, being fired, ascended only twenty thousand and nine hundred feet in the air, would ascend fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty feet in vacuo. Still we may safely infer, that, if the action of the powder be not diminished by circumstances of defect in the formation of the barrel, the greater the force of the powder, the greater must be the velocity of the ball. So great is the change in opinion of late, with regard to the proportion of fire-guns to barrel length, that many gunsmiths will now tell us, that short barrels carry farther than long ones; and the reason they give for this is, that the greater friction of the ball or shot in passing through a long barrel, by which their velocity is retarded and their force diminished.

If the barrel be so long that the additional impulse, which the ball or shot is continually receiving in its passage becomes less than the friction between them and the sides of the barrel, then, indeed, the barrel by being shortened will shoot with more force; but, as the length of barrel required to produce this effect is vastly greater than can ever be employed for any purpose, the objection does not hold. And it seems clear, that a piece may be made so long, that it will not throw a ball with so great a velocity as one that is considerably shorter; and the reason of this decrease of velocity may be, that in very long pieces the increase of the counterpressure of the external air in the cylinder may greatly exceed the force of the powder, and that theelastic fluid generated by the explosion of the powder is constantly escaping whilst the ball passes along the cylinder, which it not only does at the touch-hole, but also between the ball and the sides of the barrel; and hence may be inferred the necessity of touch-holes which do not prime of themselves, and of wadding that stops the barrel hermetically.

The circumstance of a duck-gun killing at a greater distance than a fowling-piece, is not owing to its length, but to its greater weight and thickness, allowing the charge of powder to be doubled, trebled, or even quadrupled; which cannot be done in a fowling-piece, though strongly reinforced. For a barrel of five or six feet, such as that of a common duck-gun, weighing five or six pounds, and the whole piece twelve or thirteen pounds, may be fired with a very large charge, without recoiling so much as to hurt the shooter, its weight being sufficient to resist the violent impulse occasioned by the increase of the powder. But in a fowling-piece of three feet barrel, sufficiently strong to withstand the charge, and whose whole weight all together does not exceed five or six pounds, the recoil is such as to us it appears that the beauty of those proportions is more attended to, than any good reason why they are made so rather than otherwise.
CAUSES OF SCATTERING THE SHOT.

From the prejudices which obtain so generally among sportsmen and gunsmiths, reflecting the shot of fowling-pieces, it is very natural to suppose, that a variety of means have been found, transferly only; this imprudence, in order to remedy this real or pretended defect of scattering the charge. M. de Marolles mentions several methods employed for this purpose, none of which, however, appear to be practised in England. One of the methods he describes is as follows: An iron or wooden mandril, fitted to the calibre, is firmed at one end with small nails, which are cut latirad only; this instrument, by being introduced into the barrel, is turned round by means of a cross-handle, and forms a great number of superficial scratches in the metal, by which, they pretend, the defect of scattering the shot is remedied.

One obvious effect of this operation is, that of destroying the smoothness of the barrel within, and thereby rendering it liable to foul the fooner; but we cannot conceive how the shot should be thrown closer by having the friction increased between it and the sides of the calibre; and that this will be the case, is evident, from a rough barrel being always found leaded considerably after every discharge. Some make the barrel wider towards four inches at the muzzle; and this bell-mouthed form is of very ancient date. Espinar, whose treatise has been approved by some gunsmiths, says, he has generally found this succeed in making barrels throw their shot closer. Were this true, we should expect to find this form of the barrel more generally used than it is at present, and not hear so many complaints among sportsmen of this defect.

When we consider that the grains of shot which are in actual contact with the sides of the barrel compose upwards of half the charge, we could not be surprised if enlarging the surface of the calibre at the muzzle, and thereby increasing the number of grains that touch it, should tend to make the shot be scattered more widely. Espinar says, that the fault of scattering the shot is not owing to the hand of the workman, the barrels of the best makers being equally subject to it as those of others. He is of opinion, that it arises from the different quality of the iron composing the several portions of the barrel. Thus, he says, it may happen that the reinforced part is formed of iron which is harder, and of a different grain, than that forming the fore part of the barrel; in consequence of which, and also from the fore part being so much thinner, the latter is the more shaken by the powder, and by that means produces a dispersion of the shot. He therefore pretends, that widening the muzzle in the manner already spoken of, by facilitating the explosion, diminishes the force of the powder upon this part, and causes the shot to be thrown more closely together. This opinion of Espinar, however, not only appears absurd in itself, but there is not even the smallest ground for it in the greater number of instances; the barrels which are forged in separate pieces being very few indeed, compared with those that are forged in a single piece, and are confiding of the fame quality throughout; it does not appear that the former are more liable to the fault in question than the latter are.

Some gunsmiths, says Monf. de Marolles, pretend, that a barrel, in order to throw its shot closely, ought to have a calibre narrower in the middle than at either breach or muzzle; whilst others, again, in fuit, that the calibre ought to contract gradually from the breech to the muzzle. With refpeft to these contrivances, however, we fhall only observe, that they are both admirably calculated to make the piece recoil, if not to burft it.

Of all these contrivances, not one appears calculated to answer the end for which it was propofed. The greater number of gunsmiths are of this opinion, and therefore very seldom practice them, unless to induce the whim of their customers. As far as our reafon and experience are sufficient for enabling us to determine upon the matter, we would reject all the expedients that have hitherto propofed, and give a decided preference to the barrels as they are usually made, that is, in such a manner as to be very solid and perfectly cylindrical throughout. Barrels of this kind have long supported their credit among the fbest sportsmen, whilst the pretended improvements have all experienced but a very temporary reputation, and are now almost entirely neglected. Would sportsmen only forbear to determine upon the merits or defects of their pieces, until they had given them a patient and impartial trial, by varying the quantity of powder and shot in different ways; we are inclined to think there would be fewer complaints made of the modern fowling-pieces. The chief source of error appears to be, that of overcharging. Every barrel, according to its calibre and weight, has a certain quantity of lead, and, without one of powder, which will be attended with greater certainty and effect than any others; and these must be determined by repeated trials. If we increase the quantity of shot above this, we lessen the force of discharge, and at the fame time increase the recoil: and, if we increase the charge of powder, that of the shot remaining the fame, we also increase the recoil; and, if we charge the powder much more than before. In every species of fire-arms, large charges of powder are found to disperse the shot very much, whilst with smaller charges are generally employed it is thrown more steadily and closely. If the object, therefore, which we are about to fire at, be at too great a distance for the shot to take effect, and it happens that we cannot approach nearer to it, we ought not to increase the quantity of powder with a view to the shot being thereby thrown farther, as, by doing the increase of the range will be very trifling, whilst the dispersion of the shot will be greatly increased.

The only expedient in this case is, to employ shot of a larger size; the quantity of it, and of the powder, being kept the fame as has already been found best suited to the piece.

We cannot venture to determine what degree of closeness in the shot will entitle any piece to the name of a good or a bad one; but would observe, that if a fowling-piece, charged with an ounce of No. 2, patent-shot, and a drachm of powder, throw fifty grains of shot, the charge is considered too small, and at forty, at the distance of fifty paces, we may consider it as very good, although these are only about one-third of the charge; and that the fame piece, continuing to be fired at the fame mark and distance, will not, in the mean of four or five successive discharges, throw thirty-five grains into the paper; in short, that attention is paid to finding the fatifactory quantity of powder and of shot, one piece will perform nearly as well as another.

OF RIFLE BARRELS.

It has been found that the flight of balls, both from cannon and small-arms, is liable to very considerable variations; and that the piece, notwithstanding it was firmly fixed, and fired with the fame weight of powder, sometimes threw the ball to the right, sometimes to the left, sometimes above, and at other times below, the mark. It has also been observed, that the degree of deflection increases in much greater proportion than the diftance of the object fired at; thus, at double the diftance, the deflection of the ball from the line on which the piece is pointed is considerably more than double, and at treble the diftance more than treble, what it was in the first. Mr. Robins secured a musket barrel upon a block of wood, and firing it with a ball, at a board of a foot square, fifty yards distance, found that it miffed the board only once in sixteen succeffive discharges; yet, when fired with a smaller charge, at the
the distance of seven hundred and sixty yards, it sometimes threw the ball one hundred yards to the right, and at other times one hundred to the left, of the line it was pointed in. The direction upwards and downwards was found equally uncertain, the ball sometimes bending to much downwards as to fall two hundred yards short of its range at other times. Yet the nicest examination could not discover that the barrel had started in the leaf from the position in which it was first fixed.

It is impossible to fit a ball so accurately to any plain piece, but that it will rub more against one side of the barrel than another, in its passage through it. Whatever side, therefore, it rubs against on its quitting the muzzle, it will acquire a whirling motion towards that side, and will be found to bend the line of its flight in the same direction, whether it be to the right or the left, upwards, downwards, or obliquely. This deflection from a straight line, arises from the resistance which the air gives to the flight of the bullet, it being greatest on that side where the whirling motion confpires with the progressive one, and least on that side where it is opposed to it; thus, if the ball in its passage out rubs against the left side of the barrel, it will whirl towards that side, and, the flight of the right side of the barrel therefore turn up against the air during its flight, the resistance of the air will become greatest on the right side, and the ball be forced away to the left, which was the direction it whirled in. If the axis, round which the ball whirls, prefered its position during the whole of the flight, the right side would be in the same direction from the one end of the track to the other. But, from accidents that are unavoidable, the axis of the whirl frequently changes its position several times during the flight; so that the ball, instead of bending its course uniformly in the same direction, often describes a track that is variously contorted. So great, however, is the friction of the air will become greater on the right side, and the ball be forced away to the left, which was the direction it whirled in. If the axis, round which the ball whirls, preferred its position during the whole of the flight, the right side would be in the same direction from the one end of the track to the other. But, from accidents that are unavoidable, the axis of the whirl frequently changes its position several times during the flight; so that the ball, instead of bending its course uniformly in the same direction, often describes a track that is variously contorted. So great, however, is the friction of the air that could serve to correct the variations that may occur during the flight.

The furrows, or channels, which are termed the rifles, vary in number according to the fancy of the workman, or that of the purchaser, but are never less than six, or more than twelve, in a common-sized piece. Their depth is equally subject to variation; but the breadth of the furrows and of the threads is generally the same. In some pieces, the spirals make a half turn, in others three-fourths, and in others, again, an entire revolution in the length of the barrel; an entire revolution, however, is the most common; though, from the great difference in the length of rifle barrels, there should be some standard aligned for the obliquity of the spiral. There is, without doubt, a certain obliquity of the spiral which would communicate a rotary motion to the ball, sufficient to correct any aberration in its flight; and this might be determined by comparing the effects of a number of pieces, that differed only in the obliquity of the rifles. Barrels, however, intended to be fired are previously bored and smoothed within, in the manner already described: they are, however, forged as much thicker than plain barrels as the depth of the rifles; for, although the threads of the spiral add to the weight of the barrel, they do not increase its strength in the leaf, with regard to the force exercised upon it by the powder.

These pieces are charged in various ways. In general, the ball, which is somewhat larger than the caliber before it was rifled, is driven down to the powder, by means of an iron rammer, struck with a mallet, whereby that zone of the ball which is in contact with the sides of the barrel, becomes indented all round, and is moulded to the form of the rifles. When the piece is fired, the projections of the ball which fill the rifles, being obliged to follow the sweep of the spiral, the ball thereby acquires a rotary motion upon an axis that corresponds with the line of its direction; so that the side of the bullet which lay foremost in the barrel, becomes foremost in the flight. By this means the resistence of the air is opposed directly to the bullet's progress; and, exerted more against one part than another of that side which moves foremost; and accordingly the bullet preserves the line of its direction with very great steadiness.

It appears, that neither the inventors of spiral rifle barrels, nor the persons who first used them, were at all acquainted with the principles upon which they produced their effects. Some were of opinion, that, owing to the ball not passing out so quickly as from a plain barrel, the powder was more completely inflamed, and thereby exerted a greater force upon it. Others, and these by far the greater number, thought that the ball, by combining the rotary with the progressive motion, did, as it were, bore the air; thereby flying much farther, and penetrating solid bodies to a greater depth, than when discharged from a plain barrel. But Mr. Robins afferts, that, as the bullet meets with a greater resistence in its passage through a rifed barrel, it remains through a plain one; so that, whether its velocity, or the obliquity of which it is thrown, is so great when fired from the former as when fired from the latter; and this difference will be very remarkable if the rifles be deep, and the ball fills them up completely; the friction, in that
that cafe, bearing a considerable proportion to the force of
the powder. For the same reason, he says that barrels
which are newly rifled, and consequently some-
what rough within, do not throw their balls so far as
they will be found to do after being ufed for some time,
and thereby rendered smoother; and, that the miffake
of those who supposed that rifle barrels threw their
ball to a greater distance than plain barrels did, arose
from their finding that, with the former, the could hit
in a mark at three or four times the distance they could
do with a plain barrel.

Besides the method of loading a rifle-barrel gun, by
driving down the ball with an iron rammer, there are
several others which we shall mention. In Germany,
youmefce charge them in the following manner: as
pieces of leather or turf, or turfs which are newly
rifled, and consequently some-
what rough within, do not throw their balls so far as
they will be found to do after being ufed for some time,
and thereby rendered smoother; and, that the miffake
of those who supposed that rifle barrels threw their
ball to a greater distance than plain barrels did, arose
from their finding that, with the former, the could hit
in a mark at three or four times the distance they could
do with a plain barrel.

The wood which is mofi commonly employed for the
stock, and which appears the beft for the purpofe, is
walnut.
between the flint and steel is too flight to produce the
bott have actually undergone a considerable degree of
red colour. When the strength of the springs, and the
being few and very small. The latter is known by the
collision, their surface exactly resembling the flag-
vitrification from the intensity of the heat excited by
spark, and, by submitting them to a microscope, de-
mands a considerable whizzing noise.

To explain these differences, it is necessary to ob-
serves, that the sparker, produced by the collision of flint
and steel, are particles of the metal driven off in a
sparking state, and which, falling among the pow-
d, in a precise, by flapping a gun or pistol
over a sheet of white paper, we may collect these
sparks, and, by submitting them to a microscope, de-
strate the truth of this remark. If the sparks are
very brilliant, and accompanied with a whizzing noise,
we shall find the particles collected on the paper to be
little globules of steel, which were not only melted,
but have actually undergone a considerable degree of
vitrification from the intensity of the heat excited by
the collision, their surface exactly resembling the flag
thrown out from an iron foundry. When the face of the
hammer is too hard, the particles which the flint
flings off are too large, and the powder is too slow
of the powder, in a precise manner, which means they
are confined entirely to the butt part. As the flint
in the hammer, no particular degree of hardness
be absorbed as a flint pad : different persons requiring dif-
ferent degrees, according to the length of their neck,
and to the manner in which they hold their head while
taking aim. This, therefore, as well as the length of
the butt, which depends partly upon the circumstances
just mentioned, but chiefly upon the length of the arm
y of which it is necessary fire. The face of the hammer,
also, may be too hard or too soft. The former is known
the cock is driven deep into the hammer at every
stroke, whilst the sparker are also few in number, and of a dull
red colour. When the strength of the springs, and the
hammer are in their full force, the sparker are numerous, brillian,
and accompanied with a considerable whizzing noise.

We think the conical form of the touch-hole a real
improvement; but do not approve of its widening so
much as it sometimes does in the patent-breech, as the
force of the fire of the pan is greatly increased by it. Gold pans
are of very little advantage; for, as the iron must be softened before
they can be applied, it is very liable to rust, and thus
defeat its connection with the gold; the tin, also, by
means of which the gold lining is fixed, is frequently
melted by the fire of the fuse being directed upon the
bottom of the pan, and the gold thereby detached from
the gold. We find that the fuse scarce ever blows out, and its
touch-hole is placed very low, and when, from its form or
width, the fire of the fuse is considerable. A great
improvement, however, has lately been made in the
manner of putting in the gold pans; they are now
dove-tailed in before the lock-plate is hardened, by
which means they seldom or ever blow out, and it is
found that they will stand better than any other
species of pan, provided that the lock is eased from the
touch-hole, or taken off when the barrel is taken out
of the stock. Still we are of opinion that the steel
pan will be found, with common care in cleaning it, to
last as long, and to answer every purpose as well, as
when lined with gold; but in an age of taste and ele-
ance, external ornaments seem not to be diffused with.

Much injury and inconvenience is apt to be expe-
rienced in wet weather, and in covert-shooting, by the
water finding its way into the pan, and converting the
gunpowder into a paste, which totally prevents it from
exploding. This, to be sure, only occasions a tempo-
rary diminution of our fire, but the case is totally dif-
different where an army is going into action, or is at-
tacked, in wet weather, or during a fall of snow, which
in spite of every care will inflame itself between the
barrel and the gunlock entering the pan, and thus
prevent the musket from firing, to the great disadvantage
of the troops, and in some cases, perhaps, fatal to the
views of an army; as was precisely the case with the
Russians under the czar Peter the Great, when attacked
during a heavy fall of snow, by Charles XII. king of
Sweden. To remedy this defect, Mr. John Proffer, of
Charing-cross, London, has recently produced a very
ingenious contrivance, consisting of the mere addition
of a small ward to the gun-lock, by means of which the
admission of water between the barrel and the pan
is utterly prevented, either by rain, snow, or exudation
from damp and foggy weather. This invention is
considered so valuable, that his majesty has granted letters
patent to Mr. Proffer, dated December 9, 1800, to fe-
cure the profits of it exclusively to himself and family,
for a term of fourteen years. As to the curvature, no particular degree

There are two other very recent improvements of the
gun-lock, which highly claim public attention and re-
gard. The first is a contrivance calculated to prevent
the fatal accidents which so often attend the unexpected
discharge of fire-arms; and which may be easily applied
to the gun-locks now in common use. It is confined
a principle, that when the gunlock is at full
cock, and the trigger pulled in the common manner, it
returns to the half cock only, unless, at the same time
that the trigger is pulled, the pressure of the thumb
be applied on a spring placed upon the butt or stock of
the gun; in which case it infallibly gives fire in the
usual manner. The intent of this invention is not only
to guard against the casualties which arise when fire-
arms are left in a careless manner loaded, but also from
the misfortunes which frequently happen from twigs of
trees or bushes catching the trigger when sportsmen are
pulling through coverts, or over hedges.—This im-
provement was made by Mr. John Webb, of Don-
ton-street, London, for which the sum of twenty gui-
neas was presented to him by the Society for the Encou-
ragement of the Arts, in 1802, and a complete model of
the gun-lock is preserved in the society's repository.

The annexed engraving correctly exhibits its con-
struction: Fig. 1, presents an interior view of the lock at
half cock. A, is the cock. B, the hammer. Fig. 2,
shows the same lock at half cock, with an outline of the
works: C, the main spring. D, the tumbler. E, the
large
large fear. F, the small fear. G, the fear spring.

Fig. 3, shows the lock when down. Fig. 4, shows the lock fixed in the gunlock: H, I, the small arm of the large fear. L, the small fear. M, the lever of the thumb-piece. N, the charge which holds the thumb-piece up, when not pressed upon by the thumb. When the gun is held cocked in the usual manner, ready to fire, and the trigger L is pulled by the finger, the thumb, being pressed at the same time on the piece K, raises, by means of the lever M, movable on a pin in its centre, the handle K of the small fear, and admits the cock to give fire in the common way; whereas, if only the trigger L be pulled, the lock drops at the half-cock C; all further motion being prevented by a notch in the small fear. A spring, N, screwed to the stock, returns the thumb-piece to its place, when the thumb is taken off. Fig. 5, shows, of its real size, the construction of the tumbler, large and small fears, the fear spring, and the manner in which they rise out of the bents of the tumbler.

Since the promulgation of the above invention of a spring to prevent the accidental discharge of guns, Mr. George Dodd, of Duke-street, Portland-place, London, has contrived a gunlock upon such fecure principles, as to preclude the possibility of its firing at half cock, either by accident, violence, or design. It possesses all the advantages of stop, spring, or bolt-locks, without their complicated construction. Nor has it one piece of machinery more than there is at present in the simplest of common gunlocks. Though these improved locks are perfectly secure at half cock, they will fire from whole cock, with much more certainty than a lock having a hair trigger, because less complex, and with equal fleetness.

A most valuable improvement in this gunlock is, that pulling the trigger, when the piece is at half-cock, renders it more and more secure, the reverie of this being the case with common gunlocks; for, the more powerfully the trigger is pulled when they are at half-cock, the more insecure they become. Another essential improvement is, that this gunlock cannot possibly catch and stop, at the position of half cock, when passing from the whole cock, and thus miss fire; a serious misfortune, to which gunlocks made on the common principle are so liable, that to prevent it, all the bents of the piece must be peculiar piece of machinery called a fly, or detachant.

These improved gunlocks are much less liable to be out of repair, as the bents are much deeper, and run through the solid metal directly towards the centre of the tumbler; unlike the usual bents, which are small, pointed, and the line of their depth near the circumference of the tumbler. Hence they are apt to be snapped off, or easily worn away, and fire from half-cock, as too frequently and fatally occurs. When these improved locks require cleaning, they are of so plain and simple a construction, as easily to be taken to pieces and put together by any soldier or sportsman. To put one of these gunlocks into an old block, it is merely necessary to make some trivial alterations in the excavation of the wood.

The sportsman, with one of these improved gunlocks to his bowling-piece, if the trigger should become entangled with a twig, may forcibly pull his piece away, altered, that in so doing, he increases his safety; but, if it be a common lock, he must turn back, and cautiously unload it, lest the piece should explode.

Among the many complicated contrivances to prevent pieces from going off at half cock, bolts have principally been used; but they are ill adapted to the purpose, exclusively of the additional expense; for few people, when alarmed, have the presence of mind first to unbolt the piece to render it fit for service, but they infantly attempt to cock. Disappointment adds to their confusion; and, ere they recollect their mistake, the game is gone. But this lock is ingeniously devised for safety and service, as it merely need be cocked for use, and half-cocked for security; both which can be performed with the least possible care and labour.

Of other lock that was ever before in use. Common gunlocks are also more easy to subject to the momentous falling of a false or delusive half-cock; for the noise of the fear rests on the point of the half-cock bent, which, as it causes no alteration in the external appearance, cannot be discovered, and its dangerous effects prevented. This very serious accident frequently occurs among recruits and unskilful gunners, from inattention to a very proper punctilio of military exercise; but it is utterly impossible that this should ever occur, with this lock by accident, or even by design. The improved gunlock is constructed on more mechanical principles, and is much simpler, and more easy to manufacture, than any other lock. Hence, there will be no increase of expense in execution, but a considerable decrease to the locks of rifles, bowing-pieces, pistols, &c.

These gunlocks are equally applicable to all descriptions of fire-arms, civil as well as military, and, in proof of their superior utility, Mr. Dodd states as follows:—In the Sump of August, 1805, I communicated the improvements of these improved gunlocks to the proper military officers, that no time might be lost at this critical juncture of national affairs, in rendering them of service to the country. They were therefore inspected and approved of by his royal highness the condominium in chief, who has publicly declared his opinion in very favorable terms; these improvements have also been adopted by generals Drummond, Lloyd, Fear, Blomefield, and others, at Woolwich; who, in their reports to the board of ordnance, entirely approve of these gunlocks; in consequence of which a quantity were immediately ordered for the army. Improvements in fire-arms are truly essential to the country, not only from its present military posture, but from the great quantity of muskets daily manufactured; government alone having annually had one hundred and fifty thousand small arms, on a mean of the last ten years, as I am informed by his majesty's principal armory officer at the Tower. —Added to this encouragement, Mr. Dodd was honoured with a silver medal, and a gratuity of ten guineas, from the Society of Arts and Manufactures, in 1804, for this valuable improvement.

In the engraving, the properties of this gunlock are correctly shown. Fig. 6, represents the exterior of this improved gunlock. Fig. 7, the interior of the same, with its works. Fig. 8, A, the tumbler; B, the fear; C, the fear spring; D, the trigger; all at the position of half-cock. Fig. 9, represents the same parts at whole-cock. Fig. 10, shows the position of A, B, C, and D, immediately after the piece is fired, and the finger withdrawn from the trigger. Fig. 11, represents the tumbler, fear, and fear spring, of the proper size. The particulars may be added to attend to in the construction of this gunlock are, that the centre of the fear B, should be placed in the circle, a, fig. 8, (the radius of this circle lies between the centre of the tumbler, and the extreme point of whole-cock bent;) and that the under side of the nose of the fear and the under side of half-cock bent, and the under side of whole-cock bent, must be figures of the circle 4, whole radius extends from the under side of the nose of the fear to the centre of the fears; by this means the fear will fit both the bents perfectly close, and hold very firmly together, without any tendency to alter their positions; neither will they need any assistance from the fear spring to keep them in their station. It is also necessary that the back of the fear be somewhat hollowed, to prevent the fear spring preting too hard at whole-cock.
GUN.

Improval Gunlocks.

London: Published at the Ad. Four, April 20th, 1802, by J. Welsh.
OF THE CHARGE, AND WADDING.

To find the charge that gives the longest range in fowling-pieces of different dimensions, must be allowed to be a discovery of infinite importance to every sportsman; and, as it seems to be an opinion pretty generally received, that the particular load, (not a measure estimated by any rules to be drawn from a comparison made between the proportions of the caliber and the length of the barrel,) with which it will shoot with greater certainty and effect, it cannot be doubted that he will make some experiments with his own barrels, in order to arrive at the end desired. Therefore we proceed, therefore, to lay down rules for the loading of fowling-pieces of different dimensions, we beg leave to engrat an excellent principle, in the practice of the artillery on this point, upon the practice of the shooting-science. It is asserted, that by using small charges at first, and increasing the quantity of powder by degrees, the ranges will increase to a certain point; after which, if the charge be augmented, they will progressively diminish; though the recoil will still continue in the ratio of the increase of the charge. This is a consequence that may be deduced from a variety of experiments, and is perfectly agreeable to the principles of mechanics: since it results from the range ought to be in the reciprocal ratio of the gun and the principles of mechanics. Since the recoil and the range are the two facts which the experiment, but it seems probable, that a wadding of the mould of the ball adapted to the piece will contain a great quantity of game, but then it is not melted by the explosion of the powder. Experience teaches, that nothing is better for wadding than soft brown paper; it combines suppleness with confluence, and moulds itself to the barrel: and it is further observables, that such wadding never falls to the ground in less than twelve or fifteen pieces from the muzzle of the piece. In countries where orchards abound, a very fine moss, or lichen, of a greenish-grey colour, is found adhering to the apple-trees, which is extremely proper for wadding, and which even poisons the extraordinary quantity of making the barrel less greasy and foul than paper, which contains a certain quantity of oil. Tow is very good for this purpose, and has also been extolled for the virtue of increasing the range and closeness of the shot of pieces; we have not made the experiment, but it seems probable, that a wadding of cork, adapted to the caliber of the piece, may produce a greater effect than a wadding of paper, in these respects; that, by stopping the barrel more hermetically, it prevents the elastic fluid, produced by the explosion of the powder, from escaping in any way, between the partition of wadding and the charge, preserves all its force to the mouth of the gun, and thereby renders the effect of the powder the greater. These principles have lately recommended the wadding of soft paper, cut out by punches of the exact caliber of the gun, to far exceed every other, and to which therefore we refer the reader.

We have now, however, to recommend a wadding of the cloth called learnought, or shepherd's-cloth, (which is very generally known,) and punched by the same instrument as mentioned for hat-wadding; but it must not be dyed, for the acid which is used to set the colour will ruin the inside of the barrel immediately in contact with it, and especially if the gun is laid by charged. Some sportsmen use it upon both the powder and shot; but, by experience we find, in proof of our former opinion on this matter, that it should only be laid upon the powder; for, when laid upon the shot, they are, in consequence, found to be more scattered in the discharge.
GUN-FOUNDER, f. [from the French gune, a gun; hence, a man who makes guns.] We have a trade in this that is called GUN-FOUNDER. It is a trade to manufacture cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. See the article FOUNDER.

GUN-HARPOON, f. See the article HARPOON.

GUNNASIKOOG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland; thirty-four miles north-west of Carlshofd.

GU NARCHY, f. [γαρχις, Gr.] A female government. —I have always taken hope of change under a gunarchy. —Chesterfield. —This word does not seem rightly formed, it being usual to change the Greek γ into γο. —Major's Suppil.

GUNDAMIGLIA, a town of the island of Porto Rico, on the south coast.

GUNDELINGEN, a lordship of Germany, in Swabia, which takes its name from a castle so called: twenty-one miles west of Ulm.

GUNDELINGEN, a town of Germany, in the kingdom of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, situated on the Brenz, near the Donau, thirty-eight miles west of Neuburg, and nineteen north-east of Ulm. Lat. 48° 31'. N. lon. 9° 53'. E. Ferro.

GUNDIELA, f. [so named by Tournefort, in honour of Dr. Andrew Gundelchermer, who found it in his travels, in company with Tournefort, in the Levant.] In botany, a genus of the class Lycénææ, order polygynææ, natural order of urticaeae, (cinereophyllææ, Juf.) The generic characters are—Calyx: common fearely any, except the leaves surrounding the compound receptacle. Corolla: compound tubular, uniform; corollae hermaphrodite five, equal; proper one-petalled, club-shaped; border bell-shaped, five-echet, upright. Stamina: filaments five, capitulated, parallel, shorter than the corolla; stamens two, alternate. Pericarpium: none; but the seeds are totally imbedded and hid in the receptacle. Seeds: solitary, roundish, acuminate, crowned with an obtuse rim; the sides are abortive. Receptaculum: common conic, covered on every side with partial receptacles, divided by three-cleftéd chaffs; partially obively conic, quadrangular, truncate, with five little pits, one of which is in the centre, the others in the circumference, for the insertion of the five floficles. One central flower hermaphrodite, four marginal male.—Essential Character. Calyx fearely and abruptly cleft; corolla tubular, male and hermaphrodite; receptaculum cliavy; down none. Gundelgia Tournefortii, a facient species. It is a milky plant. Leaves alternate, prickly; floral leaves decurrent. Flowers terminating. Habit that of a thistle. Root perennial, running deep into the ground. Stalks seldom more than a foot and a half high. Under leaves are long, narrow, and serrate, the teeth ending in a spine; the other leaves are broader, irregularly flaked to the midrib, and armed at the points with sharp prickles. The stalks divide at top into several branches, which are armed with leaves of the same form, but narrower; each is terminated by a conical head of flowers, resembling those of Diplocaulis, surmounted at the base by a circle of long narrow prickly leaves. Few of the seeds ripen perfectly; and if rain happens when the plants are in flower, the germ perishes, which is the case with several other plants whose flowers are collected into heads. It is a native of the Levant; flowers in June, and the seeds ripen in August.

Propagation and Culture. This plant is propagated by seed, which should be sown the beginning of March, in a warm dry border of fresh but lean earth, in the place where the plants are designed to remain. When the plants come up, they must be carefully cleared from weeds; as they grow, large, they should be thinned, leaving the plants which are designed to remain about two feet asunder, that they may have room to spread. After this there is no other culture required, but to keep them clear from weeds; and if the frost should prove severe in winter, the plants should be covered with straw or peat-baulm to protect them; but this covering must be taken off in mild weather in two years, when they will produce their flowers, when they will make a fine appearance amongst other hardy plants in the pleasure-garden. They flower in May, and the plants lose their leaves and flowers in autumn, but their roots will abide many years.

GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Swabia, situated on the Neckar: thirty miles east of Hildelberg.

GUNDELSBORG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria; six miles north of Sonneberg, and twenty-six north-west of Vienna.

GUNDLING, (Nicholas-Jerom), a lawyer and historian, born in 1671, at a town near Nurkemberg, where his father was a minister. He studied at Altdorf under John Fabricius, and afterwards at Jenæ and Leipfie. In 1698 he attended some young men of rank at the university of Halle, where he changed his pursuits from theology to law, in which he graduated in 1703. He succeeded there to the professorship of eloquence and natural law, and was made counsellor to the confidory of the duchy of Magdeburg, and after being privy-counsellor, He was rector of the university of Halle at his death, in 1729. His writings are, 1. New Dialogues. 2. Plan of a Course of Literary History. 3. Historia Philosophica Naturalis. 4. Otia; or, a Collection of Discourses on Physical, Moral, Political, and Historifical Topics, 3 vols. 8vo. 5. De State Opgignorati Territorii. 6. Status Naturáti Hobbéi, etc. 7. De Statu Regni Germanici ab anno 118 in. 8. Commentatio de Henrico Ausci. 9. Via ad Veritatem. 10. Gundingiana. He had also a considerable share in the Observationes Holsteiniae.

GUNOROEASKAI'A, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks, on the Donetz: 122 miles north of Azoph.

GUNDUCK, a river of Asia, which rises in the country of Napaul, and runs into the Ganges, opposite Patna, in the country of Bahar.

GUNDI, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

GUNIER, f. An officer appointed for the management of cannon, or one skilled in the science of gunnery.

GUNN, f. [from Linneus, in honour of Janus Fregulus Gunnerus, bishop of Dronthom in Norway, the subject of the next article.] In botany, a genus of the class Fynsææ, order dianthúraceæ, natural order of urticaeæ. —Juf. The generic characters are—Calyx: ament verticillated; scales one-leaved, one-flowered, staccatus, the length of the flower, permanent; perianthium none, except the crust of the seed, which has two teeth. Corolla: none. Stamina: filaments two, very short, opposite, sitting on the sides of the germ on the outside of the teeth; anthera oblong. Pistillum: germ ovate, with two teeth on the tip; dyles two, short, subulate, between the teeth of the germ; stigmas simple. Pericarpium: none. Seed: single, ovate, the bark formed from the crust of the perianthium.—Essential Character. Ament with one-flowered scales; calyx and corolla none; germ two-toothed; dyles two; seed one.

Gunnera perpendiculata, or marsh-marygold-leaved gunnera, the only species known. Leaves radical, cordate, obtuse, smooth, veined, repand, tooth-crenate, with the petioles scarcely pubescent. Scape two feet high. Ament terminating, long; compound, the subumbils scattered, simple, distinct; bractes lanceolate, short. Fllosules naked.
naked, Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introducck in 1765 by Mr. William Malcolm.

GUNNERUS (John Erneste), a Norwegian bishop, born in 1718, at Christiania, in Norway. His father was Erazmus Gunneus, town-physician of that place, and his mother, Ann Gerhard, a native of Scotland. He received the early part of his education under private tutors, and in 1739, at which period he had the misfortune to lose his father, was placed at the public school of Christiania. Here he remained till 1737, and then proceeded to Copenhagen, where he pursued his studies at the university with such success, that he soon distinguished himself by his knowledge of Greek and Latin, and was appointed to the instruction of youth, and applied to the study of philosophy and theology. In 1742, he repaired to the university of Halle, where he studied theology, philosophy, and the mathematics. He afterwards accompanied two young gentlemen to Jena; and in 1754 was invited to be extraordinary professor of theology at Copenhagen, preacher at Hertufholm, and lecturer on theology and the Hebrew language in the public school of that place. Soon after he was ordained priest at Copenhagen, and in 1758 was appointed by Frederic V. bishop of Dronthelm. Being fond of the sciences, and enabled by his situation to gratify his desire of discharging useful services to his country, he founded the society of Dronthelm. Being a member of the academies of Copenhagen and Stockholm, as well as of other learned societies, and dead at Christiania in 1773. Of his papers in the Transactions of which he published, in 1766, Flora Norwegica, containing 314 species of plants, with some useful productions. He published, in 1766, Flora Norwegica, 

Pars I. folio, containing 314 species of plants, with some new fuci. To each are added the medical and economical uses. Some figures are given. The bishop's other works were on the theological and philosophical tracts in Latin, and some sermons in the Danish tongue.

GUNNERY. The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon by the laws of projectiles. The ancients, without using gunpowder, had machines which were capable of discharging stones, darts, and arrows, with surprising force. They were impelled chiefly by the weight of the machines, or of the shot, and though less orderly and accurate, were capable of doing great damage. The machines required a great number of men to work them; for which reason, the explosion of gunpowder, as acting instantaneously, and seemingly with irresistible force, seemed to be a most proper succedaneum for all the powers by which these ancient military engines were actuated. See correct figures of these engines, and examples of their use, under the article Artillery, vol. ii. p. 220-234, and the correspondent engravings.

Since the general introduction of artillery into the art of war, which took place in the fifteenth century, very considerable improvements have been made in the science of gunnery. The large and unwieldy cannon which were then so much prized, as carrying balls of upwards of sixty pounds weight, have been totally laid aside, the same ends being now accomplished with greater facility by smaller pieces. Thus the battering cannon now chiefly approved are those formerly called demi-cannons, carrying a ball of twenty-four pounds weight; it being found by experience, that their fire, though less violent than that of larger pieces, is yet sufficiently adapted to the strength of the usual profiles of fortifications: besides that the facility of their carriage and management, and the ammunition they spare, give them great advantages beyond the huge cannons formerly employed for making breaches. The method also of making a breach, by first cutting off the whole wall as low as possible before its upper part is attempted to be beat down, seems also to be a considerable modern improvement in the practical part of gunnery. But the most considerable improvement in the practice is the method of firing with small quantities of powder, and elevating the piece but a little, so that the bullet may just pass over the parapet of the enemy, and drop into their works. By this means the bullet, coming to the ground at a small angle, with a small velocity, does not bury itself, but bounds or rolls along in the direction in which it was fired, carrying all before it. This method was first practised by M. Vauban, at the siege of Aeth, in 1692; and a similar method was successfully adopted with bomb-sheils by the late king of Prussia, at the battle of Kobach, in 1757. He had several small machines, mounted, and mounted on travelling carriages, which were fired obliquely on the enemy's lines, and among their force, the being charged with only eight ounces of powder, and elevated at one degree and a quarter, did great execution: for these shells, rolling along the lines with burning fuses, made the front of the enemy not wait for their bursting. But the use of gunnery in a rude way was long practiced before any theory of projectiles was formed. The Italians were the first who made any attempts at the formation of a theory, which they did about the beginning of the sixteenth century; and amongst them it seems the first who wrote professedly on the subject was Nicholas Tartalia, of Brescia, the fame author who had so great a share in the invention of the rules for cubic equations. In 1537 he published at Venice his Nova Scientia, and in 1546 his Quaestiones in Inventionem dierfer; in both which he treats professedly on the motion and flight of cannon balls, as well as in another work, translated into English with additions by Cyprian Lucas, under the title of "Colloquies concerning the Art of Shooting in great and small Pieces of Artillery," published at London in 1583. He discovered that the greatest range of a shot was, when discharged, at an elevation of 45°; and he applied, contrary to the opinion of his contemporaries, that no part of the path described by a ball is a right line; although the curvature in the first part of its flight is so small, that it need not be attended to. He compared it to the surface of the sea; which, though it appears to be a plane, is nevertheless incurvated round the centre of the earth. It is said that he invented the gunner's quadrant, for fixing a piece of ordnance at any point or degree of the horizon; and that he laid down the rules of acquiring any practical knowledge by experiment. He yet gave many guesses at the time of many untried methods. The philosophers of those times took part in the questions arising upon this subject; and many disputes on the flight of balls took place, particularly in Italy, which continued till the time of Galileo, and probably gave rise to his celebrated Dialogues on Motion. These were not published till 1638, and in the interval there were many theories of the motion of military projectiles, as well as many tables of their comparative ranges, though for the most part fallacious, and inconsistent with the true motion of these bodies. Yet it is remarkable how soon, however divergent the centers of few of those who were intrusted with the care of artillery thought it worth while to bring their theories to the test of experiment. Mr. Robins informs us, in the preface to his New Principles of Gunnery, that he had met with no more than four authors who had treated experimentally on this subject. The first of these is Col- lado, in 1644, who has given the ranges of a falconet, carrying a three-pound shot, to every point of the gunner's quadrant, each point being the 12th part, or seven degrees and a half. But from his numbers it is manifest that the piece was not charged with its usual allotment of powder. The result of his trials fews the ranges at the point-blank, and the several points of elevation, as follow.

### Points:
The next series of experiments were given by William Bourne, in 1643, in his Art of Shooting in Great Ordinance. His elevations were not regulated by the points of the gunner's quadrant, but by degrees; and he gives the proportions between the ranges at different elevations, and the extent of the point-blank shot, thus: if the extent of the point-blank shot be represented by 1, then the proportions of the ranges at several elevations will be as follows:

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<td>12</td>
<td>82 1/2</td>
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which greatest random, he says, in a calm day, is at 45° elevation; but according to the strength of the wind, and as its favour or opposes the flight of the shot, the range may be from 45° to 36°. He does not say with what piece he made his trials; though from his proportion it seems to have been a small one. This, however, ought to have been mentioned, as the relation between the extent of different ranges varies extremely according to the velocity and density of the bullet.

After him, Eldred and Anderfon, both Englishmen, published treatises on this subject. The former of these was many years gunner of Dover-castle, where most of his experiments were made, the earliest of which are dated in 1611, though his book was not published till 1646, and is intituled The Gunner's Glafs. His principles were sufficiently simple, and within certain limits very near the truth, though they were not rigorously so. He has given the actual ranges of different pieces of artillery at small elevations, all under ten degrees. His experiments are numerous, and appear to be made with great care and caution; and he has honestly set down some, which were not reconcileable to his method: upon the whole he seems to have taken more pains, and to have had a judicious knowledge of the subject, than is to be found among his practical brethren.

Galileo printed his Dialogues on Motion in 1646. In these he pointed out the general laws oberved by nature in the production and composition of motion, and was the first who described the action and effects of gravity on falling bodies: on these principles he determined, that the flight of a cannon-ball, or of any other projectile, would be in the curve of a parabola, unless so far as it should be diverted from that track by the resistence of the air. He also proposed the means of examining the inequalities which arise from thence, and of discovering what sensible effects that resistence would produce in the motion of a bullet at some given distance from the piece. Yet notwithstanding these valuable hints of Galileo, it seems that those who came after him never imagined that it was necessary to consider how far the operations of gunnery were affected by this resistence. Instead of this, they boldly asserted, without making the experiment, that no great variation in the flight of the shot might be ascribed to their true cause, which is the great resistence of the air; and the effects of the resistence would be so triflingly sensible that it was not worth while to consider them. Thus Robert Anderfon, in his Genuine Use and Effects of the Gunne, published 1655, and again in his book To hit a Mark, in 1690, relates a great many experiments; but, proceeding on the principles of Galileo, he strenuously afferts that the flight of all bullets is in the curve of a parabola; undertaking to answer all objections that could be brought to the contrary. The same thing was also undertaken by Blondel, in his Art de jeter les Bombes, published in 1683, where, after long discussion, he concludes, that the variations from the air's resistence are so slight as not to deserve any notice. The same subject was treated of in the Philof. Trans. No. 216, p. 63, by Dr. Halley; who also, swayed by the great disproportion between the density of the air and that of iron or lead, thought it reasonable to believe that the opposition of the air to large metal shot is far more sensible; although in small and light shot he owns that it requires to be accounted for.

But though this hypothesis went on smoothly in speculation, yet Anderfon, who made a great number of trials, found it impossible to support it without some modification. For though it does not appear that he ever examined the comparative ranges of either cannon or musket-shot when fired with their usual velocities, yet his experiments on the ranges of shells thrown with velocities that were but small in comparison of those above-mentioned, convinced him that their whole track was not parabolical. But instead of making the proper inferences from hence, and concluding that the resistence of the air was of considerable efficacy, he framed a new hypothesis; which was, that the shell or ball at its first discharge flew to a certain distance in a right line, from the end of which line only it began to describe a parabola: and this right line, which he calls the line of the impulse of the fire, he supposes is the same for all elevations. So that, by altering a proper length to this line of impulse, it was always in his power to reconcile any two shots made at any two different angles; though the same method could not succeed with three shots; nor indeed does he ever inform us of the event of his experiments when three ranges were tried at one time.

But after the publication of Newton's Principia, it might have been expected, that the defects of the theory would be ascribed to their true cause, which is the great resistence of the air to such swift motions; as in that work he particularly considered the subject of such motions, and related the result of experiments, made on slow motions at least; by which it appeared, that in such motions the resistence increases as the square of the velocities, and he even hints a supposition that it will increase above that law in swifter motions, as is now known to be the case. So far, however, were those who treated this subject scientifically from making a proper allowance for the resistence of the atmosphere; that they still neglected it; or rather opposed it; and their theories of disturbed mo'd egregiously from the truth. Huygens alone seems to have attended to this principle: for in 1690 he published a treatise on gravity, in which he gave an account of some experiments tending to prove that the track of all projectiles, moving with very swift motions, was widely different from that of a parabola. The other mathematicians generally acquiesced in the sufficiency of Galileo's doctrine, and accordingly very erroneous calculations concerning the ranges of cannon were given. Nor was any farther notice taken of these errors till the year 1716, at which time M. Reffons, a French officer of artillery, of great merit and experience, gave in a memoir to the royal academy, importing that, although it was asserted that theory and practice did constitute the perfection of every art; yet experience had taught him that theory was of very little service in the use of mortars; that the works of M. Blondel
had justly enough described the several parabolic lines, according to the different degrees of the elevation of the pieces; and a practice had convinced him there was no theory in the effect of gunpowder; for having endeavored, with the greatest precision, to point a mortar according to these calculations, he had never been able to establish any solid foundation upon them. One instance only occurs in which D. Bernouilli applies the doctrine of a parabolic trajectory in order to establish the theory of the effect of gunpowder. In the computation of the flight of balls, and the theory and practice of Gunnery, in which he treated particularly not only according to the different degrees of the elevation of the gunnery, but also of the force and properties of different guns, and almost every thing else relating to the flight of balls, and the theory and practice of gunnery.

The first thing considered by Mr. Robins, and which is indeed the foundation of military projectiles, is the explosive force of gunpowder. M. de la Hire, in the History of the Academy of Sciences for 1702, supposed that this force may be owing to the increased elaticity of the air contained in and between the grains, in consequence of the heat produced at the time of the explosion: a cause not adequate to the 200th part of the effect. On the other hand, Mr. Robins determined, by irrepeable experiments, that this force was owing to an elatic fluid, similar to our atmosphere, existing in the powder in an extremely condensed state, which, being suddenly freed from the powder by the combustion, expanded with an amazing force, and violently impelled the ball, or whatever might oppose its expansion.

The intensity of this force of exploded gunpowder was ascertained in different ways, after the example of Mr. Hawkfbee, related in the Philos. Trans. No. 295, and in his Physico-Mechan. Exper. p. 81. One of these is by firing the powder in the air thus: A small quantity of the powder is placed in the upper part of a glass tube, and the lower part of the tube is immersed in water, the water being made to rise so near the top, that only a small portion of air is left in that part where the powder is placed: then in this situation the communication between the upper part of the tube and the external air being closed, the powder is fired by means of a burning lens, or otherwise; the water descends upon the explosion, and stands lower in the tube than before, by a space proportioned to the quantity of powder fired.

Another way was by firing the powder in vacuo, viz. in an exhausted receiver, by dropping the grains of powder upon a hot iron included in the receiver. By this means a permanent elatic fluid was generated from the fired gunpowder, and the quantity of it was always in proportion to the quantity of powder that was used, as was found by the proportional linking of the mercu- rial gauge annexed to the air-pump. The result of these experiments was, that the weight of the elastic air thus generated, was equal to the compound mass of the gunpowder which yielded it; and that its bulk, when cold, and after the rarefaction common atmospheric air, was about 240 times the bulk of the powder; and consequently in the same proportion would the fluid at first, if it were cold, exceed the force or elaticity of the atmosphere. But as Mr. Robins found, by another ingenious experiment, that air heated to the extreme degree of the white heat of iron has its elaticity quadrupled; he thence inferred that the force of the elastic air generated as above, at the moment of the explosion, is at least four times 240, or 960, or in round numbers about 1000 times as strong as the elaticity or pressure of the atmosphere on the same space.

Having thus determined the force of the gunpowder, or the intensity of the agent by which the projectile is to be urged, Mr. Robins next proceeds to determine the effects it will produce, or the velocity with which it will impel a shot of a given weight from a piece of ordnance of given dimensions; which is a problem strictly limited, and perfectly solvable by mathematical rules, and is in general this: Given the first force, and the law of its variation, to determine the velocity with which it will impel a given body in passing through a given space, which is the length of the bore of the gun.

In the solution of this problem, Mr. Robins assumes these two postulates, viz. 1. That the action of the powder on the ball ceases as soon as the ball is out of the piece; and 2d, That all the powder of the charge is fired and converted into elatic fluid before the ball is sensibly moved from its place: assumptions which, for good reasons, are found to be in many cases very near the truth. It is to be noted also, that the law by which the force of the elastic fluid varies is this, viz. that its intensity is directly as its density, or reciprocally proportional to the space it occupies, being so much the stronger as the space is less; a principle well known, and common to all elastic fluids. Upon these principles Mr. Robins resolves this problem, by means of the 39th prop. of Newton's Principia, in a direct way, and the result is equivalent to this theorem, when the quantities are expressed by algebraic symbols; viz. the velocity of the ball

\[ v = \frac{27130}{\frac{10a}{d} \times \log \frac{b}{a}} - \frac{27130}{\frac{2a}{d} \times \log \frac{b}{a}} \]

where \(v\) is the velocity of the ball,

\(a\) the length of the charge of powder,

\(b\) the whole length of the bore,

\(c\) the spee. grav. of the ball or wt. of a cubic foot of the same matter in ounces,

\(d\) the diam. of the bore,

\(a\) the wt. of the ball in ounces.

For example, suppose \(a = 2\) inches, \(b = 45\) inches, \(c = 1135\) oz. for a ball of lead, and \(d = \frac{1}{4}\) inch; then \(v = 27130\left(\frac{7}{24} \times \log \frac{120}{7}\right) = 1674\) feet per second, the velocity of the ball.

Or, if the wt. of the ball be \(a = 1\frac{3}{4}\) oz. = \(\frac{1}{8}\) oz.

Then \(v = 100\left(\frac{1115 \times 189}{293} \times \log \frac{120}{7}\right) = 1674\) feet, as before.

"Having in this proposition (says Mr. Robins) shewn how the velocity which any ball acquires from the force of powder, may be computed upon the principles of the theory laid down in the preceding propositions, we shall next shew, that the actual velocities with which balls of different magnitudes are impelled from different pieces, with different quantities of powder, are really the same with the velocities alligned by these computations; and consequently that this theory of the force of powder, here delivered, does unquestionably ascertain the true action and influence of this enormous power. But in order to compare the velocities communicated to balls by the explosion with the velocities resulting from the theory by computation, it is necessary that the actual velocities with which balls move, should be capable of being discovered, which is impossible to be done by any methods yet made public. The only means hitherto practiced by others for that purpose, have been either by observing the time of the flight of the shot through a given space, or by measuring the range of the shot at a given elevation, and thence computing on the parabolic hypothesis what velocity would produce this range. The first method labours under this insurmountable difficulty, that the velocities of these bodies are often fo..."
and consequently the time observed is so short, that an imperceptible error in that time may occasion an error in the velocity thus found, of $2, 3, 4, 5, \text{or} 600$, feet in a second. The other method is so fallacious, by reason of the imprecision of the air, (to which inequality the first is also liable,) that the velocities thus affigned may not be perhaps the tenth part of the actual velocities sought. To remedy these inconveniences, I have invented a new method of finding the real velocities of balls of all kinds; and this to such a degree of exactness (which may be augmented too at pleasure,) that the velocities by this method, of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 600, feet in one second, the error in the estimation of it need never amount to its tenth part; and this without any extraordinary nicety in the construction of the machine.

Mr. Robins then proceeds to describe the machine by which he measures the velocities of the balls, which machine is simply a pendulous block of wood, suspended freely by a horizontal axis, against which block are to be fired the balls whose velocities are to be determined. "This instrument thus fitted, if the weight of the pendulum be known, and likewise the respective distances of its centre of gravity and of its centre of oscillation from its axis of suspension, it will thence be known what motion will be communicated to the pendulum by the percussion of a body of a known weight moving with a known degree of velocity, and striking it in a given point; that is, if the pendulum be supposed at rest before the percussion, it will be known what vibration it ought to make in consequence of such a determined blow; and, on the contrary, if the pendulum, being at rest, is struck by a body of a known weight, and the vibration which the pendulum makes after the blow is known, the velocity of the striking body may thence be determined. Hence then, if a bullet of a known weight strikes the pendulum, and the vibration which the pendulum makes in consequence of the stroke be ascertained, the velocity with which the ball moved is thence to be known."

Mr. Robins next explains his method of computing velocities from experiments with this machine; but which is rather perplexed, as well as the rules of Euler and Antoni, who followed him in this investigation. A much plainer rule is given in Dr. Hutton's Tracts, vol. i. p. 119; where such experiments are explained at full length, and this rule is expressed by either of the two following formulas:

\[ v = \frac{r \sin \theta}{\sin \theta - \sin \beta} \]
\[ \theta = \frac{g \sin \beta}{b \sin \beta} \]

where $v$ denotes the velocity of the ball when it strikes the pendulum, $p$ the weight of the pendulum, $\beta$ the weight of the ball, $r$ the chord of the arc described by the vibration to the radius $r$, $\beta$ the distance below the axis of motion to the centre of gravity, $\beta$ the distance to the centre of oscillation, $i$ the distance to the point of impact, $n$ the number of oscillations the pendulum will perform in one minute, when made to oscillate in small arcs. The latter of these two theorems is much the easiest, both for being deduced from the former, and because the value of the radical $\sqrt{2}$, in the former, is to be first computed from the number $n$, or number of oscillations the pendulum is observed to make.

With such machines Mr. Robins made a great number of experiments, with musket-barrels of different lengths, with balls of various weights, and with different charges or quantities of powder. He has set down the results of sixty-one of these experiments, which nearly agree with the corresponding velocities as computed by his theory of the force of powder, and which therefore establish that theory on a sure foundation.

From these experiments, as well as from the preceding theory, many important conclusions were deduced by Mr. Robins; and indeed by means of these it is obvious that every thing may be determined relative both to the true theory of projectiles, and to practical gunnery: for, by firing a piece of ordnance charged in a similar manner against such a ballistic pendulum from different distances, the weight of the ball with which such spaces of air will be found, and consequently the resistance of the air, the only circumstance that was wanting to complete the theory of military projectiles; and of this kind Dr. Hutton professes to have made a great number of experiments with cannon-balls, and thereby obtained the whole series of resistances to such a ball when moving with every degree of velocity, from 0 up to 3000 feet per second of time. In the structure of artillery, they may likewise be of the greatest use: for hence may be determined the best lengths of guns; the proportions of the shot and powder to the several lengths; the thickness of a piece, so as it may be able to confine, without bursting, any given charge of powder; as also the effect of wads, chambers, placing of the vent, ramming the powder, &c. For the many other curious circumstances relating to this subject, and the various other improvements in the theory and practice of gunnery made by Mr. Robins, consult the first volume of his Tracts, collected and published by Dr. Wilson, in 1776, whereample information may be found.

Soon after the first publication of Robins's Principles of Gunnerly, in 1742, the learned in several other nations, treading in his steps, repeated and farther extended the same subject, sometimes varying and enlarging the machinery; particularly Euler in Germany, D'Antoni in Italy, and D'Arcy and Le Roy in France. But most of these, like Mr. Robins, with small fire-arms only, such as muskets and fulls. "But, says Dr. Hutton, (Phil. Dict. p. 556.) in the year 1755, in conjunction with several able officers of the royal artillery, and other ingenious gentlemen, I undertook a course of experiments with the ballistic pendulum, in which we ventured to extend the machinery to cannon-shot of one, two, and three, pounds weight. An account of these experiments was published in the Phil. Trans. for 1778, and for which the Royal Society honoured me with the prize of the gold medal. These were the only experiments that I know of which had been made with cannon-balls for this purpose, although the conclusions to be deduced from such are of the greatest importance to the parts of natural philosophy which are dependent on the effects of fired gunpowder; nor do I know of any other practical method of ascertaining the initial velocities within any tolerable degree of the truth. The knowledge of this velocity is of the utmost consequence in gunnery; by means of it, together with the law of the resistance of the medium, every thing is determined relative to the flight of a shot, and the effect of all sorts of gunshot; wherefore the most excellent method of trying the strength of different sorts of powder, it gives us the law relative to the different quantities of powder, to the different weights of shot, and to the different lengths and sizes of guns. Besides these, there does not seem to be any thing wanting to answer any inquiry that can be made concerning the flight of a shot, and the effect of all sorts of gunshot, according to the resistance of the medium. In these experiments the weights of the pendulums employed were from 300 to near 600 pounds. In that paper is described the method of constructing the machinery, of finding the centres of gravity and oscillation of the pendulum, and of making the experiments, which are all set down in the form of a journal, with all the minute and concomitant circumstances; as also the investigation of the new and easy rule, set down just above, for computing the velocity of the ball from the experiments. The charges of powder were varied from two to eight ounces, and the shot from one to near three pounds. And from the whole were clearly deduced the principal inferences were:

"1. That gunpowder fires almost instantaneously.

2. That
2. That the velocities communicated to balls or shot, of the same weight, by different quantities of powder, are nearly in the subduplicate ratio of those quantities: a small variation, in effect, taking place when the quantity of powder is augmented, and when the charges of different weights are employed, with the same quantity of powder, the velocities communicated to them are nearly in the reciprocal subduplicate ratio of their weights. But important as this saving increased in the ratio of the square root of the weight, may be, it seems to be still exceeded by that of the article considered as both taking place, it is evident that about one-third or more of the shot. 6. It would also be an improvement to diminish the windage; for thus the momentum of a shot, when fired with the same weight of powder, would be increased in the ratio of the square root of the weight of the shot. 5. It would therefore be a great improvement in artillery, to make use of shot of a long form, or of heavier matter; for thus the momentum of a shot, when fired with the same weight of powder, would be increased in the ratio of the square root of the weights of the shot, nearly. But it seems to be still exceeded by that of the article of the guns; for thus a small gun may be made to have the effect and execution of another of two or three times its size in the present mode, by discharging a shot of two or three times the weight of its natural ball or round shot. And thus a small ship might discharge shot as heavy as that of the greatest now made use of.

Finally, as the above experiments exhibit the regulations with regard to the weights of powder and balls, when fired from the same piece of ordnance, &c. by making similar experiments with a gun, varied in its length, by cutting off from it a certain part before each course of experiments, the effects and general rules for the different lengths of guns may be certainly determined by them. In short, the principles on which these experiments were made are so fruitful in consequences, that in conjunction with the effects resulting from the resistance of the medium, they seem to be sufficient for answering all the enquiries of the speculative philosopher, as well as those of the practical artillerist.

In 1786 was published the first volume of Dr. Hutton's Traicts, in which is detailed, at great length, another extensive course of experiments which were carried on at Woolwich in the years 1773, 1774, and 1775, by order of the late duke of Richmond, master-general of the ordnance. The objects of this new series were very numerous, but the principal of them were the following:

1. That the velocities with which balls are projected by equal charges of powder, from pieces of the same weight and calibre, but of different lengths. 2. That the velocities with different charges of powder, the weight and length of the gun being the same. 3. The greatest velocity of the greatest length of gun, being the same. 4. The effect of varying the weight of the piece; every thing else being the same. 5. The penetration of balls into blocks of wood. 6. The ranges and times of flight of balls; to compare them with their initial velocities for determining the resistance of the medium. 7. The effect of wads; of different degrees of ramming; of different degrees of windage; of different positions of the vent; of chambers, and trunnions; and every other circumstance necessary to be known for the improvement of artillery.

All these objects were obtained in a very perfect and accurate manner, the logarithms of the velocities, instead of being the charges themselves, or, which is the same thing, the square of the velocity.

9. These, and most other experiments, show that balls are greatly deflected from the direction they are projected
by the ball alone, being equal to the momentum of the ball, this becomes known; and therefore being divided by the known weight of the ball, the quotient will be the velocity. In the experiments however contained in Dr. Hutton's Tracts of gunpowder and projectiles, of whose facts are compared together, and the inaccuracy of that rule is shown.

Having in the 9th prop. compared together a number of computed and experienced velocities of balls, to verify his theory; Mr. Robins, in the 10th prop. aligns the changes in the force of powder, which arise from the different states of the atmosphere, as to heat and moisture, both which he finds have some effect on it, but especially the latter. In prop. 11. he investigates the velocity which the flame of gunpowder acquires by expanding itself, supposing it fired in a given piece of artillery, without either a bullet or any other body before it. This velocity he finds is upwards of 7000 feet per second. But the celebrated Euler, in his commentary on this part of Mr. Robins's book, thinks it may be still much greater; and in this proposition too it is, that Mr. Robins declares his opinion above alluded to, viz. that the effect of the powder upon the recoil of the gun is the same in all cases, whether fired with a bullet in it or not; a point sufficiently established by the manner in which the flame of powder impels a ball which is laid at a considerable distance from the charge; showing here that the sudden accumulation and density of the fluid against the ball is the reason that the ball is so often burst in those cases.

Mr. Robins, in eight other propositions, treats of the resistance of the air, and of the track described by the flight of shot and shells. And of these, prop. 1. describes the general principles of the resistance of fluids to solid bodies moving in them. Here Mr. Robins distinguishes between continuous and compressed fluids, which immediately rush into the space quitted by a body moving in them, and whose parts yield to the impulsion of the body without condensing and accumulating before it; and such fluids as are imperfectly compressed, as in the case of our atmosphere, which condenes more and more before the ball as this moves quicker, and also prefcribes the laws of motion by which it follows it always with a limited velocity, as in the case of the atmosphere, which condenes more and more before the ball as this moves quicker.

Sir Benjamin Thompson (now count Rumford) instituted a very considerable course of experiments of the fame kind as those of Mr. Robins, with musket balls, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 74, for the year 1781. In these experiments, the conclusions of Mr. Robins are for the most part confirmed. This gentleman also purifies a hint thrown out by Mr. Robins, relative to the determining the velocity of a ball from the recoil of the pendulous gun itself. Mr. Robins, in prop. 11. remarks, that the effect of the exploded powder upon the recoil of the gun, is the same whether the gun is charged with a ball or without one; and that the chord, or velocity, of recoil with the powder alone, being full divided, to a certain extent, on the recoil which is caused by the weight of both powder and ball, leaves the velocity which is due to the ball alone. From thence Sir Benjamin observes, that the inference is obvious, viz. that the momentum thus communicated to the gun
frequently driven to the right or left of that direction by the action of some other force: and in the 8th proposition, he pretends to show that the depths of penetration of balls into firm substances are as the squares of the velocities. But this is a mistake; for neither does it appear that his trials were sufficiently numerous or various, nor were his small leaden balls fit for this purpose; and it has appeared, from a number of trials with iron cannon-balls, that the penetrations are in a much lower proportion, and that the retarding force of wood is not uniform. See Dr. Hutton's Tracts.

Mr. Robins professes the subject of the resistance of the air much farther, and lays down rules for computing ranges made in the air. But these must be far from accurate, as they are founded on the two following principles, which are known, from numerous experiments, to be erroneous: viz. 1st, "That till the velocity of the projectile surpasses that of 1000 feet in a second, the resistance may be effected to be in the duplicate proportion of the velocity. 2d. That if the velocity be greater than that of 1000 feet in a second, then the absolute quantity of that resistance in these greater velocities will be near three times as great as it should be by a comparison with the smaller velocities." For, instead of leaping at once from the law of the square of the velocities, and ever after being about three times as much, experiments prove that the increase of the resistance above the law of the square of the velocity, takes place at first in the smallest motions, and increases gradually more and more, to a certain point, but never rises so high as to be three times that quantity, after which it decreases again. To render this evident, Dr. Hutton has inferred the following table of the actual quantities of resistances, which are deduced from accurate experiments, and which show also the nature of the law of the variations, by means of the columns of differences annexed; reserving the detail of the experiments themselves to another occasion. These resistances are, upon a ball 1.965 inches diameter in avoirdupois ounces, and have inserted the following table of the actual quantities

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Velocity in Feet.</th>
<th>Resistance in Ounces</th>
<th>1st Differences</th>
<th>2d Differences</th>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>659.87</td>
<td>92.33</td>
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</table>

The celebrated Mr. Euler has added many excellent deliberations on the subject of gunnery, in his translation of Robins's Gunnery into the German language; which were again farther improved in Brown's translation of the same into English, in 1777. See also Antoinoni's Examen de la Poudre; the experiments of MM. D'Arcy and Le Roy, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy in 1751; and D'Arcy's Essai d'une Theorie de l'Artillerie, in 1760: Dr. Hutton's Tracts; and paper on the force of fired gunpowder, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778. Of the common or parabolic theory of gunnery, Mr. Simpson has given a very neat and concise treatise in his Select Exercises.

GUNNING (Peter), a learned English prelate, born at How in Kent, in 1613, and educated at Clare-hall, in the university of Cambridge. Soon after he had taken his degree of M.A. he was appointed a fellow of Clare-hall; and when matters were approaching a crisis between the king and parliament, he distinguished himself by the zeal with which he defended his majesty's politics in his pulpit discourses. By this conduct he excited the indignation of the parliament party, who subjected him to a short imprisonment, and then ordered him to his college, where he continued to be tendered to him for subscription. Upon his firm refusal to submit to that imposition, he was ejected from his fellowship; when he determined to withdraw to Oxford, where the king at that time held his court. Before he left Cambridge, however, in conjunction with Mr. Barrow, afterward bishop of St. Asaph, Mr. Ward, afterward bishop of Salisbury, and some other friends, he drew up a spirited treatise against the Covenant, which was published in 1643. Upon his arrival at Oxford in 1644, Mr. Gunning met with a hospitable reception from Dr. Pink, warden of New College, who appointed him one of the chaplains of that foundation. In this situation he was sometimes fixed upon to preach before the king, or his Oxford parliament; on which account the universitv complimented him with the degree of bachelor of divinity, in the year 1646. After the surrender of Oxford to the parliament, he became tutor, first to
Christopher afterwards lord Hatton, and then to sir Francis Compton, whom he educated in a zealous attachment to monarchy and episcopacy.

After the reformation of Charles II. Mr. Gunning's influence at the court of the church of England was remembered, and preferments flowed upon him in a rapid succession. In 1660 he was restored to his fellowship at Cambridge, and promoted to a prebend in the church of Canterbury. In the same year he was created doctor of divinity by the king's mandate, and instituted to the mastership of Corpus-Chrifti college, and to lady Margaret's professorship of divinity. In 1661, upon the ejection of Dr. Tucker, he was created regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, and succeed to the mastership of St. John's college; and in 1669, he was promoted to the see of Chichester. While he prevailed over this diocese, he was very zealous in enforcing the laws for conformity, and on particular occasions acted the part of a civil magistrate, by breaking himself the meetings, and sitting on the bench at the quarter-seizings, when non-conformists were to be tried for their delinquency. In 1674 he was translated to the see of Ely, of which he proved an active superintendent and bountiful benefactor till his death, which took place in 1684, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was unquestionably a prelate of consider-able learning and ingenuity, who was sincerely and ardently attached to the constitution of the church of which he was a member; and, by his sufferings and zeal on account of it in troublous times, merited the preferments to which he was promoted on his being restored to a state of prosperity. His benevolence and charity were extensively exercised during his life-time, in the exhibitions and endowments which he granted for the support of scholars at the university, the improvement of his fees, and the relief of the indigent and distressed; and at his death the bulk of his remaining property was devised for the augmentation of poor vicarages.

His publications, though chiefly controversial, are full of interest with respect to the times in which he lived.

**GUNPOWDER**

A composition of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed together, and usually granulated. When fired, it explodes with great vehemence, by means of its elastic force. It is to this powder that we owe all the effect and action of guns, and ordnance of all sorts; so that fortification, with the modern military art, in a great measure depends upon it. Hence, (says the late ingenious captain Grofe,) the invention of gunpowder, and its application to fire-arms, may be ranked among the most important and beneficial of human discoveries. Perhaps, at first sight, the allusion of being a beneficial discovery, may seem somewhat paradoxical; but let any one compare the slaughter of ancient battles, with the killed and wounded in modern engagements, and the length and consequent miseries of sieges before and after the invention of gunpowder, where ordnance and char-maries were engaged, or the fame or similar places attacked, and I flatter myself the propriety of the epithet beneficial will be apparent. War is now carried on at a distance, and in large and distant bodies, so that the least advantage becomes instantly obvious; whereas formerly troops engaged hand to hand, whereby they were so intermingled as to be with difficulty separated; and besides the victor had no other certainty of his success, than by finding no more of the enemy to slaughter: in sieges, a numerous train of artillery, with a few barrels of this wonderful powder deposited in a mine, first shatters and then closes the strongest walls; and we now rarely hear of those long sieges, where thousands are destroyed by famine and fatigue. Indeed the great efect towards a victory or capitulation, is by gunpowder and artillery, brought about without any militia or slaughter, but solely by the terror raised by the noise, few men having sufficient firmness to stand their dreadful thunder; and it is undoubtedly a fact, that a battle or a town is won, more by the sight of those who are terrified at the cannon, than from the lofs of those killed or wounded by them.

The first introduction of gunpowder into Europe has generally been attributed to Roger Bacon, who wrote a treatise in 1280, in which he found the first hints for the application of it to the purposes of war. In 1329, Bartholomew Schwartz, a monk, is said to have invented it in Germany, by accidentally pounding in a mortar the ingredients of which gunpowder is made, and into which a spark of fire falling, blew the mortar to pieces. This opinion has lately been contradicted in France by citizen Langles, who contends, in a memoir read in the French national institute, that the knowledge of gunpowder was conveyed to us from the Arabs on the return of the crusaders into Europe, and that the Arabs, as we have seen above, made use of it to discharge their manganas or mortars at the siege of Mecca in 690; that they derived it from the Indians, who, in their sacred books forbidding the use of it in war, may reasonably be concluded to have known it for ages. Among the Chinese it has at all times been applied to useful purposes, as blasting rocks &c. in making of fire-works; although it has not been directed through strong metallic tubes, as the Europeans did very soon after they had discovered it.

The honourable George Napier procured some gunpowder made in China, and on the average analysis of two ounces of it (960 grains), he found it to consist of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saltpetre</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hence it will be seen that their proportion differs very little from the English proportion.

**PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING GUNPOWDER IN ENGLAND.**

The ingredients which form the substance of gunpowder, according to the present improved state of the manufacture, are combined in the following proportion: 720 grains of saltpetre, 144 grains of charcoal, and 9 grains of sulphur. The object principally to be attended to, is the purity of these ingredients; for, if they are defective, the gunpowder can never be good, though ever so well manufactured.

The saltpetre to be preferred is that usually imported from the East Indies. It is refined by solution, distillation, evaporation, and crystallization; after which it is fused, taking care not to use too much heat, that there may not be any danger of decomposing the nitre; by this means it is not only rendered more pure, but the water of crystallization is more completely got rid of. The principal object in refining the nitre is, to get it free from the earthy and salts it is combined with in its rough or grungy state; and which, by deliquescing, would
GUNPOWDER.

would make the gunpowder very liable to injury by attracting moisture, and, thereby decomposing the accurate mixture of the composition, render it unfit for use.

The best sulphur is that which is imported from Sicily. The difference in the influence of the sun's rays on carbon, is not now material as to the sorts of woods nearly alike, it is not now material as to the sorts of woods used; but as some authors state, but the most satisfactory method than the former; for which purpose it is sold in the summer season, and the carbon remains in the cylinder. This, it is evident, is a more eligible method than the former; and, indeed, the only proper one. The difference in the strength of the powder made from this sort of charcoal, can be very considerable, that is, in a year of moderate weather, almost dry, the powder used for the several pieces of ordnance by the navy, &c. has been reduced one-third, in consequence of the increased strength of the composition into which this charcoal enters.

The wood, before charring, has the bark taken off; for the powder is filled in the summer season, when the sap is up, and the wind will blow clean. One reason for taking off the bark is, that it would render the powder full of sparks; which would be of course injurious, and very dangerous in the use; a fact most clearly proved by the combustion of charcoal, with the bark on, in oxygen gas. The wood made use of is either willow, hazel, &c. as it absorbs, or expels from it, and it is in a fit state, it is taken off. The powder made up of charcoal of the poplar, willow, hazel, &c. It is made of the best sulphur than the finer kinds. Charcoal of sal-ammoniac, urine, as some authors state, but the most satisfactory method than the former; for which purpose it is sold in the summer season, and the carbon remains in the cylinder. This, it is evident, is a more eligible method than the former; and, indeed, the only proper one. The difference in the strength of the powder made from this sort of charcoal, can be very considerable, that is, in a year of moderate weather, almost dry, the powder used for the several pieces of ordnance by the navy, &c. has been reduced one-third, in consequence of the increased strength of the composition into which this charcoal enters.

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The several ingredients, being thus prepared, are ready for manufacturing. They are, ift, ferrately ground to a fine powder; 2d, mixed together in the proportion of 30, the composition is then sent to the gunpowder-mill, which consists of two stones vertically placed, and running on a bed-dome. On this bed-dome the composition is spread, and wetted (not with sal-ammoniac, urine, &c. as some authors state, but with as small a quantity of water as will, together with the revolution of the light of the runners, bring it into a proper body, but not into a paste. After the stone runners have made the proper number of revolutions over it, and it is in a flat state, it is taken off. The powder-mill is a light wooden building with a boarded roof. Only from forty to fifty pounds of composition is worked here at a time, as an explosion will sometimes unavoidably happen from the runners and bed-dome coming in contact, and other accidental causes. These mills are either worked by water or by horses.

The powder taken from the mills is sent to the coming-house to be corned or grained. Here it is sifted through a hard and firm body, broken into small lumps, and the powder then gained by the runners, breaking the lumps into grains, and forcing them through the sieves, forming grains of several sizes. The grains are then separated from the dust by other sieves, and reels.

They are then hardened, and the rougher edges taken off by being run a sufficient length of time in a clofe reel, which has a proper circular velocity given it. The powder for cannon, mortars, and small arms, is generally made at one time, and always of the same composition. The difference in the influence of the sun's rays on carbon, is not now material as to the sorts of woods nearly alike, it is not now material as to the sorts of woods used; but as some authors state, but the most satisfactory method than the former; for which purpose it is sold in the summer season, and the carbon remains in the cylinder. This, it is evident, is a more eligible method than the former; and, indeed, the only proper one. The difference in the strength of the powder made from this sort of charcoal, can be very considerable, that is, in a year of moderate weather, almost dry, the powder used for the several pieces of ordnance by the navy, &c. has been reduced one-third, in consequence of the increased strength of the composition into which this charcoal enters.

Such is the present most approved method of manufacturing gunpowder in England. In France, the charcoal has been recently required, by an arrêt of government, to exert their utmost energies to excel us in the mode of preparation, and STRENGTH, of this important article. In consequence thereof, the celebrated chemist M. I. A. Chaptal, member and treasurer of the French Senate, early in the year 1805, delivered to that legislative body a paper upon the principles and method of manufacturing gunpowder superior to that of every other country; and of which the following is a faithful translation:

MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER IN FRANCE.

"Gunpowder (says M. Chaptal) is formed by the accurate mixture of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur; and the different qualities of this powder depend on the proportions between the constituent principles, the purity of the materials, and the accuracy with which they are triturated and mixed together. The following are the results of the numerous experiments which I have made in the celebrated powder-manufactory at Grenelle.

"1. The proportion of saltpetre ought to be at least about 75 per cent. 2. The proportions which produce the best gunpowder, are 77 saltpetre, 14 charcoal, and 9 sulphur. The proportions most generally employed, are 76 saltpetre, 12 charcoal, 12 sulphur. 3. The proportion of sulphur may be diminished, or even omitted; but in this last case the powder is very porous, not sufficiently consistent, and is injured by carriage.

"When the proportion of sulphur is diminished, it is necessary to triturate the other materials with greater care. I have obtained very good powder by employing 3 per cent of sulphur. The powder for ordnance requires 6/5 sulphur than the finer kinds. Charcoal of white wood is employed in the making of powder, such as that of the poplar, willow, hazel, &c. It is made of the young branches of only two or three years growth. The charcoal ought to be used immediately after being made, as it absorbs, or expels from its pores, from 20 to 25 per cent. of air and water, which injures its quality. A very great difference exists between charcoal prepared in trenches and that prepared in the open air; the first is lighter, less compact, and is preferred for the composition of gunpowder.

"All the powder manufactured in France is prepared by
by the trituration of the three materials, in mills furnished with an apparatus adapted to this purpose; and the mechanism of which is so well known as to render a particular description of it unnecessary. We shall at present, therefore, confine ourselves to give a succinct idea of the principal operations executed in our improved powder-manufactures.

In the composition of the powder employed by miners, the 13 pounds of saltpetre, 4 of sulphur, and 3 of charcoal. In the fine powder used in war, 15 pounds of saltpetre, 2 pounds 8 ounces of charcoal. A single peffle is appropriated to each 20 pounds of the mixture. The materials are first stirred with a stick, and a small portion of water added to them, in order to prevent the volatilization of the sulphur and charcoal. The pounding usually continues twenty-one hours; the mean velocity of the peffles is about fifty-five strokes in a minute; their weight is eighty pounds; and they rise and fall to the height of a foot. The paste is removed from one mortar to another every hour, during the three hours and a half; and afterwards every three hours. At each change, care is taken to preserve the necessary humidity, in order that the paste may retain its coherence. When the paste is sufficiently formed, the mixture perfect, and the division complete, it is taken out of the mortars, and deposited in the graining-house.

As the paste retains a certain degree of humidity, it does not admit of granulation immediately on being taken out of the mortars; and therefore it is left in them for the remainder of two or three days in the graining-house before this operation commences. The granulation is performed by putting the dried matter into a sieve, of which the holes are in proportion to the size we wish to give to the grains. It is then covered with a piece of hard wood, from seven to eight inches in diameter by two in thickness, to which a rotatory motion is given, by moving with wood runs through the longitudinal diameter of these vessels; this axis, which projects at the two extremities, rests upon a wooden frame, and freely revolves upon itself; to the two extremities are adapted handles, in order to move the casks. Into each of these casks there are put twenty-five pounds of the composition; and they perform from thirty-five to thirty-five revolutions in a minute. The mixture and trituration of the materials are greatly assisted, by introducing into every one of these vessels eighty pounds of bronze, in small balls, four lines in diameter; and by ledges, or mouldings, applied to the inner sides of the cask.

The composition is known to be sufficiently pulverized, when, on a small portion of it being spread over a wooden pallet, with the blade of a knife, no roughness is perceptible; when the colour is uniform, and the knife experiences no resistance on its application to the pallet. On the composition being taken out of the pulverizing vessels, the next operation is to give it the requisite degree of confidence, to fit it for granulation; and this is performed by strong compression, and the aid of a little water. With this view, square pieces, of walnut-tree wood are provided, sixteen inches in length, by one foot in breadth, furnished with mouldings projecting from five to six lines. The inferior edges of the platters are hollowed out, so as to correspond with the inner angles of these mouldings, in order that they may be readily placed within each other.

The operation is commenced by covering the bottom of one of the tables with a piece of moist linen; over this is spread a stratum of the composition, which is carefully covered with a similar piece of wet linen, and a second platter adapted to it, filled in the same manner as the first. In this way, twenty-three platters are placed one above the other; the last of which is covered with a square piece of wood, and a heavy press screwed down upon the whole. By this means a hard cake is formed, which is broken by the hand, and after being dried, is subjected to the process of granulation, which was formerly used. Experience has, however, convinced me, that this last process is entirely preferable to the former. This manner of forming gunpowder polishes numerous advantages; rapidity in the execution, economy in the consumption of the materials,
rials, superiority of the produce, and safety in the operations." Hence it will be seen, that the process in manufacturing gunpowder in France, differs very little from that which is now adopted in England.

On the criterion of strength, undoubtedly depends the great superiority of gunpowder; and to effect this, the French chemists fabricated a gunpowder in which the marine or muriatic acid, which dissolves with astonishing violence, was substituted for nitre; and it was found to be of at least double the strength of common gunpowder. After a series of experiments had been made with it, its use was prohibited, on account of the great danger attending its easy dectration; since it was found to explode by the slightest stroke of a hammer, without even the aid of fire. But this strength of powder in a measure makes up for the absence of prejudice, arising from experiments with a preparation of this gunpowder at Woolwich, sufficient to ascertain the above facts, as well as to manifest its utility for any naval or military purpose whatever.—For the chemical properties of the marine or muriatic acid, see the article Chemistry, vol. iv. p. 217-219-237.

**ON THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE OF GUNPOWDER.**

To understand the force of gunpowder, it must be considered that, whether it be fired in a vacuum or in air, it produces by its explosion a permanently elastic fluid. See Philos. Trans. No 395; and Haukibee's Phyf. Mech. Exp. p. 81. It also appears from experiments, that the fluid produced by the firing of gunpowder, is, ceteris paribus, directly as its density. To determine the elasticity and quantity of this elastic fluid, produced from the explosion of a given quantity of gunpowder, Mr. Robins premises, that the elasticity of this fluid increases by heat, and diminishes by cold, in the same manner as that of air, and that the density of this fluid, and consequently its weight, is the same with the weight of an equal bulk of air, having the same elasticity and the same temperature. From these principles, and from the experiments by which they are established, he concludes, that the fluid produced by the firing of gunpowder is nearly three-tenths of the weight of the generating powder itself; and that the volume or bulk of this air or fluid, when expanded to the rarity of common atmospheric air, is about two hundred and forty-four times the bulk of the fluid generated powder. Count Saluce, in his Miscel. Phil. Mathem. Soc. Priv. Taurin. p. 125, makes the proportion as 222 to 1; which, he says, agrees with the computation of Mefris, Haukibee, and Rumford.

Hence it appears, that any quantity of powder fired in any confined space, which it adequately fills, exerts, at the instant of its explosion against the sides of the vessel containing it, and the bodies it impells before it, a force at least two hundred and forty-four times greater than the elasticity of common air, or, which is the same thing, than the pressure of the atmosphere; and this, without considering the great additional arising from the violent degree of heat with which it is endued at that time; the quantity of which augmentation is the next head of Mr. Robins's enquiry. He determines, that the elasticity of the air is augmented in a proportion somewhat greater than that of four to one, when heated to the extreme heat of red-hot iron; and supposing that the fluid generated powder is not of a less degree of heat, increasing the former number a little more than four times, makes nearly one thousand; which shews that the elasticity of the flame, at the moment of explosion, is about one thousand times stronger than the elasticity of common air, or than the pressure of the atmosphere. But it is known, that the pressure of the atmosphere upon every square inch, is on a medium 14.4 lb. and therefore one thousand times this, or 14750 lb. is the force or preture of the flame of gunpowder, at the moment of explosion, upon a square inch, which is very nearly equivalent to six tons and a half. This great force, however, diminishes as the fluid dilates itself, and in that proportion, viz. in proportion to the space it occupies, being only half the strength when it occupies a double space, one-third the strength when triple the space, and so on.

Mr. Robins supposes the degree of heat above mentioned to be a kind of medium heat; but that in the case of large quantities of powder, the heat will be higher, and in very small quantities lower; and that therefore in the former case the force will be somewhat more, and in the latter somewhat less, than one thousand times the force of the atmosphere. He farther finds the strength of powder is the same in all variations in the density of the atmosphere. But that the air of the earth has a great effect upon it; for the same quantity which in a dry season would discharge a bullet with a velocity of one thousand seven hundred feet in one second, will not in damp weather give it a velocity of more than one thousand three hundred feet in a second, or much less, if the powder be bad and negligently kept. See Robins's Tracts, vol. i. p. 101. And further, as there is a certain quantity of water, which, when mixed with powder, will prevent its firing at all, it cannot be doubted but every degree of moisture must abate the violence of the explosion; and hence the effects of damp on powder are not difficult to account for. It is a property of the fluid, that the heat of powder does not render it less active when dried again. Indeed, if powder be exposed to very great damp without any caution, or when common salt abounds in it, as often happens through negligence in refining the nitre, in such cases the moisture it imbibes may perhaps be sufficient to dissolve some part of the nitre; which is sufficient to abate the violence of the explosion, and hence the effects of damp on powder are not difficult to account for. And indeed, if powder be kept in a damp place, it cannot be doubted but every degree of moisture will abate the violence of the explosion; and hence the effects of damp on powder are not difficult to account for. But when the powder is taken in the building, and the nitre it is composed of has been well purged from common salt, it will retain its force for a long time; and it is said that powder has been known to have been preserved for fifty years without any apparent damage from its age.

The velocity of expansion of the flame of gunpowder, when fired in a piece of artillery, without either bullet or other body before it, is prodigiously great, viz. seven thousand feet per second, or upwards, as appears from the experiments of Mr. Robins. But M. Bernouilli and Mr. Euler supposed it is still much greater. Dr. Hutton supposed it may not be less, at the moment of explosion, than that of a jet of fire, from a single port. But Rumford, in a satisfactory and ingenious calculation, has shewn, that the force of the elastic fluid generated in the combustion of gunpowder, enormous as it is, may be easily explained on the supposition that it depends solely on the elasticity of watery vapour, or steam. From experiments made in France in 1790, it appears that the elasticity of steam is doubled by every addition of temperature equal to 30° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. As the heat generated in the combustion of gunpowder cannot be less than that of red-hot iron, it may be supposed equal to 1000° of Fahrenheit's scale; but the elastic force of steam is just equal to the mean pressure of the atmosphere, when its temperature is equal to that of boiling water, or to 212° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Consequently, 212°-30°=182° will represent the temperature, when its elasticity will be equal to the pressure of two atmospheres; and, pursuing the calculation, at 625°, or 30° above the heat of boiling linseed oil, its elasticity will be equal to the pressure of 8152 atmospheres, or above eight times greater than the ultimate pressure of the fluid generated in the explosion of gunpowder, according to Mr. Robins's computation; but the heat in this case is much greater than that of 625° of Fahrenheit; and therefore the elasticity of the steam generated from the water contained in the powder...
GUNPOWDER.

I have never seen any so much, and I have frequently seen it left, than that of water.

4 In the foregoing account I have confined myself to a simple relation of facts, from a consideration of which the following observations have been deduced.

That the exploitive force of gunpowder depends very materially on the purity of the carbon employed. (Exper. 7.) 2d. That the mixture only of the ingredients does not make that thorough incorporation necessary for the proper combution and exploitive effects of gunpowder. (Exper. 3, 4, 5, 6.) 3d. That the less moisture there is in gunpowder, the stronger is its effect. This is clear, from gunpowder which has attracted any degree of humidity being weaker than when first made.

I shall now beg to submit some ideas that occur to me from a consideration of the whole of the circumstances I have related, and from what may be deduced from an examination of the component parts of gunpowder. It appears to me that no part of the exploitive force consists in elastic vapour, formed by the combustion, from water contained in it. So small a portion of water is in the ingredients, and I have observed that not any is gained in the manufacturing, that I cannot conceive any water is carried off undecomposed but that it is converted into hydrogen and oxygen gases. Mr. Cruickshank observes, after the explosion of gunpowder over mercury, no water is seen.* I am of opinion, that the exploitive force of gunpowder consists wholly in the several gages formed by the combustion; and that, the quicker it takes fire, the more gas is generated in a given time, and its force consequently augmented. Lavoisier observes, its effect is increased by the quantity of calorick digested at the moment of deflagration. It seems, therefore, that the combustion is carried on by the oxygen supplied from the nitre; that this gas is instantly taken up by the sulphur and carbon; and, converting those substances into carbonic and sulphureous acid gages, azotic gas being at the same time liberated from the nitre, the water which may be in the nitre, and also that which is in the charcoal, is decomposed; and the oxygen taken up by the carbon and sulphur and the hydrogen, set free. The force arising from these gases, with the increased elasticity they receive from the increase of temperature caused by the combustion, is surely sufficient to account for all the effects we observe in gunpowder.

It may perhaps serve to elucidate the subject, if we consider a little more minutely what the component parts of gunpowder are, from chemical analysis.

NITRE. One hundred parts of nitre, according to Kirwan, confist of

Potash Acid Water of composition 42/3

Potash 51 8 44 0 49 6

Water of composition 4 2

Sulphur, according to Lavoisier, absorns 25714 of oxygen in combustion. From several experiments which I have made, I have reason to conclude, that charcoal, when used, contains about one-eighth part of water, which it has absorbed.

SULPHUR, according to Berthollet, requires for every hundred parts 36/8 of oxygen to form sulphuric acid; of course, a smaller quantity of oxygen would be necessary for their conversion into sulphureous acid gas: I shall take this at 30 per cent. which is probably not far from the truth, and, at any rate, near enough for our present purpose. No experiment, that I know of, has been made to ascertain this point.

Admitting the foregoing observations to be tolerably correct, the following will turn out to be the quantities

122
Gunpowder

The composition of gunpowder as manufactured in England:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dry nitre</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Sulphur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 parts</td>
<td>15 parts</td>
<td>10 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 : 25</td>
<td>0 : 75</td>
<td>10 : 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nitre, 75 parts
Carbon, 15 parts
Sulphur, 10 parts

And these again contain, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potash</th>
<th>Oxygen</th>
<th>Azot</th>
<th>Hydrogen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 : 75</td>
<td>30 : 34</td>
<td>7 : 80</td>
<td>0 : 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sulphur, 10 parts
Water, 15 parts
Oxygen, 30 : 34 parts
Hydrogen, 7 : 80 parts
Carbon, 15 parts

We know that the whole of the charcoal is not consumed in the act of combustion; Mr. Cruickshank says, three parts remain of one hundred parts of gunpowder, therefore only 10 : 13 parts are destroyed. Now, 30 : 13 parts of charcoal used, will easily account for this difference of one hundred parts of gunpowder. The quantity of each ingredient is pretty well regulated, since made, I am induced to form the same opinion, as you think to be an alkaline sulphuret mixed with carbonat of potash, very deliquecent, and when exposed to the air absorbs it.

It is clear that the smallest error in the quantity of charcoal used, will easily account for this difference of oxygen. On the above calculation it appears, that the quantity of each ingredient is pretty well regulated, and that the gases formed will be expended in producing the effects which we observe in the combustion of gunpowder.

The residuum of fired gunpowder Mr. Howard thinks to be an alkaline sulphuret mixed with carbonat and sulphat of potash. But by several trials I have since made, I am induced to form the same opinion, as Mr. Cruickshank says, the quantity I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining. Mr. Cruickshank says: "This residuum is very deliquecent, and when exposed to the air absorbs moisture sufficient to dissolve a part of the alkali; in consequence, the charcoal becomes exposed, and the whole assumes a dark or black colour: that this residuum is potash united with a small proportion of carbonic acid, sulphat of potash, a very small quantity of sulphate of potash and unconfumed charcoal: and, that one hundred grains of gunpowder yield fifty-three grains, of which three are charcoal."

The discharge of fire-arms, count Rumford remarks, that there is always a portion of unconfumed grains of gunpowder blown out of them; and what is very remarkable, as it leads directly to a discovery of the cause of this effect, these unconfumed grains are not merely blown out of the muzzles of fire-arms, but come out also by their vents or touch-holes, where the fire enters to inflame the charge, as many persons who have had the misfortune to flay with their faces near the touch-hole of a musket, when it has been discharged, have found to be the fact, by having the grains forced into the skin. It seems extremely improbable, if not absolutely impossible, that a grain of gunpowder actually in the chamber of the piece, and completely surrounded by flame, should, by the action of that very flame, be blown out of it without being at the same time set on fire. And, if this be true, it tends to prove not only that the combustion of gunpowder is less rapid than it has generally been thought to be, but that a grain of gunpowder actually on fire, and burning with the utmost violence over the whole of its surface, may be projected with such a velocity into a cold atmosphere, as to extinguish the fire, and suffer the remains of the grain to fall to the ground unchanged, and as inflammable as before.

This extraordinary fact has been ascertained, beyond all possibility of doubt, by the count's experiments. Having procured from a powder-mill, in the neighbourhood of the city of Munich, a quantity of gunpowder, all of the same mass, but formed into grains of different sizes, some as small as the grains of the finest Battel powder, he placed a number of vertical screens of very thin paper, one behind another, at the distance of twelve inches from each other; and loading a common musket repeatedly with this powder, sometimes without and sometimes with a wad, he fired it against the finest screen, and observed the quantity and effects of the unconfumed grains of powder which impinged against it. The screens were so contrived, by means of double frames united by hinges, that the paper could be changed with very little trouble, and it was actually changed after every experiment.

The distance from the muzzle of the gun to the first screen was not always the same; in some of the experiments it was only eight feet, in others it was ten, and in some twelve, feet. The charge of powder was varied in a great number of different ways; but the most interesting experiments were made with one single large grain of powder, propelled by smaller and larger charges of very fine-grained powder. These large grains never failed to reach the screen; and though they sometimes appeared to have been broken into several pieces by the force of the explosion, yet they frequently reached the screen entire; and sometimes passed through all the screens (five in number) without being broken.

When they were propelled by large charges, and consequently with great velocity, they were often on fire when they arrived at the first screen; which was evident, not only from their not setting fire to the paper, (which they sometimes did,) but also from their being found sticking in a soft board, against which they struck, after having passed through all the five screens; or leaving visible marks of their having been impinged against it, and being broken to pieces and scattered by the blow. These pieces were often found lying on the ground, and from their forms and dimensions, as well as from other appearances, it was often quite evident that the little globe of powder had been on fire, and that its diameter had been diminished by the combustion before the fire was put out, on the globe being projected into the cold atmosphere. That these globes or large grains of powder were always set on fire by the combustion of the charge, can hardly be doubted. This certainly happened in many of the experiments; for they arrived at the screens on fire, and set fire to the paper; and in the experiments in which they were never set on fire, they sometimes passed through the air on fire; and when this was the case, no vestige was to be found. They sometimes fell on fire through several of the finest screens, without setting them on fire, and set fire to one or more of the hindmost, and then went on and impinged against the board, which was placed at the distance of twelve inches from the last screen.

The count then proceeded to another experiment, in which the progressive combustion of gunpowder was shewn in a manner still more striking, and not less conclusive. A small piece of red-hot iron being dropped down into the chamber of a common horse-pistol, and the pistol being elevated to an angle of about forty-five degrees, upon dropping down into its barrel one of the small globes of powder (of the size of a pea), it took fire,
fire, and was projected into the atmosphere by the elastic fluid generated in its own combustion, leaving a very beautiful train of light behind it, and disappearing all at once like a falling star. This amusing experiment was repeated very often, and with globes of different sizes. When very small ones were used finely, they were commonly consumed entirely before they came out of the barrel of the pistol; but when several of them were used together, some, if not all of them, were commonly projected into the atmosphere on fire.

As this imperfect combustion of the gunpowder seems to be the cause which has hitherto prevented its almost incredible force from being more accurately ascertained; the count deduces, as an evident consequence, that the real power of fire increases in proportion as the two ingredients, to increase its force, can be made so as to accelerate its inflammation. This may be done in various ways; but, in his opinion, the most simple and most effectual manner of doing it would be to let fire to the charge of powder, by firing (through a small opening) the flame of a smaller charge into the main one. He contended an in principle for firing cannon, and it was found, on repeated trials, to be useful, convenient in practice, and not liable to accidents. It likewise superceded the necessity of using priming, of vent-tubes, port-fires, and matches; and on that account he imagines it might be made useful in the British navy.---For other experiments on the explosive force of gunpowder, see the article Civate, p. 371.

It has been observed by M. Humboldt, in the Journal des Sciences et des Arts, that the effects of gunpowder, in mines, &c. have been found to be very much increased by leaving a considerable space between the powder and the wadding. He says, that the person who made this discovery was led to it by the consideration of the well known fact, that the explosion is less violent in proportion as the ingredients are incorporated together; but, if the other heaps also take fire at the same time, it is presumed, that either the common salt was mixed with the nitre, or that the coal was not well ground, or the whole mass was not well beat together, and if this mixture were used merely as a train of communication to the powder with- in the globe, what a vallavailing would it be in works car- ried on upon an extensive scale, such as the numerous quarries and mine-works of this kingdom!*

**METHOD OF PROVING GUNPOWDER.**

There are several methods of examining gunpowder; some with regard to its purity, others with regard to its strength. Its purity is known by laying two or three small heaps near each other, and firing one of them. For if this takes fire readily, and the smoke rises upright, without leaving any drofs or sece- lent matter behind, and without burning the paper, or firing the other heaps, it is esteemed a sign that the ful- phur and nitre were well purified, that the coal was good, and that the three ingredients were thoroughly incorporated together; but, if the other heaps also take fire at the same time, it is presumed, that either the common salt was mixed with the nitre, or that the coal was not well ground, or the whole mass was not well beat together, and if either the nitre or sulphur be not well purified, the paper will be foul or spotted.

Several instruments have been invented to ascertain the strength of gunpowder, such as powder-triers acting by a spring, commonly fold at the shops; and others again that move a great weight, throwing it upwards, which is, however, an eprouvette not to be depended upon. These machines, says Mr. Robins, though more perfect than the common powder-triers, are yet liable on the contrary to produce such an error, as to give an idea of the inflammable stroke of the flame, and not by its continual preasure, they can never determine the force of the fired powder with sufficient certainty. Another method is to judge from the range given to a large solid ball, thrown from a very short mortar, charged with a small quantity of powder; which is in an uncertain way, both on account of the great disproportion be- tween the weight of the ball and powder, and the unequal refilience of the air; not to mention that it is too tedious to prove large quantities of powder; for, if each barrel of powder was to be proved in this manner, the trouble of charging the mortar, and bringing back the ball each time, would prove an endless business; and if a number of barrels were to be received on the merit of a few, it is very probable that some bad ones would occur amongst them, which may prove a great injury to the service in time of action. These exceptions do no ways hold (says Mr. Robins) against the method by which I have tried the comparative strength of different kinds of powder, which I have tried by the actual velocity given to a ball by such a quantity of powder as is usually esteemed a proper charge for the piece: and as this velocity, however great, is easily discovered by the motion which the pendulum acquires from the stroke of the ball, it might seem a good amendment to the method used by the French, viz. that...
that of the small mortar above-mentioned,) to introduce this puzzle by the pendulum instead of it. But though I am satisfied, that this would be much more accurate, less laborious, and reader, than the other, yet, as there is some little attention and caution required in this practice, which might render it of less dispatch than might otherwise be the case, a great number of barrels are to be separately tried, I should myself choose to practice a small method not less certain, but prodigiously more expeditious; so that I could engage, that the weighing out of a small parcel of powder from each barrel should be the greatest part of the labour; besides, the machines for this purpose, as they might be made of cast iron, would be so very cheap, that they might be multiplied at pleasure."—Robins, p. 173.

It is not certainly known what might be the particular conclusion of the eprouvette here hinted at, but it was probably a piece of ordnance suspended like a fons, from those ideas and experiments of Mr. Robins, that, as far as it extends, each barrel should be the greatest part of the labour; and, doubtless, three or four hands could, by this method, weigh five hundred barrels in a morning; besides, the machines for this purpose, as they might be made of cast iron, would be so very cheap, that they might be multiplied at pleasure.

To RESTORE damaged GUNPOWDER.

Then ethod used by the powder-merchants is this: they put part of the powder on a fail-cloth, to which they add an equal weight of what is really good; then with a thong they mingle it well together, dry it in the sun, and barrels it up, keeping it in a dry place. But this method, as Mr. Robins observed above, the weighing of the powder is not necessary, and the strength of the powder is accurately shown by the arc of the gun's recoil. The whole machine is so simple, easy, and expeditious, that the machine is so simple, easy, and expeditious, that no person could be found to practice it, unless for immediate use to be kept in or near the place of making, except in brick or stone magazines fifty yards at least from the mill. All powder-makers have a brick or stone magazine near the Thames below Blackwall, to keep the gunpowder when made, on penalty of $35. per month; and 51. a-day for not removing it when made, with possible diligence. Charcoal not to be kept within twenty yards of the mill. No dealer to keep more than two hundred pounds of powder, nor any person not a dealer more than fifty pounds, in the cities of London and Westminster, or within three miles thereof; or within any other city, borough, or market-town, or one mile thereof; or within two miles of the king's palaces or magazines, or half a mile of any parish church; on pain of forfeiture and as per pound; or to be kept in licenced mills; or to be kept within twenty yards of the mill. Various means are directed for the safe conveyance, in both cases. Justices of peace may search mills, houses, carriages, &c. Outward bound ships to take in, and homeward bound to discharge, their gunpowder at or below Blackwall; and be searched by the officers of the Trinity-house. Penalties to be recovered before two justices; and prosecutions to be within fourteen days. General exceptions are made as to his majesty's mills, flourhouses, and magazines; and as to powder lent with the army or militia; and exported or carried coastwise below Blackwall. It seems that erecting powder-mills, or keeping magazines of gunpowder, near a town, is a breach of the common-law, punishable by indictment or information. St. 66. 13.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the American States, on the western shore of Maryland, whose chief branches unite a little above Joppa, and empty into Chesapeake Bay, about twelve miles above PatapSCO river. It is navigable only a few miles, by reason of falls.

GUNPOWDER NECK, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, is a curious peninsula formed by Gunpowder River and Buff River.

GUNSHOT, f. The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.—Those who are come over to the royal party are suppofed to be out of gunshot. Dryden.

GUNSHOT, adj. Made by the shot of a gun.—The symptoms I have translated to gunshot wounds. Wiffenian.—See the article SURGERY.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS. See the article SURGERY.

GUNSMITH, f. A man whose trade is to make guns and pistols, but not cannon.—Walnut-tree is in particular esteem with the gunsmiths for stocks. Mortimer.

GUNSTICK, f. The ramrod; or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun.—Ev'n a gunstick flying into fame. Shak.

GUNSTOCK, f. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.—The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and gunstocks. Mortimer.
GUNSTONE, s. The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery:

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to gunstones, and his foul
Shall stand fore charg'd for the wafteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. — Shakespeare.

GUNTER (Edmund), an eminent mathematician, born in the county of Hereford, in 1581. He received his classical education on the royal foundation at Wem- nibury-college, whereafter he was elected to Christ-church college in Oxford. He was admitted to the degree of B. A. in 1603, and to that of M. A. in 1606; after which he entered into orders, and proceeded bachelor of divinity in 1615. His genius had early led him to the pursuit of mathematical studies; and at the time when he took his degree of M. A. he had merited the title of an inventor, by his first projection of the sector, of which he then wrote a description in Latin, and permitted his friends to transcribe it, though the English account of his invention was not published till seven years afterwards. The reputation which he had now acquired in the mathematical world occasioned his introduction to the acquaintance of some of the ablest mathematicians of his time, by whose recommendation and interest he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham college, London, in 1619. In this situation he soon distinguished himself by his lectures and by his writings, which contributed greatly to the improvement of science. His first publication after his election, appeared in 1620, and was entitled, Canon Triangulorum, five Tabulæ Sinuum artificiatis ad Radius 10,000,000, et ad Sercum per Quadrant, 4to. This treatise was accompanied with the first 1000 of Briggs's logarithms of common numbers. In the second edition of it, which was published in English in 1624, under the title of Canon Triangulorum, or Table of artificial Sines and Tangents to a Radius of 10,000,000 Parts to each Minute of the Quadrant, 4to. the logarithms were continued from 100 to 10,000, and a rule was given at the end for augmenting them to 100,000. These tables were the first of the kind which had been given to the world, and, if the author had published nothing else, would have preferved his memory to the latest posterity, by the admirable which they afforded to students in astronomy.

In 1622, Mr. Gunter made his important discovery, that the magnetic needle itself varies.

To this discovery he was led in the course of experiments which he made on the variation at Deptford, by which he found that the declination of the needle had changed almost five degrees in the space of forty-two years. The truth of his discovery was afterwards confirmed and established by Mr. Gellibrand, his assistant, at Gresham college. Soon after this he invented his famous "rule of proportion," which is an easy and excellent method of combining arithmetic and geometry, adapted to the understanding of persons of the most ordinary capacities. It consists in applying the logarithms of numbers, and of lines and tangents, to straight lines, drawn on a scale or rule; by which proportions in numbers and trigonometry may be resolved by the mere application of a pair of compasses: a method founded on this property, that the logarithms of the terms of equal ratios are equal-different. This was called Gunter's proportion, and Gunter's line; and the instrument, in the form of a two-foot scale, is now in common use for navigation and other purposes, and is commonly called the Gunter. In 1624, this invention was carried into France by Mr. Wingate, who not only communicated it to most of the principal mathematicians then at Paris, but also, at their request, published an account of its use in the French language. Mr. Gunter likewise greatly improved the sector and other instruments, for the same ufes: the description of all which he published in 1624, is a treatise, entitled, The

Cros-Staff, in three Books, &c. 4to. In the same year he published, by King James's order, a small tract entitled, The Descrip[ion and Use of His Majest's Dials in Whitehall Garden, 4to. Mr. Gunter was the first who used the word "sector," from the line of artificial arcs, for the line of a complement of an arc. To him, likewise, the mathematical world is indebted for many other inventions and improvements, most of which were the subjects of his lectures at Gresham college, and afterwards deposited into treatises, which were printed in his works. The highest expectations were formed of his future services in the cause of useful science, when they were unhappily disappointed by his death in 1626, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His works have been carefully collected, and many editions of them published. The fifth is by William Leybourn, in 1673, 4to. containing the description and use of the sector, cros-staff, bow, quadrant, and other instruments; with several pieces added by Samuel Forster, Henry Bond, and William Leybourn.

GUNTER's CHAIN, the chain now in common use for measuring land, according to statute measure; so called from Mr. Gunter, its inventor. The length of the chain is sixty-six feet, or twenty-two yards, or four poles of five and a half yards each; and it is divided in chains, and multiplied together, gives the content in square chains; which therefore being divided by 10, or a figure cut off for decimals, brings the content to acres; after which the decimals are reduced to roods and perches, by multiplying by 4 and 40. But the better way is to set the dimensions down in links as integers, considering each chain as 100 links; then, having multiplied the dimensions together, produce for every links, divide thefe by 100,000, that is, cut off five places for decimals, the reft are acres, and the decimals are reduced to roods and perches, as before.

Example. Suppose in measuring a rectangular piece of ground, its length be 795 links, and its breadth 480 links,

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So the content is 3 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches.

GUNTER's LINE, a logarithmic line, usually graduated upon scales, sectors, &c. and so called from its inventor Mr. Gunter. This is otherwise called the base of lines, or line of numbers, and consists of the logarithms transferred upon a rule, from the tables, by means of a scale of equal parts, which therefore serves to resolve problems intrumentally, in the same manner as logarithms do arithmetically. For, whereas logarithms resolve proportions, or perform multiplication and division, by only addition and subtraction, the same are performed on this line, by turning a pair of compasses over this way or that, or by sliding one slip of wood by the side of another, &c. This line has been contrived various ways, for the advantage of having it as long as possible. As, first, on the two-feet rule or scale, by Gunter. Then, in 1627, the logarithm of any number was found by Wingate on two separate rulers, sliding against each other, to save the use of compasses in resolving proportions. They were also in 1627 applied to concentric circles by Oughtred. Then in a spiral form by Mr. Milbrune
Milburn of Yorkshire about the year 1650. Also, in 1657, on the present common lodging rule, by Seth Partridge.

Mr. William Nicholsoon has proposed another disposition of them, on concentric circles, in the Philof. Trans. an. 1727, p. 291. His instrument is equivalent to a straight rule of 28 inches long. It consists of three concentric circles, engraved and graduated on a plate of about 11/4 inches in diameter. From the centre proceed two legs, having right-lined edges in the direction of radii; which are moveable either singly, or together. To use this instrument, place the edge of one leg at the antecedent of any proportion, and the other at the consequent, and fix them to that angle: the two legs being then moved together, and the antecedent leg placed at any other number, the other leg gives its consequent in the like position or situation on the line. The whole length of the line is divided into two equal intervals, or radii, of 9 larger divisions in each radius, which are numbered from 1 to 10, the 1st standing at the beginning of the line, because the logarithm of 1 is 0, and the 10 at the end of each radius; also each of these 9 spaces is subdivided into 10 other parts, unequal according to the logarithms of numbers; the smaller divisions being thus, if the larger division be units or ones, the smaller are tenths of the larger; thus, if the larger be 10's, the smaller are 10's; &c.

1. To find the Product of two Numbers.—Extend the compasses from 1 to either of the numbers, and that extent will reach the fame way from the other number to the product. Thus, to multiply 7 by 5, extend the compasses from 1 to 7, and the extent will reach from 7 to 35, which is the product.

2. To divide one Number by another.—Extend the compasses from the divisor to 1, and that extent will reach the fame way from the dividend to the quotient. Thus, to divide 35 by 5, extend the compasses from 5 to 1, and that extent will reach from 35 to 7, which is the quotient.

3. To find a 4th Proportional to three given Numbers; as suppose to 6, 9, and 10. Extend from 6 to 9, and that extent will reach from 10 to 15, which is the 4th proportional found. And the fame way a 3d proportional is found to two given terms, extending from the 11th to the 12th, and the 2d from the 12th to the 3d.

4. To find a Mean Proportional between two given Numbers, as suppose between 7 and 28. Extend from 7 to 28, and biseect that extent; then its half will reach from 7 forward, or from 28 backward, to 14, the mean proportional between them. Also, to extract the square root, as suppose 25, which is a 4th proportional between 1 and the given square 25, biseect the distance between 1 and 25, and the half will reach from 1 to 5, the root sought. In like manner the cubic or 3d root, or any higher root, is found, by taking such part of it as is denoted by the index of the root, viz. the 3d part for the cube root, the 4th part for the 4th root, and so on, and that part will reach from 1 to the root sought. If the line on the scale or rule have siders, this is to be used instead of the compasses.

GUNTER'S QUADRANT, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or some other substance; being a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being supped in one of the poles: so that the tropic, ecliptic, and horizon, form the arches of circles, but the hour circles other curves, drawn by means of several altitudes of the sun for some particular latitude every day in the year. The use of this instrument is to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, and other common problems of the sphere or globe; as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees. See the article QUADRANT.

GUNTER'S SCALE, usually called by feamen the
The text appears to be a page from a book discussing various geographical locations, focusing on rivers, cities, and other features. The text is fragmented, and some sections are not fully legible due to the resolution of the image. Here is a section-by-section breakdown of the readable text:

- **GUR**

The text begins with a mention of various locations, including:

- **GURZENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margraviate of Anspach, on the Altmühl. It contains two churches and an hospital; and sometime since there was a design to establish an university; ten miles south-south-east of Anspach, and seventeen east of Dinkelsbühl.
- **GUR, Choba, a dwelling**.
- **GUR, a town of Palestine, situated near Tuleam in the half-tribe of Manasseh, west of Jordan; where Abiahrizh-king of Judah was mortally wounded by Jehu king of Israel. Kings xxvi. 7.**
- **GURBA, a town of Africa, on the easter coast of the kingdom of Tunis, forming a considerable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and citernes are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been swallow'd up by the sea; twenty-one miles south-west of Cybea.**
- **GURBE, a town of the island of Ceylon; eighteen miles south-east of Columbo.**
- **GURCK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, situated on a river of the same name, within the territories of the archbishopric of Salzburg; the seat of a bishop. Its principal trade is in iron; twelve miles north of Clagenfurt, and 126 south-west of Vienna.**
- **GUR, a river of Germany, which rises from the Lake Sepach, in the north-east part of Upper Carinthia, passes by the town of Gurtz, and runs into the Draue about a mile above Volkenmarck.**
- **GURCKFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, situated on the Save; twelve miles south-south-east of Cilli, and six west of Reim. Lat. 46. 9. N. Ion. 32. E. Ferro.**

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The text is rich in geographical information and historical notes, providing insights into various locations and their historical significance. The text is clearly written in a scholarly or educational context, aiming to provide comprehensive information about the regions discussed.
The troubling Tyber clashing with his sons.

To emit in a copious effusion.—The gaping wound gushed out a crimson flood. Dryden.

Line after line my gusting eyes o’erflowed. Pope.

GUST, n. An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.—If a lung-vein be burst, generally at the first cough a great gust of blood is coughed up. Horace.

GUSNOI, a cape on the west coast of Nova Zembla. Lat. 73° 30' N., long. 69° E. Ferro.

GUSPA GO, a district of Benaco, in Italy, which comprehends, in thirteen communes, 100,000 souls. Its principal places are the populous little town Guuspacea, at the foot of the eminence; and the village Rodengo.

GUSSET, n. [gusset, Fr.] Any thing sewed on to cloth in order to strengthen it. Pope.

GUSSET, n. In heraldry, an abatement of honour formed by a line drawn diagonally a little way from the upper corner of the escutcheon and then dropped perpendicularly to the extreme base.

GUSSELENGO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige: six miles north-west-west of Verona. GUST, n. [gust, Fr. gusus, Lat.] Sense of tasting: Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust; yet cry, if man’s unhappy, God’s unjust. Pope.

Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment: My sight, and smell, and hearing, were employ’d, and all three senses in full gust enjoy’d. Dryden.

Love; liking.—We have left in a great measure the gust and relish of true happiness. Tilleyson.

To kill, I grant, is man’s extreme gust; but, in defence, by mercy ’tis made just. Shakespeare.

Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.—The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the gust and manner of the ancients. Tottifon.

Your gusts are triple to your common dew. Shakespeare.

GUSTABLE, adj. [gusto, Lat.] To be tasted.—This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing gustable sweeter. Horace.

—Pleasant to the taste.—A gustable thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. Derham.

GUSTATION, n. [gusto, Lat.] The act of tasting.

—The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of gustation, extending into the lung. Broome.

GUSTAVIA, f. [so named by the younger Linnaeus in memory of Gustavus III. king of Sweden, who presented a great collection of Indian plants to the elder Linnaeus.] In botany, a genus of the clafs monadelphia, order polyanthida, natural order of myrtus. Juss. The generic characters are—Calyx: none; but the receptacle and surrounding the fruit, flat, broad, flat, balsam. Stamina: filaments very numerous, shorter than the petals, uniting at the base into an upright bell distant from the style. Anther small, oblong, upright, shorter by half than the petals. Pistillum: germ turbinate, inferior, flat, balsam between the petals and the style. Style comical, very short, permanent. Stigma blunt, (lobes, Gardner.) Pericarpium: berry subglobose, subconical, truncate, solid, crowned with the rim of the receptacle; (four to seven-celled. G.) Seeds: beans several, oval, smooth, mutilated on one side at the base; with a cartilaginous twisted appendix.—Essential Characters. Calyx, none; petals, several; berry many-celled; seeds, appendiculated.

GUSTAVIA AUGUSTA, a single species. It is a tree, with thick branches, and from twenty to thirty feet high. Leaves alternate, subobtuse, somewhat crowded, in the upper part broad-lanceolate, narrower at the base, from a span to a foot in length, ribbed, suberose, smooth on both sides. Peduncules from one to three, terminating, bearing one flower, and having one joint. Flower very precocious, larger than the white water-lily, with a large, naked, bald disk or receptacle between the corolla and the style; petals white, with red tips, the confidence of the white lily. Filaments united at bottom into a membrane, and being inserted into the base of the corolla, are of the nature of those in the class isocændria; style minute, yellow. The seed-veil is a juiceless berry, of a turbinate-globular form, with mucilaginous-like swellings, acute at top, and slightly concave, produced at bottom into a conical furrowed peduncle: the skin is coriaceous, whitish, ash-coloured, veined, yellow within, and very smooth: the cells are from four to seven: and the partitions are thin, like paper, and flexuose. The seeds are from three to five in each cell, ovate, variously angular from the prejudice of those next them; of a yellowish-cinnamon colour, fixed to the internal angle of the cells from the top to the middle by permanent twisted umbilical chords, so that the upper ones are pendulous, but the lower obliquely or horizontally descendent. The flowers smell like the lily; but the wood is extremely fetid, even after it is dry: the inhabitants use it for hoops. It is a native of Suriham and the island of Cayenne.

Pirigara Lexipetalas, Annilot Giusen. 490. t. 193, isa distinct species from this.

GUSTAVSWERTH, a fortresses of Finland, in the province of Nyland, near Helsingfors.

GUSTAVUS, J. I., II. and III. illustrious kings of Sweden; for the civil and political history of whom, see the article Sweden.

GUSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Goethen: five miles west of Bernburg.

GUSTFUL, adj. Tasteful: well-tasted.—What he defaults from some dry infipid, is but to make up for some other more gustiful. Decay of Piety.

GUSTI, a town of Pomerania in the province of Pomerania: seventy-five miles north of Schiraz.

GUSTO, f. [Italian.] The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.—Pleasant gusts gratify the appetite of the luxurious. Derham. —Intellectual taste; liking.—In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gust about with them. Dryden.

GUSTO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anerior Pomerania: twelve miles south-west of Bergen.

GUSTROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on the Nebe河 river, celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade. Sixteen miles south of Rathenow, and twenty-nine east of Wismar. Lat. 53° 44’ N. 19° 34’ E. Ferro.

GUSTY, adj. Stormy; tempestuous.—Whirl’d tempestuous by the gusty wind. Thomson.

Once upon a raw and gusty day, The troubled Tyber chancing with his shores. Shakespeare.

GUSUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gotland.
Gothland: twenty-two miles south-east of Nordkoping.

GUT, f. [Hutellin, Germ.] The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomatch to the vent.

—The intestines or guts may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. Arbuthnot.—The stomatch; the receptacle of food: proberably:

With false weights their servants' guts they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. Dryden.

Gluttony; love of gormandizing:

A picus, thou diid on thy guts below
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Feast to a fatter third and finishment,
In poison'd potion drank it. Hakewill.

To GUT, v. a. To eviccerate; to draw; to exenterate. —The fishermen save the most part of their fish:

Some are gutted, split, powdered, and dried. Careus.

To plunder of their contents:

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and gut their palaces. Dryden.

GUT-TIE, f. A dangerous disease to which oxen and male calves are rendered liable by an improper mode of castration. In many places the breeders of cattle, when they castrate their calves, take hold of the testicles with their teeth, and tear them out with violence; by which means all the connecting vessels are ruptured. The vasa deferentia, entering by the holes of the transverse and oblique muscles into the abdomen, pass over the ureters in acute angles; at which place they are ruptured, the testicles separated, and the contained substances of the testicles, bladder, kidneys, or intestines; all of which remain covered or attached to the peritoneum, or lining of the abdomen of the beast, which renders it impossible that there should ever be a stricture or tie of the peritoneum, to which it was united, where the rupture happened. There the bow of the gut hangs over the bow of the vasa deferentia, which, by a sudden motion or turn of the beast, forms a hing or tie of the firing round the bow of the gut; the wound, filled with air, is similar to what a carter makes on his pack-saddle. This causes the intestines to fall out of the abdomen into the cavity of the body, and brings on a mortification, which, in two days, or at most, proves fatal. And to this accident the beast, when castrated as above, liable from the day that he was castrated till the time of his being slaughtered.

The symptoms of the gut-tie are the same as those of an incurable colic, sepsis, or mortification of the bowels. The beast affected with this complaint will kick at its belly, lie down, and groan; it has also a total stoppage in its bowels, (except blood and mucus, which it will void in large quantities,) and a violent fever, &c. To distinguish with certainty the gut-tie from the colic, the hand and arm of the operator must be oiled, and introduced into the anus, through the rectum, beyond the os pubis, turning the hand down to the transverse and oblique muscles, where the vessels of the testicles enter the abdomen. There the firing will be found united to the muscles, and is easily traced to the fricture by the hand, without pain to the beast.

From the general view of the agriculture of the country of Hereford, drawn up by Mr. Clark of Buitli, Breconshire, we learn that Mr. Norris, farmer at Whitton, near Leominster, had been uncommonly successful in the cure of the gut-tie. That gentleman informs us, that he had cut cattle for this disease from the age of three months to that of nine years; and, as it is a matter of great importance, we shallstate his method of operating in his own words.

"The only method of cure (says he) that can be safely ventured upon is, to make a perpendicular incision, four inches under the third vertebra of the loins, on the left side, over the pouch or stomatch, and introduce the arm to find the part affected; if possible keep your knife as far as possible from the inflamed bowels by the help of proper assistants. The knife I make use of to sever the firing is in the form of a large fish-hook, with an edge on the concave side, and is fixed to a ring, which fits the middle finger, which finger crooks round the back of the knife, the end of the thumb being placed on its edge. The instrument, by being thus held in the hand, is fixed from turning the surrounding intestines; with it I divide the firing or frings, and bring out one or both, as circumstances require. Here it is to be observed, that great care must be taken by the operator not to wound or divide the ureters, which would be certain death. I thenew up the divided lips of the peritoneum very close, with a surgeon's needle threaded with strong thread, eight or ten double, sufficiently waxed; I also freeze the lip, leaving a vacancy at the top and bottom of the wound sufficiently wide to introduce a tent of surgeon's tow, spread with common digestive and traumatic balsam; covering the incision with a plaster made of the whites of eggs and wheat flour. The wound, thus treated, and dressed every day, will be well in a fortnight. The morse, I give to remove the stoppage in the three stools, and to carry off the fever, four ounces of Glareus's salt, two ounces of cream of tartar, and one ounce of fem, infused in two pounds of boiling water, adding half a pound of olive-oil, and working it off with plenty of gruel, mixed with a large quantity of infusion of mallows and elder-bark. I add to the gruel a little powdered frankincense, in order to vary it, or for the sake of its smell, in order to prevent their bleeding, as in the common way of cutting colts. This method can never displace the vessels of the testicles, bladder, kidneys, or intestines; all of which remain covered or attached to the peritoneum, or lining of the abdomen of the beast, which renders it impossible that there should even be a fricture or tie of the gut."

GUTA, a town of Hungary, in the island of Schist, near the conflux of the Waag and the Danube, seven miles north from Comorn, and thirty south-east from Preburg.

GUTENTAG, or D'brodieu, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Oppeln.

GUTENZELL, or Gutfenzell, a cistercian abbey of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in 1120, whose abbess was a princess of the empire, and had a seat on the imperial bench. The Roman month was ten florins; and the tax thirteen rix-dollars forty-fix kreuzers: twelve miles south of Ulm, and ten east of Bibergech.

GUTERA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: twenty miles north of Girgenti.

GUTHALUS, or Guthalus, in ancient geography, supposed to be the Viadurus of Ptolemy. Now the Oder; which rising in Moravia, runs through Silefia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, into the Baltic.

GUTHILAC, St. [of Gwir, Sax. war, and lac, a victim; of the hardened, or main in the war.] An English Saxon monk, in honour of whom Athenstield, king of the Mercii, built the stately abbey of Crowland in Lincolnshire.

GUTIRE'MION, [of guarfel, C. Br. a reproach, and eftiva,
GUTTA, s. [γυττα from γυτον to pour out.] A drop. The apoplexy was so named, from a notion that it was caused by a drop of blood falling from the brain upon the heart. Some deceases are so named which resemble drops of a thing, as gutta peronae, a drop upon the eye, gutta contusa, the rosy drop or pimples upon the face of hard drinkers.

GUTTA, f. in botany. See CAMPOGIA.

GUTTATE, adj. [from gutta, Lat. a drop.] Be sprinkled with drops; bedappled.

GUTTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; eight miles north-north east of Graz.

GUTTENBERG (John), named also GENSSELEICH in SULZ, generally considered as the inventor of the noble art of printing. His birth is ascribed to Stralsburg, and the year 1400. His family had a house in that city called Zum Gensseleich, and another called Zum Guttenberg; and, as they came to Mentz from a village named Sulgeloch, these circumstances account for the diversity of names given to this celebrated perfomance. In 1456, he entered into partnership, at Stralsburg, with Andrew Dreyzehn and some others; which led to a long and vexatious litigation. The characters which Guttenberg employed were cut out in wood. Speakle faw them in the sixteenth century; they had a hole in the side, fo that they could be filed on a firing. It likewife appears that Guttenberg employed, or attempted to employ, lead characters, mixed perhaps with some alloy; for, in a document respecting the litigation with Schhefter, dated Zum Goenfleisch, and another called Zum Guttenberg, at Mentz, and placed in the school of law, which had formerly been the house called Zum Guttenberg; and, as they came to Mentz from a village named Sulgeloch, these circumstances account for the diversity of names given to this celebrated perfomance. In 1456, he entered into partnership, at Stralsburg, with Andrew Dreyzehn and some others; which led to a long and vexatious litigation. The characters which Guttenberg employed were cut out in wood. Speakle faw them in the sixteenth century; they had a hole in the side, so that they could be filed on a firing. 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GUY

GUTTENHIAAG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stria: seven miles north of Pettaw.

GUTTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles south-west of Baden.

GUTTER, f. [from gutter, a throat, Lat.] A passage for water, a channel cut in the gutter or angle of a roof. The cramp. A convulsion or epilepsy. To guttler, v. a. To cut in small hollows.—My cheeks are gutter'd with my fretting tears. Sandys.

GUTTERLEDGE, f. A sea term; a crofs bar laid along over the hatchway.

GUTTEKLIKTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuland: one mile north-north-west of Auma.

GUTTEN, a narrow flooring, wall'd, and tild. Firft in a place, by nature dole, they build in the gutter or angle of a roof. Quarts, crams, and gullas, and in his own defence. Dryden.

GUTTETTA, [from gutta, Fr. the crap.], The cramp. A convulsion or epilepsy. To guttette, v. a. [from gut.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandife. A low word:—His jolly brother, opposite in fene, Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence, Qualls, crams, and guttus, in his own defence. Dryden.

To guttle, v. a. To scullow. A low word.—The fool did spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they spat, and scalded his chops. L'Eclrange.

GUTTNER, f. A greedy eater.

GUTTSTADT, a town of Prufia, in the province of Ermeland: forty-four miles south of Konigberg.

GUTTULOUS, adj. [from guttula, Lat.] In the form of a small drop.—Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttulos defcent from the air. Brown.

Guttural, adj. [gutturalis, Lat.] Pronounced with the throat; belonging to the throat:—In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritually, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation. Holder.

GUTTURALNESS, f. The quality of being guttural.

GUTZKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: twenty-four miles south of Stralund, and nine south of Greifswalde.

GUUL, a river of Norway, which runs into Drontheim.

GUY (Thomas), an eminent bookfeller, founder of that excellent charity the hospital for fick and lame in Southwark, bearing his name. He was put apprentice, in 1661, to a bookfeller; and set up trade in the house that forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. The English Bibles being at that time very badly printed, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them; but this being put a stop to, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing them, and carried on a great trade for many years to considerable advantage. The bulk of his fortune, however, was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets during queen Anne's wars, and by South-Sea stock in the memorable year 1720. In 1707 he built and furnished three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, and gave rool to it annually for eight years succeeding the erection of his own hospital, and some time before his death, he erected the flately iron-gate, with the large houses on each side, at the expense of about 9000l. He was seventy-six years of age when he formed the design of building the hospital contiguous to that of St. Thomas, which bears his name, and lived to see it roofed in: dying in 1724. The charge of erecting this vast pile amounted to 18,791l. and he left 29,499l. to endow it; a much larger fund than had ever been dedicated to charitable uses in this kingdom by one man. His library at Tamworth in Staffordshire, (the place of his mother's nativity, and for which he was representative in parliament,) for fourteen poor men and women; and for their pensions, as well as for the putting out poor children apprentices, bequeathed 153l. a-year. Lastly, he bequeathed 1000l. to every one who could prove themselves in any degree related to him.

GUY, f. [from guide.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. Skinner.

To GUY, v. a. To guide. Obsole.-He follow'd him, that did him lead and guy. Fairfax.

GUYARD (Anthony), a French benedictine monk, of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Sanulit, in the diocese of Autun, in 1624, and died at Dijon in 1719. He was the author of, Political Observations on the Administration of Beneves, 8vo. and a Differtation on the Fees for Mafles, 1748, 8vo. which are said to be distinguished by much profound research, gratifying to the curiosity of students in ecclesiastical antiquities.

GUYAUX (John-Joseph), a learned professor at Louvain, born in a vilage of Hainaut, at Brabant, in 1684. He appears to have been educated at the university of Louvain, where he was appointed professor of the sacred Sciences in 1733; created doctor of divinity, and canon of St. Peter's, in 1727; and afterwards chosen dean and provost of that collegiate church. He died in 1772. He was the author of, 1. Praelectiones de S. Jeifti Christi Evangelio, deque Alis et Epiftolis Apostolorum, 7 vols. 8vo. 2. Commentarius in Apocalypsum, 8vo. 3. Quaestio Magnifico-theologica de Eju Carnium, 1749, 4to. 8c.

GUYEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anfach: twenty-nine miles south-east of Anfach.

GUYET (Charles), a learned French Jesuit, born at Tours, in 1602. He entered into the society when he was about twenty years of age, and after spending through the usual course of studies, was appointed to teach the belles-lettres, and moral theology, at the seminary belonging to his order, in his native city. Afterwards he more particularly devoted himself to the service of the pulpit, and the study of the rites and ceremonies of the church. He died in 1664. He was the author of, Ordo Sacrorum Missae et Perpetuum Divini Officii, 1672, 8vo. and Hortologia, five de Felix proprioi Lovain, 1725, a large folio volume, full of erudition, and of curious and interesting matter for the ecclesiastical antiquarian.

To GUYLE, v. a. To beguile:

For who wot's not, that woman's subtleties Can guyle thy Argus.

GUYON (Johanna Bouvieres de la Mothe), born at Montargis in 1648. Her parents, making a high profession of piety in the Romifh religion, (especially her father,) were the more solicitous for her early initiation into the mysteries of that church; and for which reason they guarded her tender years by confining her education to some of the religious of the Ursulines and Benevices. In the course of her instruction, she gave frequent proofs of a good understanding, as well as some extraordinary symptoms of religious illumination. At the age of only twelve years, she was solicited in marriage by several; but her father would not then listen to any proposals of the fort; and her mind being diffped towards reading and meditation, she indulged herself therein. On the demise of her institution, she gave great satisfaction in the performance of her religious duties, she wished to devote herself wholly thereto, and take the veil; but her father not approving thereof, she relinquished it; and at sixteen, in submission to his authority, was married to M. Guyon, a gentleman of
of rank and fashion at Paris, by whom she was intro-
duced into the highest circles of society. But her life had
been twenty years older than herself; being much af-
associated with the court, and being herself
reasonably of a tender and affectionate disposition, she
thought it her duty to attend very closely upon him, al-
though she was thereby much secluded from society.
This, however, afforded her a favourable opportunity
of indulging in reading and meditation, which she re-
lished with ardour; but could not find that solid peace
from within, because she was seeking from without, what is only
to find within; advising her to seek God in her
own heart, and she would find him there.

These expressions had a powerful effect on her mind,
and from that time she found the practice of prayer
more easy; and, as she herself, "often experienced
the love of God to abound in her heart, as to draw
and absorb the powers of her soul into profound medi-
tation, without act or discourse." Soon after this, she
herself that which greatly increased her desire for
beauty; but considering this affliction as a release from
every temptation to earthly vanity on account of supe-
rior personal charms, she finally rejoiced at it. M.
Guyon dying on July 21, 1676, she was left a widow
at the age of twenty-eight, with a son and two daugh-
ters, the care and concern for whose education pre-
vented her from engaging into the court; and was then
released from the court; and was then
removed to Vaugirard, and at
length to the Bastille. During her confinement she un-
derwent several examinations; and her writings were
condemned by the archbishop of Paris. After several
months confinement, she was at the pleasure of the king,
released from prison, and banished to Blois, where she
lived near twelve years, and was then
released at length in October 1685, and was then
forbidden from returning to Paris, and was then
removed to Bois-le-Duc, and then to
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shells, and inlay them very curiously. They also make beautiful inkstands, and small boxes. They manufacture gold and silver fluffs, velvets, &c. and they imitate the forms of Tofts, and Persians, and Europeans. They also make very good swords, jemidors, kewpwards, and bows and arrows. Here is likewise carried on a traffic in precious stones, and silver in great quantities is brought hither from Iraq." It is chiefly supplied by the Poona Marhattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worship of the Brahmins. Here are also Moguls, Arabsians, Persians, Armenians, and Europeans.

Great part of this country was conquered by the English under the command of general Goddard, but restored to the Mahrattas, soon after the war with Hyder Ali. Amedabad is the capital.

GUZNOORGUL, a province of Asia, in the Kuttore country.

To G U Z Z L E, v.t. [from gut, or guf, to gulte, or gufle.] To gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily. — They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they burst themselves. L'Estrange.

Well-fedon't bowls the goofy's spirits raise, Who while the guzzles chats the doctor's praise. Reesomn.

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray, To sat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. Gay.

To G U Z Z L E, v.t. To swallow with immoderate guft:

The Pylian king Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing, Still guzzling must of wine. Dryden.

G U Z Z L E R, f. A gormandiser; an immoderate eater or drinker.

G W A B R MERCHED, f. [Welch.] A payment or fine made to the lords of some manors, upon the marriage of their tenants' daughters; or otherwise, upon their committing the act of incontinency.

G WA L I O R, a strong fortreß of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud, situated on a vaft rock, about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top; the height from the plain below, two or three hundred feet almost perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance by steeples running up the side of the rock. This fortres was taken by general Popham by parfuree in the month of August, 1793. The town is situated at the foot of the hill, and was large, but well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole surrounded with a wall: sixty miles south of Agra, and one hundred and fifty west-south-west of Lucknow. Lat. 26° 15', N. lon. 78° 28'. E. Greenwich.

G W A L S T O W, f. [an old word, from the Saxon Alpal, the gallows, and Etop, a place.] The place where malefactors are executed. Scott.

G W A Y, f. That which had been stolen and afterwards dropped in the highway for fear of a discovery, which was forfeited to the king or the lord of the manor. An old word.

G W E G E R, a river which runs into the sea on the north coast of the island of Anglesea.

G W E N T O W, or G W E N N O W, a river of North Wales, which runs into the sea about four miles south from Caernarvon.

G W E N D R A T H V A G, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the sea a little below Kidwelly.

G W E N D R A T H V A U R E, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea a little below Kidwelly.

G Y B E R, or G Y L Y N, a river of North Wales, which passes by Wrexham.

G Y E T H R I C K, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanymrhedyn, in Caermarthenshire.

G W I L Y, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy near Caermarthen.

G W I L Y M (Daftyd ap), a celebrated Welsh poet of the fourteenth century, called, by way of pre-eminence, the Welsh Aneurin. Endowed with a fine genius, which he very considerably cultivated; a resident of Wales, he profifed poetry, and Persians, and Europeans. He was longed liv'd of any two-legg'd thing, or otherwise, upon fine made to the lords of some manors, upon the marriage of their tenants' daughters; or otherwise, upon their committing the act of incontinency. Bola, having in the meantime contrived to circulate a story of the fame nature in South Wales, of the death of Gryffydd Grug, was much pleased on his return, to find that Daftyd had also written a pathetic elegy on his opponent. He thus succeed according to his expectations; for, on discovering to each the real sentiments of the other, they forgave the folly, and ever afterwards remained firm friends."

The works of this celebrated bard posses harmony, invention, elegance, and perspicuity. The powers of his mind rose greatly superior to all the disadvantages of the period in which he lived. In harmony of verification, his works even now stand as a model of perfection, although, at the time when he wrote, most of the laws of composition were in a state of fluctuation, and others were altogether unknown. It seems, indeed, very probable, that some of his verses might form the idea for many rules which were afterwards settled. He had both feeling and judgment; in his love-poems there is a peculiar softness and melody in all their variations; and this, in a greater or lesser degree, may be traced through all his writings, from the slightest efforts of his muse, to the most grand and sublime parts of his imagery.

G W Y N E, a river of South Wales, which runs into the sea near Ffard, in Pembroke-shire.

G W Y T H E L, a river which rises in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Arrow, near Kyneton, in Staffordshire.

G Y, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gray: six leagues south-west of Vouf, and three east of Gray.

G Y A L G U R, See GAWILL.

G Y A R M A T H, a town of Hungary, twenty miles east-north-east of Lendava, which runs into the sea about four miles south from Cemariro.

G Y A R U S, in ancient geography, one of the Cyclades, twelve miles in compass, lying to the east of Delos. It was a defert island, and allotted for a place of banishment by the Romans.

G Y B E, f. [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a farce—Ready in gybes, quick-ans wer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weasel. Shakespeare.

To G Y B E, v.t. To sneer at a person:

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to gybe and sneer. Spenser.

G Y E Y, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Maione, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: four leagues north-west of Langres.
GYGES, or GYES, a son of Cælius and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, fought in the war against the Greeks, and was accepted in Tartarus. Ovid, Trist. 4, c. 7, v. 18.—A Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this inhumanity of imprudence and immorality in her husband, that she ordered Gyges, either to prepare for death himself, or to murder Candaules. He chose the latter, and, punished the queen, who, after the death of his wife, lived about 275 years before the Christian era. He was the first of the Mermnades, who reigned in Lydia. He reigned thirty-eight years, and distinguished himself by the immense presents which he made to the oracle of Delphi. Herodot. i, c. 8. According to Plato, Gyges defended a city in the earth, where he found a braced horse, whose legs he opened, and, finding within the body of the carcass of a man of uncommon size, from whose whole finger he took a braced ring. This ring, when put on his finger, rendered him invisible: and by means of its virtue, he introduced himself to the queen, murdered her husband and married her, and usurped the crown of Lydia. Ge. Office, 3, 9.—A man killed by Turnus, in his wars with Theseus. Virg. En. 9, v. 762.—A beautiful boy of Cnidus, in the age of Horace. Horat. 2, Od. 5, v. 30.

GYGÆUS, called also COLOUS; in ancient geography, a lake of Lydia, distant forty stadia, or five miles, from Sardis.

GYKOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; ten miles west of Lutkenborg.

GYLIPUS, a famous Lacedaemonian commander, son of Clisthenes, who defeated the Athenians before Syracuse. See the article GRECIA, vol. viii. p. 582-5.

GYLPUT, f. The name of a court held every third day in the liberty or hundred of Pathbaw in the county of Warwick. Inquis. 13 Edw. III.


GYMNANDRA, f. in botany. See BARTSIA.

GYMNANTHES, f. [Greek; having naked flowers.] In botany, a genus of the class monocoea, order madeldaphia. The generic characters are—1. Male flowers. Calyx: ament compound, with pediciles tripartite, united, with the various, anther-bearing. Corolla: none. Stamina: filaments as many as or pedicels, often tinged, and sometimes, scattered, placed on every side of the ament, very short, deciduous; anthers oblong, minute, three-celled. II. Female flowers on the same or a different frutilus, or frulleta. Calyx: perianthium none, but one or two scales at the base of the ament. Corolla: one. Pistillum: germ roundish, superior, style scarcely any, or very short, three-cornered; frugites three, linear, acute, channelled, reflex. Pericarpium: capsule trilococcous, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds: solitary, roundish.—Effcntia Charadeci, Male. ament, naked; perianthium and corolla, none; stigma, pediciles three-parted or three-forked, anther-bearing. Female: ament or germ, pedicel, corolla, none; style, trilococcous, three-celled. Seeds: solitary. Species. 1. Gymnanthes elliptica, or elliptic gymnath. dioicous; flaves three-parted, females amentaceous. 2. Gymnanthes lucida, or lucid gymnath. monocoea; flaves trilococcous; females solitary, pedicel. These fruits were found by Swartz in the West Indies; the first in Jamaica, the second in Hispaniola.

GYMNA/SIRACH, f. In antiquity, the director of the gymnafs. He had two deputies under him; the one called xypharch, who presided over the theatres, and was the umpire in wrestling; the other was gymnafhi, who had the direction of all the other exercises.

GYMNA/SIUM, f. In Grecian antiquity, a place set apart for performing exercises of the body. The word is Greek, formed of γυναικειος, naked; because they put off their clothes, to practice with the greater agility. The gymnafs, according to Pottier, was a gymnasia, a place where the Lacedemonians, but were afterwards very common in all parts of Greece; and very much augmented and improved at Rome. There were three principal gymnasia at Athens; the Academy, where Plato taught; the Lyceum, noted for Ariciottus's lectures; and the Cyno-fargs, allotted for the populace.

GYNUMSTUS, or GYNUMSTES, a man, in whom Herodotus scientifically describes the structure and form of the ancient gymnasia, lib. v. c. 11. They were called gymnæa, because several of the exercises were performed naked; and palaestra, from wrestling, which was one of the most usual exercises there. The Romans sometimes also called them thermae, because the baths and bagnoes made a principal part of the building. It appears that they did not perform their exercises quite naked to caud, as the time of Homer, but always in drawers; which they did not lay aside before the thirty-second Olympiad. Orpippus is said to have been the first who introduced that indecent practice: for having been worsted by his drawers entangling him, he threw them off, and the rest imitated him. The gymnasia were not sngle edifices, but a number of distinct buildings, connected, and sufficiently tenacent, capable of accommodating thousands of people at once; having parts defined for philosophers, rhetoricians, and the professors of other sciences, to read their lectures; and for wrestlers, dancers, and all who chose to enter the lists for exercise; at the same time without the least disturbance or interruption. The buildings consisted of a great many parts. There were the exterior porches, where the philosophers, rhetoricians, mathematicians, physicians, and other virtuous, read public lectures, and where they also disputed and rehearsed their performances. 2. The ephebeum, where the youth assembled very early, to learn their exercises in private, without any spectators. 3. The corceum, or corcidium, or kind of gymnasium, where they stripped, either to bathe or exercise. 4. The eulaes-thumbnail, alias thermæ, appointed for theuncti, in a mixture of oil and sweat. 5. The cosnferium or conuifanum, in which they covered themselves with a blanket, to dry up the oil or sweat. 6. The paleastra, properly so called, where they practised wrestling, fencing, boxing, pugilism, pankration, and other similar exercises. 7. The sphæristium or tennis-court, reserved for exercises wherein they used balls. 8. Large unpaid stadia, which comprehended the space between the patacics and the walls wherewith the edifice was surrounded. 9. The xyphium, which were porticos for the wrestlers in winter, or bad weather. 10. Other xyphilis or open stadia, allotted for summer and fine weather, some of which were quite open, and others planted with trees. 11. The baths, consisting of several different apartments. 12. The stadium, a large space of a semicircular form, covered with sand, and surrounded with seats for the spectators.

For the administration of the gymnasia, there were different officers: the principal were, 1. The gymnasiarch, who was the director and superintendent of the whole. 2. The xypharch, who presided in the xyphium, or stadium. 3. The gymnastes, or master of the exercises, who understood their different effects, and could accommodate them to the different complexions of the athlete. 4. The pedotribus, whose business was to teach the exercises. The gymnastic exercises may be reduced to two general classes, as they depend either on the action of the body alone, or as they require external agents or instruments. The latter consisted chiefly in mounting the horse, driving the chariot, and swimming. The former were chiefly of two kinds; orcheftic, and pankromatic. The orcheftic comprehended, 1. Dancing, 2. Cubif pinnacle,
Cubittic, or the art of tumbling, 3, Sphérificns, the palasftrice comprifed all exercifes under the deno¬
nominated by the Greeks which confisted in
the exercife of the javelin, and that of the hoop, de¬
ftrength and skill were requifite in directing this hoop,
ates fifty-five forts of exercifes that were prafticed in
dating. 3. Holding the breath. Hoffman enumer¬
the gymnafia, as the fources or foundation of health
as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen
Cretans wifely forbid their fervants
gymnasically exercife themfelves daily, whild their enervated lords
in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of In-
recrues, men, being apprifed of the neceflity of mili-
to the different complexions, ages, and fexes,
Baleares near the Iberus in the Mediterranean, called Bahares by the Greeks. Plutarch.
GYMNETES, a people of Ethiopia, who lived al¬
molt naked. Pliny.
GYMNETRUS, f. the bare-breech, in ichthyo-
gy-mnastically, adv. Athletically; fitly for
strong exercife.—Such as with agility and vigour are
not gymnastically composèd, nor actively ufe thofe parts.
Brobdingngniss.
GYMNAS'TIC, adj. [Gymnásia, Gr. gymnāsía, Fr.] Pertaining to athletic exercife; confifting of leaping,
GYMNAS'TICS, s. The art of performing exercifes of the body, whether for defence, health, or di-
—The Cretans wifely forbid their fervants
gymnasically exercife themfelves daily, whild their enervated lords
in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of In-
scription, which is the earlied record of the Grecian
was reprefented as of the ufual form in the gene-
year. Its length was eight feet fix inches, its breadth
in the wideft part ten inches and a half, and its thick-
in the year 1798, that a fpecimen of this fìsh was thrown on the
fpecimen was wanting.—the colours the fame as in the
forme a fingle filament: at fome little diftance beyond
gradually coalesce in their progrefs till at length they
‘the tail, which confiftsof a lanceolate membrane ftrength¬
to fay whether he mentions under the name of regaleus, be the fame we are refering to.
Cepede makes the regaleus a definite genus, which he
places among the apodes, as he says it has no ventral
fins, and two dorsals. We have thought better to in-
clude them in one article.

1. Gymnetrus Hawkini, the Blochian gymnetrus: blufh-silver, with oblique, linear, brown, bands, and
rounded spots, red fins, and four ventral procifes.
This, which is a native of the Indian seas, and which
appears alfo to be occalionally feen in thofe of Europe,
is defcribed by Dr. Bloch, from a drawing communi-
cated by J. Hawkins, efq. It appears to be furnifh
with two pair of ventral procifes, which are of confider-
able length, and terminate in large, dilated, finny,
and the tail, which, in the figure given by Dr.
Brobdingngniss, is reprefented as of the uñual form in the gene-
rality of fìshes; a circcumstance now known to be owing
to a miftake of the draughtfman. The colour of this
species is filver, with a blufh caft on the upper parts,
and feveral tranfierce, alternate, brownfih, lades con-
tinued, covered with brownfih bands. This, which
nears only two inches and three quarters; the tail in this
ions, hopes, one day, of being proclaimed and crowned con-
quor in the public games; which was the highest hon¬
our any mortal could arrive at: even Philip, king of
Macedon, valued himfelf more highly on being pro-
claimed victor at the Olympic games, than upon all the
victories he had obtained over his enemies. See the ar-
ticle Hero of Sparta.

Though it be impoffible to determine the precise
epocha of the gymnastic art, yet it appears from feve-
rall paffages in Homer, and particularly the twenty-third
book of the Iliad, where he dcribes the games cele-
brated at the funeral of Patroclus, that it was not un-
known at the time of the Trojan war. From that de-
cription, which is the earliest record of the Grecian
gymnastics, it appears, that they had chariots-races,
boxing, wrefling, foot-races, gladiators, throwing the
difcus, drawing the bow, and hurling the javelin; and
it fhould seem, from the particular account Homer gives
of thefe exercifes, that even then the gymnastic art
wanted little of perfection; fo that when Galen fays
there was no gymnastic art in Homer's days, and that it
began to appear no earlier than Plato, he is to be un-
derfood of medicinal gymnastics only; which had their
rise later; becaufe, while men continued sober and la¬
bious, they had no induc tion for medical art; but
when luxury and idlenefs had reduced them to the fiad
necffity of applying to physicians, thefe, who had
found that nothing contributed fo much to the prefa-
ervation and re-eftablifhment of health, as exercife pro-
portioned to the different complexxions, ages, and fexes,
of their patients, did not fail to refer them to the prac-
tice of gymnastics.

GYMNETRIE, in ancient geography, two iflands
near the Iberus in the Mediterranean, called Bahares by the Greeks. Plutarch.

Gymnetrus, a people of Ethiopia, who lived almofl naked. Pliny.
Gymnastics, s. The art of performing exercifes of the body, whether for defence, health, or diversion.
—The Cretans wisely forbid their servants gymnastically exercife themselves daily, while their enervated lords
gymnastics as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen
gymnastics exercife themselves daily, while their enervated lords
are softly lolling in their chariots. Abatonem.
M. Burette has judiciously given the history of gym-
astics in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of In-
scriptions. On the first establishment of society, he ob-
serves, men, being apprised of the necessity of military
exercifes, for repelling the intruits of their neigh-
bours, instituted games and proposed prizes, to animate
their youth to combats of various kinds. And as run-
ning, leaping, dexterity in throwing the javelin, in
driving a ball, or tossing a quoit, together with wreath-
ing, &c. were exercifes fuit to the scientific fience of thofe days; so the youth vied to excel in them, in the
preference of the aged, who fat as their judges, and dis-
penced prizes to the conquerors; till what was origi-
inally an amusement, became at length a matter of fuch
importance, as to interef great cities and entire nations in its practice. Hence arose an emulation to excel, in
hopes, one day, of being proclaimed and crowned con-
quor in the public games; which was the highest hon¬
our any mortal could arrive at: even Philip, king of
Macedon, valued himself more highly on being pro-
claimed victor at the Olympic games, than upon all the
victories he had obtained over his enemies. See the ar-
ticle Hero of Sparta.

Though it be impoffible to determine the precise
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known at the time of the Trojan war. From that de-
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gymnastics, it appears, that they had chariots-races,
boxing, wrefling, foot-races, gladiators, throwing the
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it fhould seem, from the particular account Homer gives
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rise later; becaufe, while men continued sober and la¬
bious, they had no induc tion for medical art; but
when luxury and idlenefs had reduced them to the fiad
necffity of applying to physicians, thefe, who had
found that nothing contributed fo much to the prefa-
ervation and re-eftablifhment of health, as exercife pro-
portioned to the different complexxions, ages, and fexes,
of their patients, did not fail to refer them to the prac-
tice of gymnastics.
GYMNETRUS.
above specimen, which was taken near Visagapatam in the year 1788, was two feet eight inches from head to tail. From Dr. Raffles's memorandum on this subject, politely communicated to Dr. Shaw, it appears that no teeth were visible in either jaw; the opercula consisted of two oblong, flexible, streaked, plates; the abdomen was very short, and the vent placed near the head; the caudal fin was not united with the dorsal, and consisted of four rays, connected at the base by a thin membrane, and afterwards joined together and ending in a fleshy thread. The gill-membrane had five rays; the dorsal fin 320; the pectoral fin had fourteen rays, the ventral two, and the caudal four.

In the British Museum is a dried specimen of a fish which appears to be nearly allied to this, but which is not sufficiently perfect to admit of very exact description; the body is much shorter in proportion; the lateral line extremely strong or distinct; the colour of the whole animal, except the fins and processes, which are red, a bright silver; and from the top of the head proceeds a very strong horn-shaped process of the length of several inches, gradually tapering into a slender extremity.

The length of this specimen is about four feet and a half, and the breadth about five inches, exclusive of the back fin.

3. Gymnurus lanceolatus, the Cepedian gymnurus. This, which must be considered as a doubtful species, is described by Cepede from a coloured Chinese drawing belonging to that gentleman's museum.

The author refers it to the present genus from the circumstance of its wanting the anal fin, and gives it the trivial name of lanceolatus from the shape of its tail, which is pointed at the tip. This fish is of a gold colour, shaded with brown, and is destitute of the ventral fins or appendages so remarkable in the other species.

4. Gymnurus Africana, the African gymnurus: yellow; spoted longitudinally with brown points, and with the ventral cirri dilated at the tips. This extraordinary fish seems to have been almost unknown till within the space of a few years past; nor are its characters and history yet so distinctly ascertained as might be wished. It is a native of the northern seas, and seems to have been first described by professor Africanius, in his work entitled, Icones rerum naturalium, &c.

The length of the specimen was ten feet, and the diameter, which was equal throughout the whole length, about six inches; the head short, the mouth small, and the eyes rather large; on the upper part of the head, before the commencement of the dorsal fin, there were several spots; the plant naked rays or processes, of moderate length; the dorsal fin, which was rather shallow, commenced at a small distance below the head, and running along the whole length of the back, formed by its continuation the tail-fin, which was carried to a very small distance beneath the body, there being properly speaking, no vent-fin; the pectoral fins were very small, of a slightly ovate or rounded shape, and situated at a small distance from the head; the ventral fins, if they can be said to be of the name, consisted of a pair of extremely long fimple rays or processes, terminated by a small expanded tip, or thin extremity; the gill-covers appeared to consist of five or six radiated laminae; the colour of the whole body was bright silver, with a bluish cast diffused over the upper part of the head; the lateral line was strongly marked, and ran from the gill-covers to the tail; and the scales of the body were marked by several longitudinal double rows of slightly-extend, very small, dull, specks; the forepart of the body, the fins pale brown. This fish is said to be generally seen either preceding or accompanying the shoals of herrings in the northern seas, for which reason it is popularly known by the title of king of the herrings.

GYMNIAE, in ancient geography, a town of Colchis.

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late, pointed, flat, entire, scattered; capsule oblong, truncate.
4. Gymnotus obtusum: leaves oblong, lanceolate, pointed, entire, a little concave and erect; capsule ovoid-oblung, with a pubescent lid.
5. Gymnotus ovatum: leaves ovate, obtuse with a point; capule rounded; lid without point.
6. Gymnotus ofimandacum: stem naked at the base; leaves lanceolate, entire, two-rowed; capsule roundish; lid without point.
7. Gymnotus Gryphithianum: leaves spatulate, very obtuse, a little fleshy; capsule obovate; lid without point; peduncle thickened upwards, a little curved.
8. Gymnotus aurigeminum: stem pubescent; leaves subulate, imbricate, carinate, entire; capsule campanulate.
9. Gymnotus lutelom: stem branched; leaves lanceolate, carinate, concave; capsule oblong; lid hemispherical, with a short point.
10. Gymnotus curvirostum: stem branched; leaves linear-oblong, with a subulate lid.
11. Gymnotus sternigerum: stem branched; leaves linear, spread; upper ones flatter; capsule hemispherical; lid oblique; peduncle twisted.
12. Gymnotus microphthalmum: leaves linear, spreading, capped when dry; capsule contracted at the mouth; lid with a futilineated beak.
15. Gymnotus lapponicum: stem naked; leaves linear-lanceolate, entire, carinate, spread; capsule truncate, becoming fasiculate.
17. Gymnotus Hemil: leaves broad-lanceolate, pointed, denticulate at top; capsule cylindrical; lid with an oblique beak.

GYMNOTH'ORAX, the Bare-breast, f. A genus of fishes introduced by some late ichthologists, the species of which are incorporated with the Muraena.

GYMNOTUS, f. [γυμνός, Gr. bare-back.] In ichthology, a genus of fishes of the order apodes. The generic character is, back smooth, and without any fin. The body is narrow, long, and thin, somewhat like the blade of a carving-knife. The head is short, rather broader than the body, and armed with a great many little sharp teeth; the tongue is broad, and full of inequalities or warts, as is the palate likewise; there are four small foramina near the edge of the upper jaw. The eyes, which are on the upper surface of the head, are very small; pupil black, iris yellow; and have a membrane to defend them from accidents. There are small capillary apertures all over the body, which exclude a thick mucus, serving the animal instead of scales, and defending the body from wounds. The apertures of the gills are narrow, in an oblique direction, and close to the pectoral fins. The ventral cavity is short; the anus is close under the chin. The lateral line is double, one part along the back, the other near the anal fin. The pectoral fins are small, the anal long, the tail obtuse; the rays of all the fins are flexible and fleshy, but their number cannot be exactly ascertained on account of the thickness of the membrane which covers them. See the Plate, fig. 1.

This extraordinary fish is found in the waters of Guiana, Surinam, Cayenne, Peru, on the shores of the river Senegal.
GYMNOTUS.

1. The electrical Eel. 2. The long tailed Ctenopharynx.
Senegal in Africa, and in general in hot climates; but
it is plentiful also in North America. In New York and
Pennsylvania, it is called *numbing-cat*; and *numbig* in
South Carolina. It delights in clear water, and is fre¬
quently found by places at the mouths of streams; and
thence passes up into rivers and lakes. It comes of¬
ten to the surface to breathe, and then ejects a bubble
of air. It soon dies if it cannot frequently respire the
fresh air, as is the case when caught in a net, or on a
hook at the bottom of the water. The flesh is fat and
well-condensed; that of the back is firm, but full of bone;
that of the belly is soft, and mucilaginous. It is eaten
both by the negroes and the whites. Dr. Garden ob¬
erves, that it is caught in the Surinam river a great
way up, beyond the reach of the tide.

The property of this fish to communicate an electrical
shock, has given great reason excited the attention of
naturalists. Richer, who in 1677 was sent to Cayenne
by the Paris academy to make mathematical and astro¬
nomical observations, first discovered that this eel com¬
municated a considerable shock, whether touched by the
hand, or with a stick, &c. More than forty years el¬
aped, before any thing further to proceed concerning
this was first published in his *Voyage around South
America*, published in 1743, speaks of a fish called
*parague*, found in the river of the Amazonas, which pro¬
duced the same effect: this was doubtless the same fish.
But Mr. Ingram, of Tower-hill, London, in a letter dated
February 1750, gave a clearer description of the elec¬
trical properties of this fish; he conceived it to have an
atmospheric electricity around it; for, as he was about
to touch it with a piece of iron, he received such a strong
shock, without touching it, that he was obliged to drop
the iron he held in his hand.

Gravesande was the first who discovered that the shock
proceeded from electrical matter; he writes from Rio
dejpero, November 22, 1755, that he had known Allemand,
'This fish produces the same effect which I have felt at
your house in touching the Leyden phial; with this dif¬
tinction, that no spark is seen, though the shock is much
stronger; for, if the fish be pretty large, it certainly
knocks down those who touch it, and the shock is felt
through the whole body.' More recent experiments of
Mr. Flagg confirm that the shock from this fish may be
occasionally stronger, and be longer felt, than that from
the electrical phial; he says that a negro who was afraid
to touch a strong one, was at length subdued by a trick
of his companions; he immediately lost the use of both
arms, which he did not recover for some years after¬
ward. Mr. Bryant, however, supposed that the exis¬
tence of the electric matter, as appears from various
academical papers, so late as the year 1762, the writ¬
ers of which attributed the shock to certain muscles
similar to what Reaumur pretended to have discovered
in the torpedo in 1714. But Vander Lott confirmed the
animal electricity of this fish by several experiments;
for he observed, that, by touching it with various me¬
tals, a considerable shock was felt, but none at all when
touched with wax, &c. Fermin went farther; he ob¬
erved that fourteen slaves, holding each other by the
hand, felt the shock at the same time, if the first touched
the fish with a stick, and the last put his hand in the
water. The experiments of Bancroft, and the more re¬
cent ones of Bryant, place the matter past all doubt.
Bryant found that he received a strong shock when he
beared the fish with his hand at the point of a sword, but
none at all when the point of the sword was covered with wax.
He made experiments with glass bottles; he placed the
head of the fish in the bottles, upon the shock was as strong as when the water was upon
the ground; whence he concludes, that the animal muft
have a great portion of electric matter naturally inher¬
ent, or that it is continually renewed by the water it¬
sel. He observed also that the fish would communicate
shocks through the tub it was contained in; for, having
ordered a flame to pour the water out of the tub or ca¬
sk, he received such a shock as occasioned him to let it fall; he then brought another, and the shock was of
a very strong shock. But it must be observed, that this
fish was very large, and recently caught. Dr. Garden
told Dr. Flagg, that some were seen in Surinam river upwards of twenty feet long, whole shock proved infult death
for person that unluckily received it. Mr. Flagg ob¬
erved, that some negroes would touch the electrical
eel without receiving any shock; and he says that a
lady in a hectic fever touched it without effect; and he
concluded that the fever was the cause of her receiv¬
ing no shock; but Bloch rather supposes that the fish was
at that time exhausted, and incapable of giving shocks.

Of other experiments, the most considerable are those of
Williamson at Philadelphia in 1773, and Dr. Garden
at Charleston, in 1774. It would be tedious to brie¬
ve all the minutiae of these experiments. Bloch, after
detailing them at length, draws the following conclu¬
sions: 1. That this fish is capable of communicating
a painful sensation to all creatures that approach it. 2.
That this effect depends on the will of the animal, so
that it may be stronger or weaker, according to the state
of the fish. 3. That the shock or pain which it com¬
municates is not an immediate effect of the motion of
certain muscles in the eel, since it can produce this ef¬
te at a certain distance, and since it may be extended
by means of certain substanices, while other substanices
of equal hardness and tenion will not communicate or
extend the shock. 4. That the shock is the effect of a
fluid matter, emanating from the fish. 5. That this ema¬
nation from the electrical eel has the same effect upon
the human frame as ordinary electricity, and produces
the same sensation; that it kills or stuns animals in the
same manner. Lilby, that all the conductors of ordi¬
ary electricity act similarly upon this, and neither. So
that we may conclude with confidence, that this ani¬
mal is provided with real electric matter. Several ex¬
periments, however, have been made, which seem to
contradict each other. Ingram says he felt the shock
before he touched the water, and Condamine, that he
felt it by touching the water with a stick. The first, on
the contrary, felt no shock when he touched it with a
stick; Vander Lott felt none when he touched it with
lead or tin; and Williamson, Heyden, and a young
negro, could lift the fish out of the water without receiv¬
ing any shock. But these contradictions will be re¬
conciled if we consider the following particulars: 1. That
the fish, when at rest, communicates no shock. 2. That,
when the fish is angry, the shock is the stronger the
more it is touched or irritated. 3. That one recently
cought produces the effect in a much stronger manner
than when it has been long kept. 4. That it communi¬
cates the shock by the intervention of those bodies
which are the conductors of ordinary electricity, but
not by electric bodies. 5. That this fish can communi¬
cate a shock to a certain distance without being touched.
6. If the fish be seized by the back with both hands at
once, and pressed hard, it gives no shock. 7. The fish,
when disordered, produces very light shocks or none at
all; and none when it is dead. 8. It can kill or stun
fishes without touching them directly.

Hence we may conclude with certainty, 1. That the
shock is produced by an electric matter. 2. That the
emanation of this matter depends on the will of the fish,
or on its being in a proper state of health; which have
occasioned the different effects related in various expe¬
riments. 3. That this animal electric matter is still of
a nature different from ordinary electricity. 4. That the
fish produces within itself, as it were, by its own
own exertion, the electric matter, since it no longer exists in those which are sick or dead. 5. That a motion of the muscles is necessary for the emanation of this matter, especially of the muscles of the back; for, when these are kept motionless by squeezing the back, there is no shock. 6. As the torpedo exhibits all these phenomena, they must also arise from a animal electricity; which overruns all the lymphatics which have been imagined for its explanation during two thousand years. This electric property is useful to the fish, both to procure food, and to avoid its enemies. In the first case, it slays the smaller fish, and then devours them before they can recover themselves; in the other, it can slay the larger voracious kinds, and thus gain time to escape. Mr. Harfflin, in his Voyage to Guinea, part i. p. 144, observes, that in those places where the electric eel abounds, there are few or no other fishes to be found; and in those places the negroes and Indians are afraid to bathe.

Though the matter we have brought forward seems to prove the existence of the electric fluid in this animal, yet many naturalists have denied it, because they never could discern any spark. Wallh, who, by his experiments made at Rochelle, proved the existence of electricity in the torpedo, could not produce any spark. Cavendish endeavoured to shew by experiments, that the Leyden phial might give shocks with very weak sparks. This was not sufficient, for a spark from the Leyden phial could be seen in Wallh's experiments, though his torpedo was a very large one. After this, Wallh sent for electrical eels from Surinam; but they all died on the passage, as well as those ordered by Mufchenbroek. In order to procure living ones, Wallh offered a handsome premium; and he soon received in London four electrical eels all alive; and in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Le Roi, (see Roper's Journal de Philique, 1774,) it appears that he succeeded in rendering the sparks visible in the following manner: He placed a leaf of metal on a circular piece of glass; and then cut it in the middle; on taking the fish out of the water and irritating it, he saw the electric sparks pass from one half of the metal to the other. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this experiment; for Sir John Pringle and Mr. Magellan both allured Le Roi that they saw the passage of the sparks, and that the experiment was repeated ten or twelve times with the same result. Mr. Magellan adds, that a company of twenty-four persons held hands and formed a circle; and, when the first touched the eel, that all felt the shock from it to the Leyden phial. The sparks, though more visible in this than in the torpedo, are still so small, that it is necessary to look through a magnifier towards the place where the spark is expected to proceed. See the article Electricity, vol. vi. p. 435.

This fish is caught in nets; the fishermen, when they have got a large one, immediately kill it with a club, to avoid the shocks. At Surinam they preserve young ones in large tubs made on purpose, feeding them with small fish, or, when these are wanting, with earth-worms. Insects they like best, for they swallow them with great avidity the infant they are thrown in. As the skin of this eel secretes a deal of slimy matter, it is necessary to change their water at least every other day; the water is let out by a cock at the bottom of the vessel, and the fish is sometimes left for several hours dry and motionless; but, if touched at that time, the shocks will be given as strong as ever.

Mr. Hunter gave the muscles and nerves of this fish in three plates, (see Phil. Trans. vol. lxi. plate 1, 2, 3.) Fermin found two kinds of muscles; but we cannot conclude that the direction of the muscles in this fish is peculiar to it alone, until more accurate description and comparison shall have been made of other fishes of this genus. Cepede has a long account of the manner in which, as he says, the electric organs act; (see his Hist. des Poissons, ii. 161.) Nothing had been related respecting the intestines and internal conformation, till Bloch described one which was two feet and a half in length; the cavity of the lower belly was four inches long; the skin was thick, and hard like leather; the anus and nostrils were not far from the chin; they were carried along about the skin, and the skin was everted before they entered the abdomen. The gutlet was fleshy, muscular, and plaited or wrinkled. The stomach formed a sac on the right side; it had several large folds, and the cardia and pylorus were clearly distinguishable, but no air-bladder could be discerned. Some have supposed this fish to have lungs, because it comes often to the surface to breathe; but this is not the case. The supposition was for a time countenanced by some observations of Dr. Garden, of South Carolina, who, at the request of Linnaeus, examined the organs of the genus Diodon, and found, as he conceived, both external branchiae or gills, and internal lungs. This idea, however, has been shewn by later physiologists to have been not strictly correct; the supposed lungs being in reality only a peculiar modification of gills.

5. Gymnotus albifrons, the white-fronted gymnotus. Specific character, a fin at the end of the tail, a white band from the tip of the lower jaw to the middle of the back. There is only one ray to the membrane of the lateral fins, 147 to the anal, 40 to the tail. This is made a separate genus by Cepede. The account of its having a tail-fin, which none of the gymnoti have. It gives it a name, apteronotus, which signifies the same as gymnotus; but, as it has no dorsal fin, there is no good reason for separating it. This species has a very blunt snout; the head has no visible scales, and the fish is full of pores which secrete a viscid humour; the aperture of the mouth reaches beyond the eyes, which are covered by a nictating membrane as in the rest of the genus. The nostrils are nearly midway between the eyes and the tip of the muzzle. The lower jaw turns up at the tip, and has two other ridges on each side, which shut into corresponding indentations in the upper. The gill-covers are full of pores which secrete a viscid humour; the aperture is nearly semi-circular. The anus is so near the head as to be placed in the angle which separates the two branchial membranes, near the point where they unite: behind the anus there is another orifice, supposed to give passage to the spawn and milk. The anal fin runs from the throat to the tail-fin, which accounts for the great number of rays in this fish.

What distinguishes this fish from all others, is a long fleshy filament or spar, which arises about the middle of the upper surface of the fish, (the head not included,) and runs looie to the origin of the tail-fin, where it is fastened by its smaller end. As there is underneath it a kind of furrow on the back, Pallas, who first remarked this peculiarity, thought that the specimen he was examining had been cut up the back, so as to leave a portion of the skin fastened at the extremities only; he was however afterwards convinced that it was a natural conformation. Cepede has since described this part more accurately from a specimen in better preservation brought from Holland to Paris. It is convex above, and concave underneath, and fastened by its larger end to the middle of the back; it answers to a furrow, which lefens as the filament becomes thinner, as Pallas observed; but he did not remark that it was again fastened by its smaller end, close to the tail-fin; when raised up, it forms an arch over its extremities. For the end of this fin is the furrow; there are besides a dozen little threads stretching from the furrow to the filament, like the rays of a pin when the membrane is taken away: these threads slope towards the anal fin, and fall underneath when the large filament is let go into the furrow, which fills up entirely. This species is of two colours, black, and the brightest
GYN

6. Gymnotus rostratus, the long-nosed gymnotus. Specific character, a long tubular fin, the anal fin not reaching to the end of the tail. The pectoral fins consist of 19 rays each, the anal of 266 rays. This species is found in South America. The anal fin is much shorter than the tail, which ends in a long slender filament, like the carapo. It is of a white colour, diversified with irregular brown spots.

7. Gymnotus notopterus, the notopterus. Specific character, a small fin on the back. The membrane of the gills has 6 rays, the dorsal fin 7, the pectoral 13, the anal 15; there is no ventral or anal fin. This and the following species are not improperly made a distinct genus by Cepede, under the name of notopterus, which signifies "one dorsal fin," whereas Linneus's generic name gymnotus, means the direct contrary. This species is found in the seas about Amboyna, never exceeding a foot in length. The fin is short and rounded; the eyes are large, and over them is a little hole. The upper jaw is furnished with teeth, even, but not very close together; those of the outer rim of the lower jaw are larger, and still farther aft, but, inside, and on the palate, there is a set of very small teeth. The gall-covering the scales, is divided into seven, with a common circumference. The anus is very near the throat; the tail is so long, that Bontius called this species histrurus, horse-tail. The whole fish is covered with very minute scales, which shine like gold and silver.

8. Gymnotus Athiscus, the scaly notopterus. Specific character, a very long dorsal fin; large round scales over the body; there are five rays in the membrane of the gills. This species, from having an extensive dorsal fin, is still farther removed from the Gymnotus, into which Linneus however has received it, though with a doubt, an hujus generic and Bloch, as well as Cepede, think it should be separated. This dorsal fin reaches from the nape of the neck quite to the tail; and the whole fish, not excepting the head, is covered with pretty large scales, mostly of a round shape. Before each nostril is a truncated barbel; there are several farinoma on the head, and five little dents. The teeth are sharp, and the palate is furnished also with teeth. The lateral line is straight, except a flexure downwards at the anus. It is of a dark brown, transverse bars. It is somewhat larger than the preceding; and, like that, is a native of the seas of Asia.

9. Gymnotus acus, the needle-fish. Specific character, neither dorsal, ventral, nor tail, fin; the anal fin not reaching to the tip of the tail, and containing 60 rays. The membrane of the gills is suffused by 3 rays, the pectorals have 16 each. This species is found in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles. It is white, clouded with red and brown spots; the under part bluish. There is a rising on the back, like the rudiment of a fin, which seems to connect this with the rest of the genera of fishes, almost all of which have a dorsal fin. This is the only species of this genus which is not found in South America, and the only one with this rising on the back, which Cepede has included in the specific character; but this peculiarity is not noticed by Gmelin.

GYNACEUM, [from γυναῖκα, Gr. from γυνή, a woman.] The menstrual discharge, or the lochia.

GYNACOCRATUMENI, an ancient people of Sarma-This fpaces grows to the length of fifteen inches; it is found about Surinam.

GYNACOMANIA, [from γυνή, Gr. a woman, and μανία, madness.] That species of infinity which arises from love.

GYNACOMASTUS, [from γυνή, Gr. a woman, and αμαστος, a breast.] Applied to a man whose breasts are large like a woman's.

GYNÄCOTHENAS, a name of Mars at Tegeda, on account of a sacrifice offered by the women without the affiance of the men, who were not permitted to appear at this religious ceremony. Parvanus.

GYNANDRIA, [Gr. from γυναῖκα, a woman, and andros, a man.] In botany, the name of the twenty-first clas in the Linnean Artificial Sytem, containing all plants with hermaphrodite flowers, which have the flaments growing upon the style; or else having an elongate receptacle bearing both stamens and styles. This clas has been considerably reduced by some modern reformers, who have referred the plants to other classes. This clas is exemplified on the Botany Plate X. fig. 29. vol. iii. p. 256.

GYNANTHROPUS, [from γυνή, Gr. a woman, and ανθρωπος, a man.] That species of hermaphrodite which partakes more of the female than the male.

GYNDES, now ZEINDEH, in ancient geography, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus marched against Babylon, his army was stopped by this river, in which one of his favourite horses was drowned. This so irritated the monarch, that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army, so that after this division it hardly reached the knee. Herod. i. c. 189 & 202.

GYNECOCRACY, [γυναικocrατε, Gr. gynecocratic, Fr.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYNEPONON, [Gr. gynos, a woman, and οὖς, a beard; the stigma of the flower being bearded.] In botany, a genus of the clas pentandria, order monogyna, natural order of apocynac, Juff. The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, very small, half-five-cleft, permanent; segments linear, acute, erect. Corolla: monopetalous, contorted; tube cylindrical, ventricose below the tip, contracted at the throat; border flat, five-parted, segments ovate. Stamina: filaments five, very short, inserted into the tube above the middle; antherae erect, linear, within the tube. Ptilillum: germ ovate; style filiform, shorter than the tube; stigma globular, two-lobed, villose at the tip. Pericarpium: berry pedicelled, subglobular, concave, filled with the seed. Seed: single, carthaginous, sub- The fish is generally abortive, the feed not having kernels; the germs when cut through have two cells, and two feeds in each cell.—Essential Character. Calyx half-five-cleft, inferior, permanent; corolla five-parted, tube ventricose below the tip, throat contracted; stigma globular, two-lobed; berry pedicelled, subglobular; feed carthaginous, fub- bilocular, with one or two kernels. The fruit is generally abortive, the seed not having kernels; the germs when cut through have two cells, and two feeds in each cell.—Essential Character. Calyx half-five-cleft, inferior, permanent; corolla five-parted, tube ventricose below the tip, throat contracted; stigma globular, two-lobed; berry pedicelled, subglobular; seed carthaginous, sub- bilocular.

Species. 1. Gyneponon stellatum, or hairy woman's beard: leaves in whorls, three together, lanceolate. 2. Gyneponon alyxia: leaves in whorls, five together, obo-
3. Gynepogon scandens, or climbing gynopogon: leaves opposite, ovate, ribbed. Natives of the islands of the South Seas. The first of the Society and Friendly islands; the second of Norfolk island; and the third of the Society islands. At Otaheite in May 1774.

GYP, f. GYPSIS. The profession of a gipsy — The companion of his travels is a foulfe, sun-burnt, quene, that since the terrible statute recanted a genus of the class decandria, order digynia, natural being fond of a gypseaous or calcareous soil. In botany, lets ovate, permanent. Corolla: petals five, ovate, obtuse, spreading, subfesile. Stamens: filaments subulate, spreading; antherae roundish. Pistillum: germ almost globular; stigmas filiform, gaping; stigmas simple. Petricarpium: capsule globular, one-celled, five-valved.

GYP SOPHILA, f. [from γυψος, γυπς, Gr, as being fond of a gypseous or calcareous soil.] In botany, petals five, ovate, obtuse, spreading, subfesile. Stamens: filaments subulate, spreading; antherae roundish. Pistillum: germ almost globular; stigmas filiform, gaping; stigmas simple. Petricarpium: capsule globular, one-celled, five-valved. A leaf of this genus is shown in the Botany Plate VI. fig. 2.

Species. 1. Gypsophia repens, or creeping gypsophia: leaves lanceolate, flamer shorter than the emarginate corolla. The whole plant is smooth. Root perennial, very long, as thick as the little finger. Stems many, in a close tuft, spread every way, half a foot in height, perennial; branches herbaceous, erect, from three to six inches high, simple, reddish at the joints, forming an imperfectly trichotomous panicule at the top. Leaves lanceolate-linear, acute, glaucous, thick, fesile, opposite, seldom more than an inch. Flowers red, tubes white, (Miller and Plukenet say purplish;) petals oblong, yellow. Native of Siberia, Swiflerland, and Provence; flowering in September.

2. Gypsophia prostrata, or trailing gypsophia: leaves lanceolate, smooth and even, stalks diffused, pistils longer than the bell-shaped corolla. Root perennial. Stems several, smooth, round, about a foot in length, reddish at the joints. Panicule brachiate, trichotomous, the middle peduncle more simple than the others. Corolla white, (Miller and Plukenet say purplish;) petals obtuse, spreading, channelled at the tip: stigmas only half the length of the corolla; styles a little longer than it. It much resembles the foregoing; but differs in the root hardly creeping; the joints of the stalk being less purple; the leaves of the calyx not keeled; the corolla from one foot to one and a half inches long, as thick as the little finger at the bottom, swelling at the joints, quite entire; the uppermost very small; next the root very many, two inches long, and a line and a half broad; between the peduncles small white stipules. The stalks in this species are procumbent before the flowers expand, which is not the case in G. prostrata; hence the flowers in this are all directed one way. Linnaeus observes, that the flowers in Sweden are always white, and that in its wild state they are suffragiate. The root, as in the foregoing species, has a paponaceous quality, and boiled with linen or woollen may be used instead of soap. Hence the name of sapanaria. It is bitter, and has a solvenl aperient quality. Native of Sweden, Germany, Swiflerland, France, and Siberia. It flowers from June to August. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Miller.

3. Gypsophia angustifolia, or triangular-leaved gypsophia: leaves lanceolate-linear, oblique three-cornered, smooth and even, obtuse, directed one way. Root perennial, very long, the thickness of a finger, white, woody. Stalks several, smooth, joined, moore, more than a foot long, branched, ending in a dense suffragiate cyme of flowers. Leaves glaucous-green, opposite, entire, embracing the joints of the stalk with their broad bases, quite entire; the uppermost very small; next the root very many, two inches long, and a line and a half broad; between the peduncles small white stipules. The stalks in this species are procumbent before the flowers expand, which is not the case in G. prostrata; hence the flowers in this are all directed one way. Linnaeus observes, that the flowers in Sweden are always white, and that in its wild state they are suffragiate. The root, as in the foregoing species, has a paponaceous quality, and boiled with linen or woollen may be used instead of soap. Hence the name of sapanaria. It is bitter, and has a solvenl aperient quality. Native of Sweden, Germany, Swiflerland, France, and Siberia. It flowers from June to August. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Miller.

4. Gypsophia perfusolata, or perfoliate gypsophia: leaves ovate-lanceolate, half-filimented. Root perennial, strong, fleasy, striking deep into the ground, sending up stalks two and three feet in height, as thick as the little finger at the bottom, swelling at the joints, quite entire; the uppermost very small; next the root very many, two inches long, and a line and a half broad; between the peduncles small white stipules. It is bitter, and has a solvenl aperient quality. Native of Sweden, Germany, Swiflerland, France, and Siberia. It flowers from June to August. Cultivated in 1759 by Mr. Miller.

5. Gypsophia munita, or wall gypsophia: leaves linear, flat, calycis leaflets, stalk dichtomous, petals crenate. Root annual, slender, small. Stalk diffused, a span in length, weak, and therefore seldom upright. Leaves very narrow, an inch and a half long, and one breadth, bright green. Native of Lapland, Sweden, Germany, Swiflerland, France, and Siberia. It flowers with us from June to October.

6. Gypsophia rigidula, or flitt gypsophia: leaves linear, flat, stalk dichtomous, petals two-flowered, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

7. Gypsophia faxifraga, or small gypsophia: leaves linear, calycis leaflets, stalk dichotomous, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

8. Gypsophia saxifraga, or small gypsophia: leaves linear, calycis leaflets, stalk dichotomous, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

9. Gypsophia saxifraga, or small gypsophia: leaves linear, calycis leaflets, stalk dichotomous, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

10. Gypsophia saxifraga, or small gypsophia: leaves linear, calycis leaflets, stalk dichotomous, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

11. Gypsophia saxifraga, or small gypsophia: leaves linear, calycis leaflets, stalk dichotomous, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

12. Gypsophia saxifraga, or small gypsophia: leaves linear, calycis leaflets, stalk dichotomous, petals emarginate. From a very fibrous root spring numerous little stems, not more than a span high, jointed, branched. Flowers pale red. Native of the south of France, and also of Siberia.

13. Gypsophia aggregata. See ARENA TETRAQUETRA.
Propagation and Culture. These plants, having no great beauty, are rarely cultivated in botanic gardens. They are propagated by seeds, sown in a bed of light earth; and, when the plants are fit to remove, they may be transplanted into the places where they are destined to remain, and will require no other culture but to keep them clean from weeds; for the roots of most forts will continue several years, and annually produce flowers and seeds.

GYPSUM, f. [Gypsius, Gr. from γόπες, Arab.] In mineralogy, carbonate of lime, commonly called alabaster, or plaster of Paris. The silver medal of the Society of Arts having been given, in 1805, for extensive and successful experiments of this valuable article, as a new manure, for clover, and all the varieties of grasses on dry lands, we lay before the public, with particular pleasure, an extract of a letter received from a respectable gentleman, high in office in New York, dated the 4th of March 1807, on this interesting subject, which we most earnestly recommend to the immediate notice of the agricultural interests of this nation, as the spring and summeroer seasons are best adapted for the use of this article. It is found to answer best, or cheapest, for plentifully dispersed through some parts of this kingdom, as to ensure an inexhaustible supply. Several of our experimental farmers have assured me, that lands which have been for twenty years manured with gypsum are not impoverished by the use of it. About fifty miles up the Hudson's river from this city, and from thence to the northward, it is in general use, and not less so, as to ensure an inexhaustible supply. Several inftead of liable manure. It is found to answer best on corn have been more than doubled by the use of gypsum in New Jersey and Pennsylvania: its effects are wonderful, particularly on grasses. The crops of corn and Indian beans have been more than doubled by the use of gypsum instead of stable manure. It is found to answer best on dry, gravelly, or sandy, soils. Remote from the sea, it is chiefly in effect, for the other articles. There are probably from 7 to 10,000 tons of Britifh (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) shiping employed in this trade, who, upon an average, make their registered tonnage, I may safely say more than 40,000 tons are brought here. Of this, however, much has been determined neither by Stephanus, Ferber, nor Gefractioned by any name what we have known this much, that the fragments of the ancient were burnt their gypsum, and that they formed and called images of it. In my opinion, fays professor Beckmann, "wine cannot be poisoned by gypsum; and wine-crafts who employ it and dace devour no ferrer putihniter than brewers, who, in the like manner, render four feet fitter to be drunk and more faleable." GYRALDUS. See GYRALDUS.

GYRA'TION, f. [gyra, Lat.] The act of turning any thing at once.—If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle, with gyrations continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the effection of the coal in the vital places of that circle remains imperceptible on the fenfion; until the coal return to the place from which it first move.—GYRE, f. [gypsius, Lat.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit.—The eagle in her gyres the clouds embrace. Sandys.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres, Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. Dryden.

He fashioned those harmonious orbs that roll In reliefs gyres about the Arctic pole. Sandys.

GYRED, adj. Falling in rings:—Hamlet, with his doubler all unbrac'd, No hat upon his head, his stockings loofe Ungarter'd, and down gyred to his ankle. Shakespeare.

GYRFALCON. See the article Falco, vol. vii. p. 189.

GYR'INUS, f. [Gypsius, Gr. from γόπες, a round body. The GLIMMER CHAFFER; in entomology, a genus of insects belonging to the order of coleoptera. Generic characters, Antennae clavated, rill, shorter than the head; eyes apparently four, two above and two below the antenne. Linnaeus calls the antennae cylindrical; but Dr. Shaw observes, that, if infected with a magnet, they will be found to consist of very numerous clofe-fet joints. The eyes are so placed as to appear double on each side the head; however they are but two in all. There are eleven species, mostly found on the surface of waters, on which they run and describe circles with great celerity; when attempted to be taken, they plunge to the bottom, drawing after them a bubble reftembling a globule of quickfiver.

1. Gyrinus natator, the water-flea. This insect is about a quarter of an inch in length, of an oval shape, with somewhat sharpened extremities, and of a black or grey-black colour, with fo lucid a surface as to shine like a piece of looking-glass in the sun. It is an inhabitant of the waters, and is thereby found in rivulets, being generally seen in great multitudes, and in brisk motion. It is difficult to catch, diving with astonishing celerity when disturbed; the hinder legs being very broad, finely webbed with minute hairs, and most curiously formed for exercising the office of fins or oars. The larva is of a highly fingular aspect, having a very lengthened body, furnished, exclusive of fix legs on the fore parts, with a great many lateral appendages or processes down the body; those towards the extremity considerably exceeding the rest. In its motions it is extremely agile, swimming in a kind of serpentine manner, and preying on the smaller and weaker water-insects, minute worms, &c. The head is armed with a pair of jaws, pierced on each side the tip with a fmall foramen, through which it fucks the animals on which it preys: the colour of this larva is a very pale or whitish brown.
brown, with a high degree of transparency, which renders it a very curious object for the microscope; its length, when full-grown, is about three quarters of an inch. When the time of its changes arrives, it forms for itself a small oval cell or case on a leaf of fedge or other convenient water-plant, and, after casting its skin, becomes a chrysalis; this change usually takes place in the month of August, and the complete insect emerges in that of September.

When these animals are congregated together in great multitudes on the surface of the water, which frequently happens in hot weather, they have been observed to dilute a strong or disagreeable scum to a considerable degree of its strength, and other water-beetles, they fly only by night. They deposit their eggs, which are very small, white, and of a somewhat cylindrical form, on the stems of water-plants: they hatch in the space of about eight days, and immediately begin to swim about with much briskness in search of prey. The Gyrinus matator is shown on the annexed Plate, fig. 1.

1. Gyrinus bicolor: black, beneath ferrugineous; hind legs compressed. Inhabits Sweden: larger than the lad.
3. Gyrinus Americanus: smooth, black, opaque; four hind legs short, tessaceous. Inhabits America; larger than the lad.
4. Gyrinus micans: smooth, olive, polished; shells with a glossy band behind. Body olive, with a coppery and silvery gloss, beneath black; hind legs tessaceous. Inhabits Guiana; the largest of its tribe.
5. Gyrinus spinosus: black, polished; thorax and shells edged with yellow; shells spinous. Shells with two long sharp spines; body beneath ferrugineous; tail black. Inhabits Coromandel.
6. Gyrinus fraterius: green, polished; edges of the thorax and shells pale; shells fricate. Antennae green; head brassy green; front sometimes violet; shells fricate with green and violet, rounded at the tip; legs pale. Inhabitats Barbary.
7. Gyrinus grofissus: beneath black; above paler, very smooth; shells rounded at the tip. Inhabits clear waters at the Cape of Good Hope.
8. Gyrinus formosus: beneath black; breast, sternum, and legs, ferrugineous; above brassy green; transverse line on the lip, two spots on the front, transverse interrupted line on the thorax, and stripes on the shells; gold roofed. Inhabits clear water at the Cape of Good Hope.
9. Gyrinus orientalis: beneath pale ferrugineous, above brassy black; shells each side compressed, slightly fricate, bronzed, four-toothed behind. Body roundish; shells as long as the body.

GYROCAR'PUS, in botany, the CATAMARAN-Tree, described by Dr. Ruffell. The generic characters are—Hermaphrodite: Calyx above, four-leaved; leaflets unequal; exterior pair small, oval, falling; interior pair large, wedge-shaped, three-toothed, permanent, and increasing in size with the pericarp into long membranaceous wings. Nectary, four, four-celled, yellow, glandular. Filaments four, longer than the calyx, inserted alternately with the nectarial glands into a perforated receptacle. Anthers quadrangular, opening on each side with an oval lid. Germ below. Stigma small, imbered in the perforation of the receptacle of the filaments and nectarial glands. Cupule globular, wrinkled, one-celled, one-valved, does not open, filled with a cherry, rains in two long, obtuse, lanced, membranaceous wings. See the Plate, fig. 4.

It grows to be a very large tree, is chiefly a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Coromandel; casts its leaves about the end of the wet season; flowers during the cold season, when the tree is naked; the leaves come out soon after. The wood of this tree is white, and very light; it is employed to make catamarans (rafts) when to be had, in preference to any other.

GYROMANCY, f. [from gyro, Lat. to round, and mane, Gr. magic.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle.

GYRON, GYRONE, GYRONEE, f. in heraldry, an ordinary confuting of two lines drawn from several points of the escutcheon, and meeting in an acute angle in the fpee point.

GYROVA'GI, a sect of wandering monks, who pretending great piety left their own cloisters, and visited others. Matt. Paris, 490.

GYROW', a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee five miles below Bala in Merionethshire.

GYV'HORN, a river of Sweden, in Arnumburgh, situated on the river Aller, in lat. 52° 30'.

GYRT, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland; thirty miles south-east of Nordkoping.

GY'SSENS, a town of the island of Borneo, on the GYTHE'UM, in ancient geography, a sea-port town of the island of Cerago, the ancient Cytheus. It was visited by D. and N. Stephanopoli in the year 1798. One half of it is covered by the sea, but visible under its waves, and the other is on dry land. They state its circumference to be about twelve miles. Its harbour must have been completely sheltered, and impregnable both by sea and land. Among the curiosities, is a fort of amphitheatre cut out of a rock; a very remarkable defile, which could not have been formed without incredible labour. Several inscriptions and other curiosities are also mentioned as having been discovered by these visitors. A statue of Liberty, taken out of the ruins of the temple of Victory, in the possession of the ex-bey of Malta, they begged as a present for Bonaparte; it was given to them, and is now in his cabinet. The goddess holds a long pike in her right hand, and in her left a code mounted with a laurel crown. The device is, 

GYTH'HUM, the name of the famed Spartan sea-port of the island of Ceraiga, the ancient Cytheus. It was visited by D. and N. Stephanopoli in the year 1798. One half of it is covered by the sea, but visible under its waves, and the other is on dry land. They state its circumference to be about twelve miles. Its harbour must have been completely sheltered, and impregnable both by sea and land. Among the curiosities, is a fort of amphitheatre cut out of a rock; a very remarkable defile, which could not have been formed without incredible labour. Several inscriptions and other curiosities are also mentioned as having been discovered by these visitors. A statue of Liberty, taken out of the ruins of the temple of Victory, in the possession of the ex-bey of Malta, they begged as a present for Bonaparte; it was given to them, and is now in his cabinet. The goddess holds a long pike in her right hand, and in her left a code mounted with a laurel crown.

The device is, 

GYV, am. To setet; to shacktle; enchain; to enframe.—With as little a web as this, will I enframe as great a fly as Caelio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. Shakespeare.
GYRINUS AND GYROCARPUS.

the H, in English, as in other languages, has the effect of a note of aspiration, being founded by a strong emission of the breath, without any confinement of the organs of speech; and hence, by many grammarians, it is said to be no letter. The h in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as house, behaviour: it is laid to be no letter. The thse of England, it made the fullable guttural; as broth, ribbons, hats, and stockings. They send word for building to Holland, masts, &c. which they send by means of a canal to the Elbe; seventeen barges are appropriated for this purpose, and two sail every day: pailage boats sail from Hamburg every day, with a fixed price for passengers and goods. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe. In 1757, it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Hanoverians the same year; seven miles south of Hamburg, and thirty-two miles north-west of Luneburg.

HAremen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Oettingen-Wallerstein, on the Wernitz; nine miles south of Oettingen, and thirty-four miles north-east of Lubeck. Lat. 53° 33' N. Lon. 12° 21' E. Ferro.

HA'ARKIR'CHEM, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Austria; three miles north of Eferding.

HA'AREM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark; two miles east of Helmstadt.

HA'AS (John Matthew), a German geographer and mathematician, born at Augsburg in 1684. Having completed the first part of his education, he was sent to Helmstadt to study theology; but the mathematicics being his favourite pursuit, after defending in a public thes a treatise which he wrote on the geometry of the Chinese, he removed to Leipzig, where in 1716 he had the honour of being admitted a member of the faculty of philosophy and mathematics. In 1720, he obtained an appointment at Wittenberg, where he distinguished himself by an ingenious and well-written treatise on guaging, which was published in 1728, under the title of Deplanuris Dimesiones, sive Pliometria. He now embraced the study of geography, and acquired the greatest celebrity by his maps; the principal object of which was to exhibit with more accuracy the situation of countries at that time little known. On this account his maps of Hungary, Russia, China, and Africa, were much-esteemed. Butsching gives them the character of being constructed with uncommon care and accuracy. That of Russia, entitled Tabula Imperii Russici et Tartarii Universae, excited the astonishment of the Russians themselves; and Buschenhays, that, in regard to the projection, it may be considered as a model. It was received with great approbation by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterburgh. Another work, which gained him considerable credit, was his Descriptio Geographicæ et Historica

Pp

Regi
three north-west of Orthez. 

The law of the land. 'if Mag. C. jeft's writ of right, whenever oppofed by illegal im-
pact, which is, "that n

prifonment; founded on, and fecured -by, various,,da-
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for their heinous crimes; the fubfequent ruin of the

probable, however, that he fl.ourifhed after the taking

Babylonidi empire ; and the deliverance from captivity

were publifhed after the author's death,
in 1739, under the general title of, An Hidorical Atlas,
containing the great Kingdoms and Monarchies, accord-
ing to the Syftem of ancient Geography. This was the
last production of the learned and indudrious author,
who died in the fifty-eighth year of his age, in Septem-
ber, 1742.

HAB'ZENA, [a bridge.] In surgery, a bandage for
keeping the lips of wounds together, usually made in
the form of a bridge.

HAB'AKKUK, the eighth of the minor Hebrew pro-
phets, according to the order in which they are placed
in the Hebrew and Greek Bibles. We have no infor-
mation respecting either the parents from whom he
was defcended, or the time in which he lived. It feems
probable, however, that he flourifhed after the taking
of Nineveh; as he prophesies of the Chaldeans, and is
fient on the subject of the Assyrians. The fubjects of
his predictions are: the defolation and deftruction of
Judah and Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, as a punishment
for their heinous crimes; the fubfquent ruin of the
Babylonifh empire; and the deliverance from captivity
which the Jews would experience, according to Je-
hovah's faithful word, and in conformity with the plan
of the divine proceedings relating to them ever since
their emancipation from Egyptian flavery. From some
expressions which occur in them, we may conclude,
that he prophesied not long before the Jewish capti-
vity. He may, therefore, be placed in the reign of
Jehoiakim, between the years 606 and 598 before Chrift.
The style of the book of Habakkuk is poetical, and,
according to the judgment of bishops Lowth and New-
comb, belongs high in the class of Hebrew poems.
The beautiful connection between the parts of this pro-
phesy, its diCtion, imagery, spirit, and fublimity, can-
not be too much admired. The bef English version
this prophet is that of Dr. Newcombe, bishop of Water-
ford, and afterwards primate of Ireland, in his Attempt
wards towards an improved Version of the twelve minor Pro-
phets.

H A B, a town of Perfa, in the province of Irak.

H A B, a town of France, in the department of the
Landes: three leagues and a half south of Dax, and
three north-west of Orthez.

H A B, or B A T, a province of the empire
of the conf of the Atlantic Ocean,
about forty miles square. The principal town is Sallée.

H A D A L A, f. [from the Heb. signifying a separa-
tion.] That part of the service or ceremony with
which the Jews conclude the fabbath.

H A B E A S C O R P U S, f. [Latin.] In law, the sub-
ject's writ of right, whenever oppofed by illegal in-
prifonment; founded on, and focused by, various,fit-
tutes ; of which the lat and most powerful, the flat.
31 Car. II. c. 2, is emphatically filled the Habeas
Corpus Act; and is the next in importance, and be-
neficial effeCt, to Magna Charta; the language of
which is, "that no freeman fhall be taken or imprif-
oned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by
the law of the land."

Of the writ of habeas corpus there are various kinds,
and often used for removing prisoners from one court
into another for the more eafy administration of jufliice.
Such is the habeas corpus ad refpondendum, when a man
has a caufe of action againd one who is confined by
the proceeds of some inferior court; in order to remove
the prifoner, and charge him with this new action in
the court above.

Habeas corpus ad satisfac
tionem, when a prifoner has judgment againd him in an
action, and the plaintiff is defirous to bring him up to
some superior court, to charge him with proceeds of execu-
tion. Similar alfo are the writs habeas corpus ad pro-
fequendum, et satisfac
tionem, &c. which iflue when
it is neceffary to remove a prifoner, in order to proce-
dute any other caufe in some other court, and it in-
cludes the praebenda, or other benefactions, which
the proper jurifdiction wherein the fact was committed,
Sufh is likewise the writ of habeas corpus ad facientium
et recipiendum, which iflues out of any of the courts of
Wefminster-hall, when a perfon is figned in fome infe-
rior jurifdiction, and is defirous to remove the action
by the inferior court; commanding the inferior judges
to produce the body of the defendant, together with
the day and caufe of his caption and detainer; whence
the writ is often denominated an habeas corpus cum
causa; to do and receive whatever the king's court fhall
confider in that behalf. This is a writ grantable of
common right, without any motion in court; and it in-
cludes the praebenda, or other benefactions, which
the court of record is a barrider of three years dand-
and often ufed for removing prifoners from one court
out of any gaol, unlefs figned by fome judge of the
court out of which it is awarded. And, to avoid vexa-
tious delays by removal of frivolous caufes, it is enaCted
by flat. 1 Jac. I. c. 23, that, where the judge of an in-
ferior court of record is a barrider of three years stand-
ning, no caufe fhall be removed from thence by habeas
corpus or other writ, after id'ue or demurrer deliberately
joined; no caufe, if once remanded to the inferior
court by writ of procedendo or otherwise, fhall ever after-
wards be again removed; and that no caufe fhall be re-
moved at all, if the debt or damages laid in the decla-
ration do not amount to the sum of five pounds.

But an expedient having been found out to elude the latter
branch of the flattine, by procuring a nominal plaintiff
to bring another action for five pounds or upwards (and
then by the coufe of the court the habeas corpus re-
covers the defendant again for the court out of which the
action was given), it is provided by flat. 12 Geo. I. c. 29,
that the inferior court may pro-
ceed in fuch actions as are under the value of five
pounds, notwithfanding other actions may be brought
against the fame defendant to a greater amount. But
the grand palladium of the liberty of the subject, Judge
Blackstone very judely observes, is the writ of habeas
corpus ad satisfac
tionem, directed to the perfon retaining
another, and commanding him to produce the body of
the prifoner, with the day and caufe of his caption and
detention, ad facientium, nationem, et recipiendum, to do,
submit to, and receive, whatever the judge or court
awarding fuch writ fhall direct in that behalf.

The high court of king's-bench, to which the court
of king's-bench, not only in term-time, but also during the
vacation, by a fuit from the chief juftice, or any other of
the judges, and extends into all parts of the king's domi-
nions: for the king is at all times entitled to have an
account why the liberty of any of his subjets is re-
trained, wherever that retrainment may be infiidled. If it
iflues in vacation, it is usually returnable before the
judge himfelf who awarded it, and he proceeds by him-
sel thereon; unlefs the term fhould intervene, and,
account why the liberty of any of his fubjects is re-

but, if he were committed for any criminal matter, they could only have remanded him, or taken bail for appearance in the court of King's-bench; which occasioned the common-pleas to discountenance such applications. It hath also been argued by very respectable authorities, that the writ of habeas corpus ought to be confined to the court of chancery in vacation; but upon the famous application to lord Nottingham by Jenks, notwithstanding the most diligent enquiry, no precedent could be found where the chancellor had issued such a writ in vacation; and therefore his lordship refused it.

To obtain a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a king's subject, it is necessary to apply to the court, as in the case of all other prerogative writs which do not issue as of mere course, without shewing some probable cause why the extraordinary power of the crown is called in to the party's affiance. For, as was argued by lord chief-justice Vaughan, it is granted on motion, because it cannot be had of course; and there is therefore no necessity to grant it: for the court ought to be satisfied that the party hath a probable cause to be delivered. And this seems the more reasonable, because, when once granted, the person to whom it is directed can return no satisfactory excuse for not bringing up the body of the prisoner: as a proof whereof, without shewing any reasonable ground for awarding it, a traitor forfeited unless by the commission of some great and mortal offence, the writ of habeas corpus is then a writ of right, handed down to us from the Anglo-Saxons, not brought or instituted from foreign usages, but originating in the necessity of securing the crown against the king's service, a wife, a child, a relation, or a dependent of the king; and which was the necessity of being on the principle of the act of parliament, that the writ should be immediate before him, or any other of the judges; and upon the return made shall discharge the party, if bailable, upon giving security to appear and answer to the accusation in the proper court of judicature. 4. That officers and keepers neglecting to make due returns, or not delivering to the prisoner or his agent, within fix hours after demand, a copy of the warrant, or for failing to bring up the body of the prisoner, without shewing that it was done by some compulsion or necessity of expediting the prisoner, or that the act of parliament has neglected for two terms to apply to any court for his enlargement, award a habeas corpus for such prisoner, returnable immediately before himself or any other of the judges; and upon the return made shall discharge the party, if bailable, upon giving security to appear and answer to the accusation in the proper court of judicature. 5. That no person, once delivered by habeas corpus, shall be recommitted for the same offence, on penalty of $500. 6. That every person committed for treason or felony shall, if he requires it, the first week of the next term, or the first day of the next assizes of oyer and terminer, be indicted in that term or session, or else admitted to bail; unless the king's witnesses cannot be produced at that time: and if acquitted, or not indicted and tried in the second term or session, he shall be discharged from his imprisonment for such indicted offence: but that no person, after the assizes shall be opened for the county in which he is detained, shall be remanded by habeas corpus, till after the assizes are ended; but shall be left to the justice of the judges of assize. 7. That any such prisoner may move for and obtain his habeas corpus, as well out of the chancery or exchequer as out of the King's-bench or common-pleas; and the lord chancellor or judges denying the same, on sight of the warrant, shall be incapable of the king's pardon. 8. That the writs of habeas corpus shall run into the counties-palatine, cinque ports, and other privileged places, and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. 9. That no inhabitant of England (except persons contracting, or convicts praying to be transported, or having committed some capital offence in the place to which they are sent) shall be sent prisoner to Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or any places beyond the seas, within or without the king's dominions: on pain that the party committing, his advisers, aiders, and affiliates, shall forfeit to the party charged a sum not less than $500, to be recovered with treble costs; shall be liable to bear any office of trust or profit; shall incur the penalties of perjury, and shall be incapable of the king's pardon.

Such is the sufficiency of this great and important statute, as it extends to the case of commitments for such criminal charges as can produce no inconvenience to public justice by a temporary enlargement of the prisoner; all other cases of unjust imprisonment being left to the habeas corpus at common law. But even upon writs at the common law it is now expected by the court, agreeable to ancient precedents and the spirit of the act of parliament, that the writ should be immediately granted, and that the prisoner, without shewing any cause for delay, except otherwise an attachment will subsist. By these admirable regulations, judicial as well parliamentary, the remedy is complete for removing the injury of unjust and illegal confinement.
HABEEBA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers, with a harbour and fresh water: sixteen miles south-west of Cape Falcon.

HABELSCHERDT, a town of Silesia, in the province of Gießen; and, when the university was established in 1624. His works are held in much esteem; particularly his Haabilitationes, written in reply to the learned and laborious defences of the catholic faith by the two brothers, Adrian and Peter Wallenburg. He died at Gießen in 1676. He was the author of, 1. Vindicatio Fidei contra Helvicum Ulricum. 3. Syntagma Dissertationale Theologicarum. 4. Anti-Faldonianus. 5. Relatio Adsum Colloqui Rheinsteina, &c.

HABERSDORF, See Finkenstein.

HABERT (Isaac), a learned French prelate in the seventeenth century, but the place and time of whose birth are unknown. In 1626 he was admitted to the degree of doctor by the faculty of the Sorbonne at Paris, and afterwards promoted to a canonry and prebend of the cathedral church in that city. He was at this time selected for the approbation to father Gibeut's treatise On the Liberty of God and the Creature, he became involved in a controversy with the Jesuits, concerning the doctrine of efficacious grace, which he held in a sense different from that of Janinienus, to whose system he was hostile, as well as to that of his opponents. Cardinal Richelieu employed him to combat in the pulpit the Auguinfmus of Ypres. This task he undertook in three sermons, which he preached and published at Paris in 1642 and 1643. The appearance of these sermons gave rise to a controversy between the author and the celebrated M. Arnauld, the titles of whose reply, and of M. Habert's rejoinder, &c., the curious reader may find in Moreri. As a proof of the minister's approbation of his opinions, he was nominated to the bishopric of Vabres, where he died in 1668, equally respected for his virtues and for his erudition. He published, 1. Liber Pontificum Graecorum, Graec. & Lat. 1645, folio, of which he furnished the Latin version, and numerous learned illustrative notes. 2. De Confessibus Hierarchiae Et Monarchiae, 1640, 4to, in reply to the Quaestiones of Charles Herbert. 3. De Cathedra, seu Privatus S. Petri, 1645. 4. A Defence of the Doctrine of the Greek Fathers concerning Grace, 1646. 5. An Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, 1656. He was also not an unsuccessful cultivator of Latin poetry; as may be seen from a collection of his principal pieces, published in 1623, 4to, and his Hymns for the Festival of St. Louis, inserted in the Paris Breviary.

HABIL'IMIENT,
HABILIMENT, f. [French.] Drefs; clothes; garment.
He the faireft Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange habiliments,
Teaching the fayries.

Spenfer.

To HABILITATE, v. n. [habiliter, Fr.] To QUALIFY; to endue. Not in v. c.—Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal nor habituate to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. Bacon.

HABILITATION, f. Qualification.—The things are but habituations towards arms; and what is habitation, without intention and act? Bacon.

HABITUZ. f. [habitaul, Fr.] Faculty; power; now ability. Possessions.

But low'd this fresh young knight, that dwelt her ny,
The lustif Aladine, though meaner boro,
And of leffe livelihood and ability. Spenfer.

HABINGTON (William), an English poet and historian, born in 1605, at Headlip in Worceftershire, and educated at St. Omer, and at Paris. He died in 1655, and left several manuscripts in the hands of his son. His printed works are, 1. Poems under the title of Cofumi. 2. The Queen of Arragon, a tragic-comedy. 3. Observations upon History. 4. The History of Edward IV. king of England, said to be written at the desire of Charles I.

HABRHAOUTCHIN', a town of Chinefe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lat. 44. 10. N. Ion. 132.

HABIS, a king of Spain, celebrated as being the first prince who taught his Subjects agriculture. Jofins.

HABIT, f. [habitua, Lat.] State of any thing; as, habit of body. Drefs; accoutrement; garment.—Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of habits, or other modes. Temple.

I shifted
Into a madman's rags, 'tis assume a resemblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this habit
Met I my father. Shakespeare.

Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. Locke.—He hath a better bad habit of knowing than the count Palatine. Shakespeare.—Custom; inveterate use.—The force of education is fo great, that we are as (hall ever afterwards remain. Atterbury.

No civil broils have since his death arofe.
But faction now by habit does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. Dryden.

To HABIT, v. a. To dress; to accoutre; to array.—They habited themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances. Dryden.

HABITABLE, adj. [Fr. habitable, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of fulfilling human creatures. The torrid zone is now found habitable. Cowley.

Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it purse. Dryden.

Habitatenz, f. [habitatenz, Lat.] Dwelling; abode;
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in dart haft thine habitation?
And thes rich heaps of wealth doth hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right usance. Spenfer.

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HA'BLE, adj. [from habita, Lat.] Proper: As hagard hauke, presuming to contend With hardy fowle above his habble might. Spenfer.

HA'BLE, f. A sea-port; a haven. An old word. HABNAB's, adj. [hap no hop, or nap; as would would, or wé would, will nil, or wé will; that is, let it happen or not.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect:

fic circles draws, and squares, With eyphers, altrid characters, Then looks'em o'er to understand 'em, Although set down hhabnab; to which part of the ten tribes of Israel were led Kings, Houseking of Israel. 2 xvi. 8, xviii. 8.

HAB'ST, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeltan: sixty-seven leagues south-east of Zareng.

HABS'BURG, or HAPS'BURG, a castle of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, advantageously situated on the right bank of the Aar, about a league above the land, in the canton of Berne, advantageously fituated, and by him given to his town of Bruck, built by count Vernor, bishop of Stras¬burg, in the eleventh century, and by him given to his
title of the count of Habfburg, which his descen-
dants always bore till the elevation of Rudolph I. to the empire of Germany, and archduchy of Austria. It was
then given as a fee to the lords of Wileck, and after them to the lords of Wholen. When the Bermois con-
tered the Argau, in 1415, this castle came under their
dominion. An officer is stationed here to give the alarm, in case a fire should break out in the neighbourhood. It is five miles north of Leuzburg.

HAB'SIEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, burnt by the Swifs in 1468; eleven miles north-north-west of Huningue, and nine north-north-east of Aitkirch.

HA'BUR, a small island in the Red Sea, two leagues from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 45. N. lon. 41. 45. E. Ferro.

HA'BUR, a town of Arabia, in the province of e-
...twenty-three miles south-west of Chamir.

HACH'A, or LA HACHA, a province, and a river, with a town of the same name, in Terra Firma, or Caffile del Oro, in South America. The province is surrounded on two sides by the ocean, viz. on the north and north-west, and on the third eastward by the gulf of Vene-
zeula. The town is situated at the mouth of the river, on its west side, on a little hill, about a mile from the sea. The soil about it is very rich, and abounds with productions common to the climate, also European plants and fruits; well supplied with salt-springs, veins of gold, and fome gems of great value. The harbour is none of the leaft, being exposed to the north winds. It is about
...eight leagues from New Salamanca, and eighteen from Cape Veho, north-by-east, and 246 miles east of Cartha-
gena. Here the Spanish galleries touch on their arrival in South America, from whence express are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. In 1595 it was surprized and sacked by Sir Francis Drake. Lat. 12. 29. N. lon. 25. 50. E. Ferro.

HACH'ENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wisphalin, and county of Seyn, which gives title to a branch of that house called Seyn Hackenburg: twenty
...years north-east of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 33. N. lon. 23. 24. E. Ferro.

HACH'OW'KA, a town of Poland, in the province of Volhynia: thirty-four miles north of Zytomiers.

HACH'UT, or HACH'OW'KA, a town of Hungary: eight
...nine leagues south-east of Zareng.

HAC'KEMBERG, a mountain of Swifferland, in the circle of Glaruzen, and canton of Schwitz.

HACK'ET (John), a learned English prelate, born at London in 1592. He received his grammar learning at Weintinig-school, whence he was elected to Trinity-college, Cambridge, in 1628. In 1612 he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, and as soon as the li-
tutes permitted was chosen fellow of his college. He retired into Nottinghamshire with lord Byron; and while there composed a Latin comedy, entitled Lycopol; which was twice acted before James I. and printed in 1628, 8vo.

Upon his return to college, he applied himself wholly to the study of divinity, and in 1628 was admitted into holy orders. His merits recommended him, in 1623, to the degree of bachelor in divinity; and in the same year he was nominated chaplain in ordinary to James I. and collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln. During the following year, upon the lord-keeper's re-
...made archdeacon of Bedford. He now diligently applied himself to the dis-
...in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in London; and in the fame
...and, to maintain in his fock a ready attachment to the doctrine and discipline of the church as established by law. In 1642, Dr. Hacket was presented to a prebend and residuaryhip in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. He enjoyed little benefit, however, from these prefer-
...bezelement of much of the materials as could be con-
...while the episcopal palaces were either entirely demolifhied, or in a wretched state from dilapi-
dations. In the course of eight years he entirely reflored his cathedral, in a more complete and beautiful form
...twenty thousand pounds, a considerable part of which was de-
...hauke, presuming to contend With hardy fowle above his habble might. Spenfer.
buildings which he added to Trinity-college; and afterwards, by legacies to other colleges, and the bequest of all his books to the university library. He died at Lichfield in 1670, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The only pieces of his published during his life were the comedy and漫anment, and a single sermon preached before the king. But after his death Dr. Plume published A Century of his Sermons, upon several remarkable Subjects, 1675, folio; and in 1693 appeared his learned and valuable Life of Archbishop Williams, in folio, of which an abridgment was published in 1700, 8vo. by Alexander Philips.

HACK'ETSTOWN, a post-town of the American States, in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the north-west side of Muckconcum river. It is about three miles above the mineral spring near Roxbury, on the opposite side of the river, twenty-two miles west-north-west of Morristown, sixteen south-west-by-west of Sussex court-house, and two north-north-east of Philadelphia.

HACKING, f. The act of cutting with repeated blows; the act of speaking unreadily.

HACK'INSACK, a river of the American States, in New Jersey, which rises in New York, and runs a four-mile course four or five miles west of Hudson's river. It unites with Passaic river at the head of Newark bay, and is navigable about fifteen miles.

HACK'INSACK, a town of the American States, in Bergen county, New Jersey, situated near the west bank of the above river, twenty miles north-west of New York city. The inhabitants are mostly Dutch. The houses are chiefly built of stone, in the Dutch taste. Here are a Dutch and episcopal church, a court-house, and a flourishing academy. The people, who are mostly farmers, carry their produce to New York.

HACKLE, f. An instrument for dressing flax; raw silk; any firmly substance unfpun.—Take the hackle of a cock or capon's neck, or a plow's top; take off one feather, and then take the hackle out of it, and make them fast at the bent of the hook. Wattson.

To HACKLE, v. a. To dress flax, hemp, etc. with a hackle.

HACKNEY, f. [hacknai, Welsh; hackney, Teut. haquet, Fr.] A pacing horse. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.—Light and well born were as easily furnished to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and hackneys are taken to hire, Bacon.—An hireling; a prostitute.

HAD, the preterite and part. p. of have. One piece of armour.—You may see the very fastidious of the Irith horsemans in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his haqueton, and his habergeon. Spenser.

HAC'ZEG, a town of Transilvania: thirty miles north-west of Sepsis, &c. 

HACQ'UEVILLE, a town of France, in the departement of Aisne. 

HAD, the preterite and part. p. of have. I had better, you had better, it would be better for me or you; or it would be more eligible: it is always used potentially; not indicatively: nor is it always ufed potentially; not indicatively: nor is it always used potentially; not indicatively; nor is it always used potentially; not indicatively.

HADZEC, f. in botany. See Gundelia.

HAC'ZEG, a town of Transylvania; thirty miles north of Hunyad.

HAD, the preterite and part. p. of have. I had better, you had better, it would be better for me or you; or it would be more eligible: it is always used potentially; not indicatively: nor is it always used potentially; not indicatively. We say likewise, it had been better or worse.

I had rather be a country servant maid, Than a queen with this condition. Shakespeare.
HAD-Y-WIST, a compound of words meaning, had I known. Vain pursuits; vain afterthought: the number of persons employed in this branch is great-
mus was subcribed; but the trade proving unsuccessful, the company was dissolved, and a new one formed, which also in its turn was dissolved a few years ago.

The abbey of Haddington was situated two miles to the eastward of the burgh, where there is still a little village called The Abbey, but the monastery itself is almost entirely demolished. It was founded in 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at this abbey that the parliament was summoned July 7, 1548, during the siege of Haddington, which gave content to queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin, and her education at the court of France. Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which, October 4, 1775, rose seventeen feet perpendicular, continued in this state several hours, and then gradually subsided. The number of inhabitants is estimated at more than two thousand. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town. It is twenty-eight miles north-west of Berwick, and fourteen miles of Edinburgh.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-west by the Frith of Forth, on the north-east by the German Ocean, on the south and south-east by Berwickshire, and on the west by Edinburghshire. The form is an irregular square, and measures about fifteen miles each way. It is in general a rich tract of corn-land, with some considerable woods; and plenty of small villages and market-towns. The coast is a good one, with convenient harbours and fishing-towns; great numbers of sheep are fed in the hilly parts, and abundance of rabbits are tound along the coasts. Salt is made in several places, and the country may in general be accounted fertile, rich, and pleasant. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; the principal river is the Tyne. It returns one member to the British parliament.

HADDO, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen; nine miles north-north-east of Inverary.


HADDON (Walter), an elegant English scholar, born of a good family in Buckinghamshire, in 1516. He was educated at Eton school under Dr. Cox, afterwards bishop of Ely; and in 1533 was elected to King's college, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow. He was connected with the principal ornaments of that society, having, by an assiduous study of the best writers, acquired a very elegant Latin style, and made himself a proficient in oratory and poetry. His particular pursuit was the civil law, in which he took a doctor's degree, and read public lectures; and was for some time professer of rhetoric, and orator of the university. His zeal in the cause of reformation, together with his literary reputation, caused him in the reign of Edward VI. to be made master of Trinity-hall in the room of bishop Gardiner. In 1539 he served the office of vice-chancellor; and two years afterwards was chosen president of Magdalen-college, Oxford. He was afterwards made archbishop of Canterbury, made him judge of his prerogative court. He was one of the queen's commissi-
HAD

HADENSBEREN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg; twenty miles south-west of Magdeburg.


HADJRAMAUT, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the north by a defert, on the north-east by the province of Oman on the south-east by the sea, and on the west by Yemen. Some parts are dry and desert; others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with well-watered valleys between. The principal articles of production are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh, and aloes; the latter chiefly produced in the island of Socatra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains several large towns and fortresses.

HADJRAMAUT, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of the above-mentioned province, to which it gives name; 360 miles east-north-east of Mocha.

HADONFIELD, a town of the American States, in Hampshire county, New Jersey, nine miles south-east of Philadelphia, and seventeen from Burlington. Several of his original letters are preserved among the Harleian manuscripts.

HADONFIELD, a town of the American States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, nine miles south-east of Philadelphia, and seventeen from Burlington.

HADFIELDS, a small country of Germany, situated near the Elbe, bordering on the duchy of Bremen, about eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, secured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit, and cattle, with plenty of fish. It forms a part of the electorate of Hanover.

HADEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; fourteen miles east of Meldorf.

HADEN. See GADEN.

HAD'ONFIELD, a town of the American States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, lying on the east side of the Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, twenty miles north of Springfield, and ninety-seven west of Boston. The town consists of two long spacious streets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river.

HADMERSBEREN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg; twenty miles south-west of Magdeburg.

HADMEBAID, or HADLEIGH, or HADLEIGH, a large and populous town in the county of Suffolk, in the province of Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays and fairs annually, viz. Whit-Monday and October 10. The town is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Brett; twenty-two miles south-east of Bury, and sixty-four north-east of London. Here is a large and handsome church, adorned with a noble spire; and a small chapel for the use of the almshouses, of which there are several for decayed housekeepers. It contains about five hundred houses; streets handsome; and inhabited by about three thousand persons. Large quantities of yarn are spun here; and this town had once a considerable woollen-manufactory, which is now decayed. A Sunday-school has lately been established, and is well supported by subscription.

HAD'LIEGH, or HADLEY, a large and populous town in the county of Suffolk, with a good market on Mondays, and two fairs annually, viz. Whit-Monday and October 10. The town is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Brett; twenty-two miles south-east of Bury, and sixty-four north-east of London. Here is a large and handsome church, adorned with a noble spire; and a small chapel for the use of the almshouses, of which there are several for decayed housekeepers. It contains about five hundred houses; streets handsome; and inhabited by about three thousand persons. Large quantities of yarn are spun here; and this town had once a considerable woollen-manufactory, which is now decayed. A Sunday-school has lately been established, and is well supported by subscription.

HADSTERFORD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the river Kamp: eleven miles south-east of Meldorp.

HAD'JI BES'TASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Kandiah: thirty-two miles north-north-east of Christinas.

HADJREMOUIN, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Trondhjem.

HAD'TON, a town of the American States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, nine miles south-west of New York.

HAD'GAR, a town of the American States, in the province of Ohio: thirty-six miles south-south-west of Sonneburg, and twenty-eight north-east of Bergen.

HAD'GAR, or HADGER, or HADGER, a seaport of Denmark, situated on a bay of the Baltic, in the duchy of Skelwich. The harbour is only adapted for small vessels. The passage from Lolland to the island of Funen is its principal support; twenty-four miles east of Copenhagen. Lat. 55°. 15. N. Lon. 9°. 25. E. Greenwich.

HAD'GAR, a town of the American States, in Connecticut: thirty-six miles south-east of Bergen.

HADIGI BES'TASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Kandiah: thirty-two miles north-north-east of Christinas.

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HAD'LEY, a town of the American States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, lying on the east side of the Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, twenty miles north of Springfield, and ninety-seven west of Boston. The town consists of two long spacious streets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river.
2. *Haemanthus punicus*, waved-leaved haemanthus, or blood-flower; leaves oblong, elliptic, acute, reniform, waved; umbel contracted, falcate, border and stamens erect. Roots composed of many thick fleshy tubers, forming a head, out of which arises a fleshy spotted stalk, spreading at top into several spear-shaped leaves, which are waved on their edges. Stalks a foot high; leaves fix or eight inches long, and two broad in the middle. From the side of the stalk near the ground breaks out a strong fleshy scape, fix or eight inches long, with a large cluster of yellowish red flowers at the top. This is a native of Africa; it was received from Holland, and cultivated in 1722 at Lisbon by James Sherard, M.D.

3. *Haemanthus pubescens*, or downy-leaved haemanthus; leaves oblong-lanceolate, hirsute, on every fide; umbel falcate-rounded, border and stamens erect. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by Thunberg and Maffon. It flowers in August.

4. *Haemanthus ciliatus*, or fringed haemanthus; leaves lanceolate, smooth, ciliate, involucro broad, shorter than the rounded umbel, border reflex. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but was received the roots from Dr. Adrian Van Royen, professor of botany at Leyden.

5. *Haemanthus toxicarius*, or fan-leaved haemanthus; leaves linear, keeled. Native of the Cape. Mr. Miller received the roots from J. J. Boulenger, in which thefes roots, with the African Gladiolus, *Ixia*, Persian Cyclamen, *&c.* are planted in the full ground, they will flower more conflantly, and the foot-flats will rise much higher, than those kept in pots. The second fort is also a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was first brought to Holland, where it has been propagated and dispersed over Europe; this may be propagated by parting the roots; and the best time for this is in the spring, before the plants put out new falkes, which is also a right time to fill the new-pot them; but, as the roots do not multiply very fast in offsets, the best way is to propagate them from seeds, which they ripen plentifully in England; there they are soon fown after they are ripe, in pots filled with light earth, and kept in the flovre all the window time; and when these pots are plunged into the tan-bed in the dark-flower, in the vacancies between the plants, the earth will be kept warm, and will not dry so fast as when they are placed in a dry flovre, fo the feds will be fooner prepared to vegetate; in the spring the pots may be taken out of the flovre, and plunged into a hot-bed, which will bring up the plants; there must have admittance to them every day in mild weather; to prevent their curving up and turning yellow, if they are to be removed, they may be each planted in a separate fmall pot filled with light earth, and plunged into the hot-bed again, to promote their taking new root; then they must be gradually hardened, and afterwards may be removed into the dry flovre, where they should containly remain, otherwise the plants will not thrive and flower in this country. In this country the flowers fparingly flower in the fall, when much wet, for as their roots are fleshy and faculent, they are apt to rot with moisture. In the summer they must have a large share of air in warm weather, and require to be frequently watered, especially during the time of their flowering.

6. *Haemanthus spiralis*, or spiral-flaked haemanthus; leaves bristle-shaped, fcape filiform, at the bafe fpiral and flexuous; involucres fubulate, fhorter than the umbel, which bears from one to four flowers. A native of the Cape, and flowers with us in September.

7. *Haemanthus carinatus*, or keeled haemanthus; leaves linear, keeled. Native of the Cape. Mr. Miller received the roots from J. J. Boulenger, in which thefes roots, with the African Gladiolus, *Ixia*, Persian Cyclamen, *&c.* are planted in the full ground, they will flower more conflantly, and the foot-flats will rise much higher, than those kept in pots. The second fort is also a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was first brought to Holland, where it has been propagated and dispersed over Europe; this may be propagated by parting the roots; and the best time for this is in the spring, before the plants put out new falkes, which is also a right time to fill the new-pot them; but, as the roots do not multiply very fast in offsets, the best way is to propagate them from seeds, which they ripen plentifully in England; there they are soon fown after they are ripe, in pots filled with light earth, and kept in the flovre all the window time; and when these pots are plunged into the tan-bed in the dark-flower, in the vacancies between the plants, the earth will be kept warm, and will not dry so fast as when they are placed in a dry flovre, fo the feds will be fooner prepared to vegetate; in the spring the pots may be taken out of the flovre, and plunged into a hot-bed, which will bring up the plants; there must have admittance to them every day in mild weather; to prevent their curving up and turning yellow, if they are to be removed, they may be each planted in a separate fmall pot filled with light earth, and plunged into the hot-bed again, to promote their taking new root; then they must be gradually hardened, and afterwards may be removed into the dry flovre, where they should containly remain, otherwise the plants will not thrive and flower in this country. In this country the flowers fparingly flower in the fall, when much wet, for as their roots are fleshy and faculent, they are apt to rot with moisture. In the summer they must have a large share of air in warm weather, and require to be frequently watered, especially during the time of their flowering.

**Hematemesis**, f. [from *aem*, Gr. bowel, and *emesis*, vomit.]: A vomiting of blood.

**Hematites**, or Blood Stones, f. in mineralogy, a fpecies of ferrum, or iron ore, of fufficient hardness to burnifh metals. The Greeks called iron ore in general by this name, from its fuppofed efficacy in stopping blood. See the article Mineralogy.

**Hematoccle**, f. [from *aem*, Gr. bowel, and *kala*, a tumour.]: A tumour occafioned by a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis of the fcrotum. An aneurism is also fo named.

**Hematoclyside**, f. [from *aem*, Gr. bowel, and *clysis*, to pour out.]: An haemorrhage or flux of blood.

**Hematomphalocele**, f. [from *aem*, Gr. bowel, *mphalos*, the navel, and *kala*, a tumour.]: A tumour occafioned by an excreta in the navel about the year.4

**Hematophlegmatistrates**, f. [from *aem*, Gr. bowel, *phlegma*, a vein, and *statr, statation.]: A fuppreffion of the current of blood in the veins: a dwelling of the vein by reafon of fuch ftoppage.

**Hematopyrus**, f. [from the *aem*, Gr. bowel, and *pyrus*, the foot; fo named by Belon becaufe the feet (and bill) are of a billow colour.]: In ornithology, the Oyster-catcher; a genus of birds of the order of grallae. The generic characters are: Bill comprefled, the tip of an equal wedge shape; noftrils linear; tongue a third shorter than the bill; feet curfory, three-toed, cloven.

Hematopus oftralegus, the pied oyster-catcher, or sea-pie, a single species. This bird inhabits almoft every fea-shore. Its black and white plumage, and its long bill, have given occasion to the inaccurate appellations of sea-pie and sea-woodcock; the name oyster-catcher is proper, fince it expresses its mode of fubftanting. Catesby found oysters in its stomack, and Willoughby entire limpets. The organ of digefion is fpacious and mufcular, the border is more made either that the flefh of the bird is black and hard, and of a rank taste. Yet M. Bailion avers, that the oyster-catcher is always fat in the winter, and that the young ones are pleafant food. He
1. The Red Oyster Catcher. 2. Branch of the Legwood Tree. 3. The Hermit Crab.
He kept one more than two months in his garden, where it lived chiefly on earth-worms like the curlews, but also on raw flesh and bread. It drank indiscriminately either salt or fresh water, without shewing the least preference to either; yet in the state of nature these birds never inhabit the marshes or the mouths of rivers; they remain constantly on or near the sea-beach; probably because fresh waters do not afford the proper sufficiency for them. The oyster-catcher makes no nest; its eggs, which are greyish and spotted with black, lay on the naked ground, out of the reach of the tide, but without any preparation for their reception; it only seems to select a high point, fixed with fragments of shells. The number of eggs is usually four or five, and the time of incubation twenty-one days; the young fly not till the feet are firm, and the first farces in this respect, to do as most of the birds that inhabit the sea-shores, and to leave the hatch at the sun's heat part of the day, quitting her charge at nine or ten o'clock of the morning, and not returning, unless on occasion of rain, till three in the afternoon. The young, when they have hatched the shell, are covered with a black down. They crawl on the first day; they soon begin to run, and then they conceal themselves as well in the tufts of grass, that it is difficult to find them. The bill and feet of the oyster-catcher are of a fine coral red; hence Belon denominated it *haematopus*. Its feet and toes are covered with a rough and hard scale. The outer and middle toes are connected together by the first joint, and by a short membrane; by which, and disjunct from all others. None indeed of the shore birds has, with the stature of the oyster-catcher, and its short legs, the same form of bill, or the same habits and economy. This bird is as large as the crow; its bill four inches long, contracted, and, as it were, compressed vertically above the nostrils, and flattened at the sides, like a wedge as far as the tip, whose square section forms a cavity, a furcation, which enables its bill to raise up and detach the oysters, limpets, and other shell-fish, from their beds and rocks. It is also one of those few birds which have only three toes. This singular circumstance has led some authors to range it next the buffard. Yet it is apparent how wide is the separation in the order of nature; for not only this bird haunts the sea-shores, it even flies, though its feet are almost entirely devoid of membranes. It is true that, according to M. Brillon, who observed the oyster-catcher on the coasts of Picardy, its method of swimming is merely passive, but it has no aversion to repose on the water, and leaves the sea for the land whenever it chooses.

**HEMATO'SIS, f.** [from a'ma, Gr. blood.] An hemorrhage or flux of blood.

**HEMATOXYLUM, f.** [from a'ma, Gr. blood, and xylon, wood.] Logwood; in botany, genus of the chas decandria, order monogynia, natural order of lomentaceae, (leguminosae, jujf.) The generic character—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, coloured: tube very short, pistil-1aped, filiform, permanent; flower five-parted, spreading, deciduous: parts oblong, blunt; the fourth upper ones equal, the lowest a little longer than the rest. Corolla: petals five, lanceolate, broadest at top, blunt, veined, spreading, nearly equal, inserted into the calyx, and larger than its divisions. Stamens: filaments ten, tubulate, hairy at bottom on the outside, unequal on the inside, inserted into the corolla, inserted into the calyx: anther oval, small. Pistil: germ oblong-fan-shaped, compressed; style capillary, bent at the tip, longer than the flower; stigma funnel-shaped. Pericarpium: legume lanceolate, flat, blunt, one-celled, edged on each side with a thick lip, where the valve does not open, opening by the bursting of the valves in the middle longitudinal line, and divided into two unequal boat-shaped parts. Seeds few, oblong, compressed, furrowed, fixed to one of the future.—Egg's Character. Calyx, five-parted; petals, five; legume lanceolate, valves boat-shaped.

**HEMATOXYLUM campechianum**, logwood, bloodwood, *Hematoxyllum campechianum*, a single species. This tree grows naturally in the bay of Campeche, at Honduras, and other parts of the Spanish Weft Indies, where it rises from sixteen to twenty-four feet high. The stem is generally crooked, and seldom thicker than a man's thigh. The inner bark is red, and the wood is hard. Branches subdivided, flexuose, prickly, round, aly-coloured. Leaves pinnate: petioles alternate, pulateous, round, lanceolate, leaflets four pairs, on very short petiolules, generally obcordate, entire, small, veined, very smooth and shining, spreading in the day-time, but at night upright, converging. Prickles strong, middling in size, above the petioles. Racemes axillary, simple, upright, the length of the leaves, solitary, many-flowered. Peduncles pedunced, numerous, small, pale yellow; on short, scattered, simple, colored, imbricate bell-shaped at the base and very small, the parts lanceolate, convex, reflex; purple; the bottom nectareous. Petals ovate, blunt, equal, with short claws. Anthere incumbent, revolute. Germ lanceolate, on a short pedicel. Stigma dilated, perforated. It flowers in March and April, and ripens its seeds in July.

**Logwood;** was first brought from the Spanish Main, but the event did not fully answer the benevolent intentions of those who first cultivated it. It makes an impenetrable and beautiful fence. The smaller limbs are made into hoops. Both the bark and gum are gentle subfringents; but the latex excels, and adds a sweetness to its virtues, which makes it more amiable to the palate.

The seeds are frequently brought from America, which, if sown, readily grow when sown upon a hot-bed, and if the plants are kept in a moderate hot-bed, they will grow to be up to a foot high the same year, and, while the plants are young, they are generally...
nerally well furnished with leaves; but afterwards they make but little progress, and are frequently but thinly clothed with leaves. These plants are very tender; so should be constantly kept in the bark-stove, where, if they are duly watered, and the stove kept in a good degree of heat, the plants may be preserved very well.

In the West Indies it thrives best in low swampy lands, and the interior firm.

In the Weft Indies it thrives best in low swampy lands, and the interior firm.

Triandria, order monogynia. Generic characters—Pe-

HÉMORRHAGIA, f. [from ausa, blood, and phýs, to flow.] The piles; a discharge of blood from the lower part of the rectum.

HÉMORRHOIIDS, f. [from ausa, blood, and phýs, to flow.] The piles; a discharge of blood from the lower part of the rectum.

HAEMODORUM corymbosum, a single species. It inhabits Audrafa.

HAEMON, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himselp on her tomb, when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders. Property.

HAEMOPTYSIS, f. [from ausa, blood, and stýps, to spit up.] A spitting of blood.

HAEMOSTAT'SIA, f. (from the Greek haimostat, to stand. ] A disease arising from the stagnation of blood. HAEMOSTATIC, adj. [from the Greek haimostatica, from ausa, blood, and stýps, to stop.] Styptics, or medicines which stop hae-

HAEMOSTAT'ICAL, adj. (from the Greek haimostatiká, pertaining to the haemostatics) 

HERET'ICO COMBUREN'DO, a writ that lay against an heretic, who having been convicted of heresy, by the bishop, and abjured it, afterwards fell into the same again, or some other, and was therefore delivered over to the secular power. By this writ, grantable out of the court of chancery, upon a certificate of such conviction, he was committed to the secular power. By this writ, grantable out of the court of chancery, upon a certificate of such conviction, he was committed to the secular power.
In 1599, Haarlem was erected into a bishopric by Pope Paul IV, at the desire of Philip II, king of Spain. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and is said to be the largest church in Holland; it was built towards the end of the fifteenth century, by Albert count of Holland. The tower, which is very handsome, was built in 1516. The bishopric of Haarlem comprehended Amsterdam, Alkmaar, Monnikendam Edam, Turmerland, Hoorn, Enkhuizen, and Medanbick; besides many inferior towns and villages, and seventy-two monasteries.

Haarlem remained an episcopal see for twenty years, when the reformed or Calvinistic mode of worship was established; but the adherents of the Roman-Catholic faith are still very numerous; and they inscribe the letter B on the front of their houses, to save the established clergy the trouble of knocking at their doors in the course of their pastoral visits to their own fraternity.

The Anabaptists are also very numerous at Haarlem, where the sect is known by the name of which anywhere men of more liberal sentiments, or who understand the true spirit of Christianity better, than many of the Dutch Mennonites.

There is nothing at Haarlem more deserving the attention of the curious than the organ in the great church, which is universally allowed to be a chef d'oeuvre of different birds; and the kettle-drum stop is beyond all the practices and returns of ignominy, cruelty, and baseness, which leaves an indelible stain.

To cultivate the manufactures of Holland; to encourage the manufactures of the city, and the priests. But the fate of Haarlem served only to inspire the Hollanders with the most desperate valour; and the failure of the siege of Alkmaar, together with a victorious battle, the Zealanders over the Spaniards, filled the haughty mind of Alva with disgust at the service; and, being moreover piqued at the refusal of reinforcements from Spain, he demanded his recall. It is said that this remonstrance Tyrant boasted, at the time of his resignation, that within the period of six years, he had made no less than eight thousand heretics suffer by the hands of the hangman.

Haarlem gave birth to Laurence Coster, who, the natives inflt, invented the art of printing; an honour, however, which Mentz and Stralsburg have disputed, with better pretensions. The house in which Laurence Coster lived is preserved with religious care, and adorned with the following inscription, in letters of gold:—

"Laurens Coster fecit anno 1470. Praeterea fecit anno 1499."

A statue has been erected to his memory in the botanic garden of Haarlem, which gave occasion to the following couplet:

*Ullus arte arte omnes linguaque renes, Et sparsa in medio lux lux nobilis fiuit.*

Haarlem has produced a number of excellent painters; and was once so celebrated as a school of painting, that it was called a second Bologna. The famous architect Van Campen, who formed the plan of the Hotel de Ville at Amsterdam, was a native of this city. Haarlem is said to excel every other place in bleaching linen; whence it derives a very considerable share of profit; and there are likewise flourishing manufactories here of thread, tape, damask-work, velvet, and silk. That useful and patriotism, which goes by the name of the Economical Society, was founded at Haarlem. Its object is to encourage the manufactures of Holland; to adopt the most effectual means for their improvement; and to reward the ingenuity and industry of artizans. The Teylerian Society is well known to all the literati of Europe; and under its auspices the republic of letters has been enriched by many valuable productions.

Haarlem has profited a good deal by the passion for flowers, which has been carried to such a height that a tulip-root has been known to fall for not less than four thousand florins. The Haerlem bulbs are still of the most valuable; and are the most celebrated parterres upon the continent; and the flower-gardens in the environs of this city in the months of April and May exhibit a most beautiful appearance. Mr. Dutens says he saw a hyacinth, in May, 1771, for Mr. Dutens says he saw a hyacinth, in May, 1771, for

The city of Haarlem is of a square form, and is said to contain about 45,000 inhabitants. The streets and buildings are for the most part handsome; the market-place is spacious, and has an air of considerable grandeur. The stadhoufe is a noble building, situated at one end of the market-place; and in it are many valuable pictures; among the rest, the first painting in oil by Eyvert, in 1437, which during the siege was sold for a few florins, and is now valued at two thousand pounds. There are four Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, one Armenian, and four Anabaptists, besides private chapels for the Roman Catholics. It is situated ten miles west of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 22' N. Lon. 22° 2' E. Metro.
necked, and surrounded with a single row of prickles. One species only hath as yet been discovered, viz. Hercaucus nutis; body greyish-white, and wrinkled. It inhabits the interines of the mutton, and is distinguished from the genus Echinorhynchus, in wanting the retractor of the proboscis. This curious worm is shewn, very greatly magnified, in the correspondent engraving. HAFARVA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about five leagues north-north-east of Amamocoo.

HAFAR, a town of Peru, in the province of Chucu: thirty-six leagues south of Sura.

HAFDALE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim; fifty miles north-east of Rosenda.

HAFFSTADTEN, or Haffettten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg; five miles east of Coburg.

HAFNERZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and bishopric of Passau; eight miles east of Passau.

HAFT, f. [haf, Sax. hafa, Dut. Dut. from to have or hold.]
A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand. —The extremities of the joints are the hafts and handles of the members. Duf/e/hay.

This brandished dagger, I'll bury to the haft in her fair breast. Dryden.

To HAFT, v. a. To set in a haft. Ainifworth.

HAFTING, f. The act of putting on a haft. Ainifha.

HAG, f. [Haggre, Sax. a goleone; gridle, Dut. a witch, a hag; a hag; the miller;
Thus spoke he impatiently, and made a pause: His foul gasp rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands; And all the powers of hell, in full applause, Flourish'd their snakes, and toll their flaming brands. Cowhaw.

A witch; an enchantress. —Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you pouclet, you runnion. Shakeffpeare.

An old ugly woman. Such fictions may become the young; But thou, old hag, of three score years and three, Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? Dryden.

A kind of fiery meteor, which appears on men's hair, or on the manes of horses.

To HAG, v. a. To torment; to harass with vain terror. —How are superflitious men kagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions! L'Egrange.

That makes them in the dark fee visions, And hags themselves with apparitions. Huttles.

HAG, f. [from haggy, old Eng.] A dale. —This said, he led me over holts and hags. Fairfax. —This is not given as a general interpretation of the old English hag; which seems to have had other meanings; but if Fairfax has faithfully translated his original Tattlo in this line, holts and hags must mean hillys and hollows. Mason's Suppl. to Johnson.


HAG'S-HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the western coast of the county of Clare: seventeen miles west from Correfhin. Lat. 52. 35. N. lon. 9. 24. W. Greenwich.

HAGA, f. [Saxon.] A manion; a dwelling. Scott.

HAGAN, f. [Heb. a stranger.] A woman's name. HAGARENS, or Hagarites, [from Hajar, the mother of Jethen.] The descendants of Jethen, called by the general name of Arabians. They dwelt in Arabia Felix, according to Pliny. Strabo joins them with the Nabateans, and Chavoteans, whose habitation was in Arabia Deferta. Others think their capital was Petra, otherwise Agra, in Arabia Petraea. The author of the 23d Psalm, v. 6. joins them with the Moabites; and in the Septuagint it is said (1 Chr. v. 10.) that the sons of Reuben, in the time of Simeon, made war against the Hagarites, and became masters of their country eastward of the mountains of Gilead. This therefore was the true and ancient country of the Hagarites. When Tarijan came into Arabia, he beleaguered the capital of the Hagarites, but could not take it. The sons of Hagar valued themselves of old upon their wildness, as appears by Bag. lii. 23.

HAGARTOWN, in the American States, now called Elizabeth Town, which see. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and is situated in Washington county, Maryland; it is a post-town, twenty-six miles north-west of Frederick-town, seventy-three north-west-by-west-of Baltimore, and twenty-two south-west-by-west of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania.

HAGEDORN (Frederic), a celebrated German poet, born in 1708, at Hamburgh, where his father refided as Danish minister for the circle of Lower Saxony. He received a liberal education, and showed an early talent for poetry. In 1726 he was sent to Jenne, where he applied for three years to the study of the law; but without neglecting the muses. A small collection of his poems was published at Hamburgh in 1759; and the same year, in order to push his fortune, he repaired to London with recommendations to the Danish ambassador baron Von Solenhall, and refided in that city till 1753; where he became acquainted with the genius and manners of the English nation, for which he ever afterwards entertained a high esteem. He translated the English writers with great fidelity; and Pope, next to Horace, was his favourite author. In 1753 he was appointed secretary to the society of British merchants at Hamburgh, to which he was recommended by his intimate acquaintance with the English language. For nearly ten years he devoted himself to poetry for his own amusement; but in 1758 he published the first book of his Fables, which made him better known. In 1750 appeared his masterly ridicule of modern pedantry, entitled The Man of Letters; and in 1742, a paraphrase of Pope's Universal Prayer. In 1743 he gave to the public his celebrated poem of Happinefis, which established his reputation as a moral poet; and this was followed in 1747 by A Letter to a Friend, which is an excellent commentary on the Nil Admirari of Horace; and in 1750 by the first collection of his scattered poems, to which was added the second book of his Fables. In the following year he attempted imitations of the bacchanalian fongs of the English. His productions in this fyle were published at Hamburgh in 1751; and many of them have been set to music for the harpsichord by Bach, Graun, Góper, and Graf. In this kind of writing he may be compared to Prior, whom he seems often to have imitated. He died in 1754, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Wieland, in the preface to his poetical works, calls him the German Horace. A complete collection of his works, with vignettes, was published at Hamburg in 1752; and several editions have appeared since that time.

HAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, containing three churches, and some manufactures of cloth; six miles north-west of Araena.

HAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: in the island of Rugen: sixteen miles south-east of Bergen.

HAGENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin: twenty-six miles south-west of Schwerin.

HAGENBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: four leagues south-east of Landau, and ten and a half north-north-east of Strasburg.

HAGENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: four miles north of Lauterburg, and twelve south-east of Landau. Lat. 48. 39. N. lon. 25. 54. E. Ferro.

HAGENBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles east of Kora-Newburg.
HAGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Austria; nine miles north-east of Steyr.

HAGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weptalia, and county of Schauenburg; fifteen miles west of Hanover, and forty-fix south-east of Bremen.

Lat. 52 32. N. lon. 25. 3. E. Ferro.

HAGENBURG. The entrance is a clafė octa-
dron, order mononyeca. General characters—Calyx two-
leaved; corolla five-petalled, flat; nectary five leaflets,
four times as short as the petals.

Hageua Abyssinica, the only species, described by
Mr. Bruce. It is a tree with annulate branches; leaves
crowded at the tip of the branches, interruptedly pinate
and incised. Flowers, cluster in long spikes, yellow,
be-
HAGARD, or HAGARD, adj. [hagard, Fr.] Wild; untamed; irreclaimable:

She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As hagard as the rock. —Shakespeare.

[Ha'er, German.] Lean; rugged; ugly.—A hagard cation of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog, with good flesh upon's back, fell in company together. L'Estrange.

Deformed with passion; wildly disordered:
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red, the down-caft hagard eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or lowly rais'd! —Smith.

HAGGARD, f. Any thing wild or irreclaimable:
I will be married to a wealthy widow,
For her the rich Arabia Sweats her gum; —Sandys.

HAGGARDLY, adv. Deformedly; uglily:
For her the rich Arabia Sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come,
How haggardly over the looks at home. —Drydon.

HAG'GEIN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwetiz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aspect: from it extends a chain, which separates this canton from Uri on the north, and Glaris on the east.

HAG'GLING, n. [from haggle. The aft of mangling; the aft of bargaining.

One that cuts. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM, [of haeg, a hedge, popS, and hag, a beggar.] A hedge in the town, over the allied army, and took 500 prisoners, and sixteen pieces of cannon. It is five leagues north of Biflritz.

HAG'YMAS, a mountain of Hungary: twenty miles north of Biflritz.
HAI, interj. An expression of sudden effort:

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries hail! at every thrust. Dryden.

HAI', f. [from the expression of surprise at the sight of it.] A canal of water, a wall, or some other fence that end of a walk, or sunk deep between two fences so as to be concealed till you are just come upon it.


HAI-HAN, a town of Arabia: one hundred miles south of Catham.

HAIHN (Simon Frederic), a German historian, born in 1664. In 1700, he settled in Hanover, where his father was minister. At a very early age he was a proficient in the languages; and when only fourteen, he pronounced a Latin harangue on the origin of the monastery of Bergen, which was printed. He soon after published the continuation of the Chronicle of Bergen by Meibomius, and its charter from Otho the Great. In 1725, he succeeded Eccard as historiographer and librarian to the elector of Hanover, the duties of which offices he discharged till his death in 1729. Besides various dissertations on subjects of German history, he wrote, in the German language, a History of the Empire, of which the first four volumes appeared in 1771. He also published Collectio Monumentorum velerum & recent, ineditorum, 2 vols. 8vo. See Ha-Chur.

HAI-RAS, a town of Egypt: twenty-one miles east of Trench.

HAI', or A'. 1. Gen. xii. 8. xiii. 3. See Ai. vol. i.

HAI', a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: three hundred and fifty miles south-east of Peking. Lat. 22. 38. 40. E. Ferro.

HAI-FONG', a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantung: seventeen miles north of Vou-t'ing.

HAI-FONG', a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: sixty miles east of Ho-chi-tcheou.

HAI-MEN', a town of China, in the province of Tche-kwang: twenty miles south of Tai-tcheou.

HAI-NAN', an island in the Eastern Sea, belonging to China, commencing at its southern extremity. The name of Hai-nan, i.e. the south of the sea, expresses its situation. It has been many years annexed to the province of Quang-tong (which, opposite to Hai-nan, juts far fouth in a peninsulated form), and is distant above sixty miles from the coast of China, about eight leagues long, and one and a half broad. Lat. 25. 35. N. Lon. 137. 25. E. Ferro.

HAI-CHAN'T-A'O, an island in the China Sea, near the south-west coast of Corea. Lat. 34. 30. N. Lon. 124. 18. E. Ferro.

HAI-CHE-BACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles north-north-west of Erfarding.

HAI-DECK, a town of Germany, in Bavaria: twenty miles south of Nuremberg.

HAI-DING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles south of Eichering.

HAI-E, f. A net to catch rabbits. Anyworth.


HAI-FAR, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the north side of a bay opposite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a castle and two churches; of the latter one serves for a magazine, and the other for a caravandera. It is five miles south-east of Acre.

HAI-GERLOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Hohenberg: thirty-two miles south-south-west of Stuttgart, and forty-four south-east of Stralsburg.

HAIL, f. [hajel, Sax.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. Locke.

Thunder mix'd with hail,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend th' Egyptian sky. Milton.

Hailstones assume various figures, being sometimes round, at other times pyramidal, crested, angular, thin, and flat, and sometimes filettled, with fix radii like the small crystals of snow. It is very difficult to account for the phenomena of hail in a satisfactory manner; and there are various opinions upon this head. Signior Beccaria attributed the formation of hail to electricity, and supposes that it is formed in the higher regions of the air, where the cold is intense, and where the electric matter is very copious. In these circumstances, a great number of particles of water are brought near together, where they are frozen, and in the de-
fent they collect other particles; so that the density of the substance of the hailstone grows less and less from the centre; this being formed first in the higher regions, and the surface being collected in the lower. Accordingly, in mountains, hailstones as well as drops of rain, are very small; and both agree in this circumstance, that as motion promotes freezing, so the rapidity of the electrified clouds may promote that effect in the air.

Natural historians furnish various accounts of surprising hail, in which the hailstones are of extraordinary magnitude. Micah, speaking of the war of Louis XII. in Italy, in 1510, relates that there was for some time an unusual darkness; after which the clouds burst into thunder and lightning, and there fell a shower of hailstones, which destroyed all the fih, birds, and beasts, of the country. It was attended with a strong smok of fulphur, and a dye of a bluish colour, and of an immense size. And at Life in Flanders, in 1566, fell hailstones of a very singular kind, some of which contained in the middle a dark brown matter, which, thrown on the fire, detonated like gunpowder. Phil. Trans. No. 203.

Dr. Halley also relates, that in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. April 29, 1693, a thick black cloud, coming from Carlisle, baffle-shaped and charging in such a manner, that for about the breadth of two miles, which was the limit of the cloud, in its progress for the space of sixty miles, it did inconceivable damage; not only killing fowls and other small animals, but splitting trees, knocking down horses and men, and even ploughing up the earth; so that the hailstones buried themselves and ground an inch or more. The hailstones, many of which weighed five ounces, and some half a pound, measuring five or six inches in circumference, of various figures; some round, others half round; some smooth, others embossed and crenated; the icy substance of them was very transparent and hard, but there was a snowy kernel in the middle of them.

In Hertfordshire, May 4, the same year, after a severe storm of thunder and lightning, a shower of hail succeeded, which far exceeded the former: some persons were killed by it, their bodies beat black and blue; vast oak trees were split, and fields of rye cut down as with a scythe. The stones measured from ten to thirteen or fourteen inches in circumference. Their figures were various, some oval, others angular, and some flat. Phil. Trans. No. 229.—See the articles, Snow.

To HAIL, v. n. To pour down hail.—My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall rain, coming down on the forest. J. S. xxxii. 19.

HAIL, interj. [lail, health, Sax. hail, therefore, is the same as jauor of the Latins, or χαλίς of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of salutation now used only in poetry; but health to you. It is used likewise to things inanimate: Hail, hail, brave friend! Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. Shakespeare. Hail to the sun! from whose returning light The cheerful soldier's arms new lufure take. Rowe.

To HAIL, v. a. To salute; to call to. A galley drawing near into the harbour, was hailed by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen. Knolles.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast, And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. Dryden.

HAILBRONN. See Heilbronn.

HAIL'ING, f. The act of calling a ship at a distance. HAIL'LAN (Bernard de Girard du), hiftiographer of France, born at Bourdeaux in 1535. He first became known as man of letters by some poems and translations; but giving all his attention to history, he was made hisf

torigrapher by Charles IX. in 1571, on which occasion he reowned Calvinisn, and conformed to the Roman-catholic religion. He was in the service of Henry III., and dedicated to him his History of France, for which he was rewarded by various honours and emoluments. He accompanied Henri de France, the future Louis XIV., on his em¬

bassy to England and Venice. He died at Paris in 1670, and was buried at St. Eulache. As a writer he is principally known for his History of France, from Pha¬

ramond to the Death of Charles VII. first published in several vols. 8vo. and reprinted in two vols. fol. 1627. It has the merit of being the first body of French history written in that language. In several respects it is writ¬
ten with freedom, and with a spirit superior to national prejudices; but in other instances it betrays credulity and a love of fable. Though it was much criticized, its free and fictitious call acquired it many readers. His work, De l'Etat & Suits des Affaires de France, 8vo. 1613, contains several curious details.

HAIL'SHAM, Hailsham, or Hail'sham, a small town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs annually on April 5, and June 3. It lies fourteen miles east of Lewes, and fifty-sixth west, south-west from London.

HAIL'SHOT, f. Small shot scattered like hail. The matter of the artillery did visit them sharply with mur¬

dering hailshot, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. Hailshot betrays a spirit superior to national prejudices.

HAIL'STONE, f. A particle of hail: You are no furer, no, Than is the coal of fire upon the ice, Or hailstone in the fun.

Shakespeare.

Hailstone lie not thicker on the plain, Nor shaken oak with fuch show's of acorns rain. Dryden.

HAIL'WORKFOLK, f. [i.e. holywork-folk.] Those who formerly held lands for the service of defending or repairing a church or monument. Bailey.

HAILY, adj. Confident of hail: From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours, Which the cold North congeals to fairy flowers. Pope.

HAI'MEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-sin: ninety miles south-west of King¬

ktai. Lat. 37. 48. N. Ion. 144. 28. E. Ferro.

HAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony: five miles west, north-west of Gomha.

HAIN'A, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heife: seven miles west and north of Frankenberg, and twenty-four south-west of Raifs, and south of Caffel.

HAIN'NAUT, or Hainault, one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Flanders and Brabant, on the east by Brabant, the coun¬

ty of Namur, and bishopric of Liege; on the south by France, on the west by Flanders and Flanders. Its greatest extent from north to south is about forty-eight miles, and from east to west about thirty. The air is healthful, and the soil produces corn in abundance. The rich paturages feed large herds of cattle, and the sheep yield plenty of wool. Its woods and forests supply timber for building, and fuel for burning. In it are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of beautiful marble, flate, and other very good and serviceable stone. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Selle, the Sambre, and the Dender. The time in which this pro¬

vince was raised to a county is not properly known. After the death of count Regnier IV. it descended, with his only daughter and heir, Richild, to Baldwin VI. count of Flanders, who was the first of that name among the counts. Count Baldwin VI. who died in 1250, left behind him two daughters, one of whom, named Margarete, was married to Burchard of Avesnes, and brought to him the county of Hainaut. Their great grandson, William II. died in 1315, without male heirs, upon which
which the county fell, together with his daughter Margaret, to the thare of the emperor, Louis of Bavaria. The last proprietor of it, defended from this house, was William IV., whole daughter, Jaqueline, after being four times married, died without heirs, in 1436; upon which Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, arrived to the possession of the county. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the towns of Landrecy, Quefnoy, Avesnes, Marienburg, and Philipenville; by the peace of Nimeguen, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambrai, Bava, and Maubeuge, with their respective districts; and by the peace of Ryfwick, several villages. Mons is the capital.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, twenty-two miles north-west of Amberg, and ten north-west of Velberg.

HAINBURG, or HAIMBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, situated on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth. In 1482, it was taken by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary; eight miles west of Velberg, and twenty east-fourth-east of Vienna. Lat. 45° 24' N, lon. 54° 6'. E. Ferro.

HAIN, a river of the Netherlands, which is navigable by means of sluices from Mons to Condé, where it joins the Scheldt.

HAINFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria; fourteen miles south-east of St. Pelag, and twenty-fourth-east of Vienna. Lat. 48° 5' N, lon. 9° 4'. E. Ferro.

HAIN, a town of Germany, in Swabia: ten miles north-west of Buchan, and twenty-one west-fourth-east of Ulm.

HAINNERSDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principal of Neiff, situated near the river Mitbach: five miles north-west of Weydenau.

HAINRICHSLAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three hundred miles west of Brom.

HAINTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles south-east of Laab.

HAINSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles west-fourth-west of Ips.

HAIR, f. [harp, Six.] One of the common teguments of the body, and an emunctum. It is formed on all parts except the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands. Each hair has a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws its nourishment from the surrounding humours. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forwarrd that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. The life which enables them to grow, and the power which makes the hair soft, and the hair subject to the influence of the air, is possessed by the hair of the body itself. It is to be observed, however, that in very young persons the hairs of the head at first are covered with a fine down, and that when they begin to grow, they are covered with a kind of scale, which continues a long time after. In very young persons, the hairs of the head are generally more tender than those of other parts of the body. They are found on every part of the body, and in every sex, but not on the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands. They are usually colorless, and they divide into three classes, according to their length and fineness, which are termed the kinds, the forms, and the parts.

Hair, as contributing gracefulness and beauty of person, has, in all ages been governed by fashion and caprice. The Hebrews esteemed black hair as the most elegant and becoming. Absaloms hair was cut once a year, and it is said to have weighed two hundred shekels, by the kings weight, which is about thirty-one ounces. The hair of both Jewish and Grecian woman engaged a principal share of their attention; and the Roman ladies seem to have been no less sedulous with respect to theirs. They generally wore it long, and dressed it in a variety of ways, ornamenting it with gold, silver, pearls, &c. On the contrary, the men amongst the Greeks and Romans, and amongst the later Jews, wore their hair short, as may be collected from medals, statues, &c. This formed a principal distinction in dress between the sexes. This illustrates a passage in St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. Cor. xi. 14, 15. St. Paul forbids the Corinthian women, when praying by divine inspiration, to have their hair dishevelled; probably because this made them resemble the heathen priestesses, when actuated by the pretended influence of their gods.

Among the Greeks, both sexes, a few days before marriage, cut off and consecrated their hair as an offering to their favourite deities. It was also customary amongst them to hang the hair of the dead on the doors of their houses previously interment. They likewise tore, cut off, and sometimes shaved, their hair, when mourning for their deceased relations or friends, which they laid upon the corpse, or threw into the pile, to be confounded with the body. Whatever was the fashion of the hair in the Grecian states, slaves were forbidden to imitate the freemen. The hair of the slaves was always cut in a particular manner, called 

It was esteemed a great honour among the ancient Gauls to have long hair, and hence came the appellation Gallia comata. For this reason Julius Caesar, upon subduing the Gauls, made them cut off their hair as a mark of submission. It was with a view to this, that such as afterwards quitted the world to go and live in cloisters, procured their hair to be shaven off; to show that they bade adieu to all earthly ornaments, and made a vow of perpetual suflention to their superiors.

Gregory of Tours affirms, that in the royal family of France, it was a long time the peculiar mark and privilege of kings and princes of the blood to wear long hair, which was to be poll'd, or cut round, in token of inferiority. Some, according to the regulations of the order of knighthood, were admitted to wear their hair long and uncut, and to be called Templars or Knights Hospitallers; others, who were not so fortunate, and who wore it at full length, to the slave who was quite cropped. To cut off the hair of a son of France, under the first race of kings, was to declare him excluded from the right of succeeding to the crown, and reduced to the condition of a subject.

The elegance of long hair became obnoxious in the progress of Christianity, as something utterly inconsistent with the profession of persons who bore the cross. Hence arose numerous injunctions and canons to the contrary. Pope Ancillus is commonly supposed to have been the first who forbade the clergy to wear long hair; but the prohibition is of an older standing in the churches of the east; and the letter wherein that decree is written, is of a much later date than that pope. The clerical tonure is related by Isidore Hipaleniis, as of apostolical institution. Long hair became at length fo odious, that a canon was published in 1096, importing, that such a person was to be expelled from the monasteries, and to be deprived of all temporal possessions. The French historians have been very exact in recording the history of hair of their several kings. Charlemagne wore it very short, his son shorter; Charles the Bald had none at all. Under Hugh Capet it began to appear again; this the ecclesiastics opposed, and excommunicated all who let their hair grow.

The ancient Britons were extremely choice of the length and beauty of their hair, and were at much pains in dressing and adorning their heads. Some of them carried their hair in a particular manner, which was remarked by long and beautiful, and that it might not be stained with his blood. There is scarcely a description of a fine woman or beautiful man, in the poems of Ossian, but the hair is mentioned.
mentioned as one of their greatest beauties. Not contented with the natural colour of their hair, which was commonly fair or yellow, they made use of certain dyes to render it still brighter. One of these was a composition of lime, the ashes of certain vegetables, and salts, mixed with various oils, to make the hair of their heads grow thick and long; which last was not only esteemed a great beauty, but was considered as a mark of dignity and noble birth. Bodicea, queen of the Britons, is described by Dio with very long hair, flowing over her shoulders, and reaching down below the middle of her back. The Britons shaved all their heads, except their upper lips; the hair of which they, as well as the Gauls, allowed to grow to a very inconvenient length.

In after-times, the Anglo-Saxons and Danes also considered fine hair as one of the greatest ornaments of their persons, and were at no little pains in dressing it to advantage. Young ladies wore their hair uncovered and untied, flowing in ringlets over their shoulders; but as soon as they were married, they cut it shorter, tied it up, and put on a head-dress according to the prevailing fashion. To have the hair entirely cut off was so great a disgrace, that it was one of the severest punishments inflicted on those women who were guilty of adultery. The Danes and Scots, for years together, applied upon the English, in the reigns of Edgar the Peaceable and of Ethelred the Unready, were the heroes of those times, and were particularly attentive to the dressing of their hair; which they combed at least once every day, and thereby captivated the affections of the English ladies. The clergy, both secular and regular, were obliged to have their hair cut off in a single swoop, which distinguished them from the laity; and several canons were made against their concealing their tonsure, or allowing their hair to grow long. The shape of this clerical tonsure was the subject of long and violent debates between the English clergy on the one hand, and those of the Scots and Picts on the other; that of the former being circular, the latter only semi-circular. It appears very plain, that long bowing hair was universally esteemed as a great ornament; and the tonsure of the clergy was considered as an act of mortification and self-denial, to which many of them submitted with reluctance, and endeavoured to conceal as much as possible. Some of them who affected the reputation of superior sanctity indulged in the long hair of the laity; and laboured earnestly to persuade them to cut it short, in imitation of the clergy. Thus the famous St. Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, is said to have declared with great vehemence against luxury of all kinds, but chiefly against long hair as most criminal and most universal. "The hair to our young gallants,- who, forgetting that they were men, had transformed themselves into women by the length of their hair. A certain knight, who was very proud of his long luxuriant hair, dreamed that a person suffocated him with its curls. As soon as he awoke from his sleep, he cut his hair to a decent length. The report of this spread over all England, and almost all the knights reduced their hair to the proper standard. But this reformation was not so long continued; for in less than a year all who wished to appear fashionable returned to their former wickedness, and contended with the ladies in length of hair." The fashion of wearing long hair was now retained by the men, until the enormous flowing white wigs came to be the vogue, which at once gave dignity to all ranks, from the king to the philosopher. White hair not being so easy to be got in quantity as their heads, and knowing how to charge the poor to their former wickedness, and contended with the

Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, went so far as to pronounce the then terrible sentence of excommunication against all who wore long hair, for which pious zeal he was very much commended. Serlio, a Norman bishop, allowed the great holiness and prodigious eruptions he had received before Henry I. in 1104, against long and curled hair, with which the king and all his courtiers were so much affected, that they consented to resign their flowing ringlets, of which they had been so vain. The prudent prelate gave them no time to change their minds, but immediately pulled a pair of shears out of his fætce, and performed the operation with his own hand. Another incident happened shortly after, which gave a temporary check to the prevailing fondness for long hair. It is thus related by a contemporary historian: "An event happened, A.D. 1129, which seemed very wonderful to our young gallants; who, forgetting that they were men, had transformed themselves into women by the length of their hair. A certain knight, who was very proud of his long luxuriant hair, dreamed that a person suffocated him with its curls. As soon as he awoke from his sleep, he cut his hair to a decent length. The report of this spread over all England, and almost all the knights reduced their hair to the proper standard. But this reformation was not so long continued; for in less than a year all who wished to appear fashionable returned to their former wickedness, and contended with the ladies in length of hair." The fashion of wearing long hair was now retained by the men, until the enormous flowing white wigs came to be the vogue, which at once gave dignity to all ranks, from the king to the philosopher. White hair not being so easy to be got in quantity as their heads, and knowing how to charge the poor to their former wickedness, and contended with the ladies in length of hair.

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H A I R.

Hair, or H ay r, a country of Africa, in the desert of Sahara. Lat. 23. N. lon. 2. 30. E. Greenwich.

Hair-brained, adj. ['This should be written har-brained.']
Hair-powder was made by mixing a variety of materials, including darch. A statute of 35 Geo. III. c. 49, compelled every person who minded to wear hair-powder to take out a licence for that purpose. The statute also limited the annual income of those who manufactured or sold hair-powder to one guinea per annum. This was a significant restriction, as hair-powder was a common and expensive product.

The practice of wearing hair-powder was not limited to the nobility. Commoners also used hair-powder to mask the effects of hair loss or to change their appearance. It was a status symbol, indicating wealth and sophistication. However, it also led to health problems, as the fine powder could irritate the scalp and cause respiratory issues.

Hair-powder was often used to create a smooth, glossy appearance. The ancient Egyptians used a similar product, known as “Hair of the Gods,” which was made from the feathers of geese. In the Middle Ages, hair-powder was used to mask hair loss and to create a smooth appearance. However, by the 17th century, the use of hair-powder had become widespread among all classes of society.

The manufacturing of hair-powder was a profitable business, and it attracted many entrepreneurs. The hair-powder industry was highly regulated, and manufacturers were required to obtain a licence and pay a tax on their production. This was a significant burden for many small manufacturers, and it contributed to the rise of large-scale production.

The use of hair-powder continued to evolve throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. It was used to create a variety of styles, from the smooth, glossy look of the ancients to the more elaborate styles of the 18th century. However, the health problems associated with hair-powder continued to be a concern, and it eventually fell out of fashion.
HAL OFEN, a town of Bohemia, five miles north-west of Budweis.

HAKLUYT (Richard), one of the first English collectors of voyages and travels, born at London in 1553. He was educated at Wealfminster school; and, during his residence there, being accustomed to visit, at his chambers, the Temple, his cousin Richard Hakluyt, esq., of Eyton, a person greatly attached to navigation and commerce, he acquired such a taste for geographical and maritime enquiries, that it became his ruling passion. After being entered at Christ-church, Oxford, he engaged in a course of reading on those topics in a variety of languages, by which he rendered himself so conspicuous, that he was appointed to read public lectures upon cosmography and the collateral sciences. In 1583, having taken orders, he was engaged as chaplain to Sir Edward Stafford in his embassy to France, in which country he remained five years. At Paris he procured, at his own expense, the publication of a French account of Florida, edited by Martin Buchaner, a professor of mathematics. This he translated into English, and published in 1587, with a dedication to Sir Walter Ralegh, one of the corporation of counsellors, assistants, and adventurers, to whom he alligned his patent for the prosecution of discoveries in America. He thereupon set himself to the collection and arrangement of all the accounts and documents of voyages by English navigators, which, in 1589, he published in 1 vol. folio, under the title of, The principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoueries of the English Nation, made by Sea or over Land. This collection was augmented by two more volumes, the last printed in 1600. In 1601 he published a translation from the Portuguese of, Antonio Galvano's History of Discoveries, 4to. He was appointed in 1605 to a prebendal stall at Wealfminster, which, with a residence in the county of Werningierode; and on the west by the bishopric of Hildesheim: in its greatest extent from east to west about thirty-six miles, and twenty-eight from north to south. This principality is for the most part level, but contains some eminences, though few hills. The soil is extremely fertile, but contains few affurages and meadows. The graziers also are considerable, and their large breeds of sheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand, the woods are continually leaening, and at present the want of fuel is so great, that even straw and stubble are fed for it; yet the coal-pits are but little worked. Game is scarce, and the country has little water in it of any considerable extent. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The churches of that religion are divided into eleven inscriptions, over which is a general superintendence. The Calvinists and Roman catholics are considerable in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts; as the convents, by an ordinance from 1702, were from purchasing immovable estates. The Jews are tolerated to a fixed number of families. The woollen manufactures established in this country are in a thriving condition. The principality of Halberstadt derives its origin from the ancient bishopric of that name. The emperor, Charles the Great, is said to have intended the erection of the see, but it did not take place till under his son, Louis I. and its first bishop was Hildegrin, who was consecrated in the year 814. At the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, the diocefe was transferred to the electoral house of Brandenburg as a temporal principality. But it was at that time in a bad situation, most of the eftates and bailiwicks belonging to it being alienated. By good management, however, these were gradually redeemed. HALBERSTADT, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality to which it gives name. The buildings are mostly old and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithstanding which, within and about the town are sixteen churches. Peterhof, formerly the episcopal residence, is at present the place of the public offices. The records, together with the funds of several taxes, and likewise of the deaneries, are also kept there. The cathedral, or St. Peter's, is an old but lately building, constructed of a very hard freestone. The chapter is composed of a provost, a dean, a subdean, and sixteen canons, of whom four are Roman catholic, but all the others Lutherans. In 1710, the town was reduced to ashes by the army of Henry the Lion, in revenge of an injury done to him and his territories by bishop Ulric. In 1733, it was walled and moated. The increase of its inhabitants occasioned the building of two suburbs, the housekeepers in which are put on the same footing with the town burghefs. Towards the beginning of the eighteenth century, another suburb was added to it. In 1754, the walls which environed near one half of this city, were pulled down, and the moats filled up, so as to form a level, which has been converted into a plantation of mulbery-trees. In 1758, Halberstadt was very severely treated by the French, who demolished its gates, and likewise its walls for eight hundred rods in length. Thirty miles south-west of Magdeburg, and thirty-
HAL

thirty-four south-east-fourth of Brunswick. Lat. 51. 54.
N. lon. 23. 33. E. Ferro.
HALBERTED, adj. Armed with a halberd:
But if in this reign
The halbered train
Or confable should rebel. Loyal Songs.
HALCION, f. [halcoy, Lat.] The trivial name of the Kingfisher; of which it is said, that the breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. See also vol. i. p. 217.
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As halcyon brooding on a winter sea. Dryden.
HALCION, adj. Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.—No man can expect eternalcermony and halcyon days from fo incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the fun in the equinoctial circle. Bentley.
When great Augustus made war's tempest cease,
His kalyen days brought forth the arts of peace. Denham.
HALCZYN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracal: twenty-miles east-south-east of Bracal.
HALDE (John-Baptist du), born at Paris in 1674.
Having entered into the society of Jesuits, he was entrusted with the care of collecting and arranging the letters sent by the society's missionaries from different parts of the unconverted world. He died in 1749, after establishing a high character for mildness, piety, and industry, which he obtained from the love of the Latin poems and languages; but is chiefly known as the editor of the Lettres edifiantes et curieuses, from the ninth to the twenty-sixth collection inclusive, to which he added useful prefaces; and as compiler of the Description historiques, geographique, physis, de l'Empire de la Chine, & de la Tartarie Chinoise, 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1735; and 4 vols. folio, Haye, 1736. This has been translated into English with some retrenchments; and is a book in universal esteem.
HALDENSTEIN, a barony of the Grifons, near Coire.
HALDENSTEIN, a barony of the Grifons, near Coire, absolutely free and independent, under the protection of the three leagues. It belongs to the family of De Sali. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins; two miles north of Coire.
HALDENSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twelve miles north of Magdeburg.
HALF, adj. [should rather be written half, from hal, health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well-complexioned:
To serve his integrity, and yet live securely, he resolved to follow two maxims of Atticus, whom he proposed to himself as a pattern, viz. "To engage in public service, and constantly to favour those that were oppressed." He often relieved the royalists under pernicious, which so affected the royal party, that he was constantly retained by them in his profession. He was one of the counsel to the earl of Strafford, archbishop Land, and even it is said to the unfortunate king Charles himself; as also the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, the lord Capel, and lord Craven: but being esteemed of great knowledge in the law, he was employed by both parties, the parliamentarians as well as the royalists.
In 1643, to the utter astonishment of all men, the plain honest unpolitical Mr. Hale, who would attach himself to no party, subscribed what was called the solemn league and covenant. See the article COVENANT, vol. v. p. 288.
But still his conduct seems to have been directed by pure motives. He was now deputed to an active station, particularly on the reduction of the garrison at Oxford; and, as a lawyer, was added to the commissioners named by the parliament, to treat with those appointed by the king. In that capacity he rendered eminent service to the cause of literature, by his general desire to preserve that noble seat of learning from ruin. Afterwards, though he affected to be deeply grieved at the unfortunate death of Charles I. yet he took the oath called The Engagement; and, January 1651-2, was one of those appointed to consider the reformation of the law. Cromwell, who knew the advantage it would be
to have the countenance of such a man as Hale to his courts, never left importuning him, till he accepted the place of one of the justices of the common bench, as it was then called; for which purpose he wrote a letter to judge serjeant at law, January 25, 1653-4. In that situation he acted with great integrity and independence. He had at first great scruples concerning the authority under which he was to act; and, after having gone two or three circuits, he refused to sit any longer on the side that was to try criminals. He had indeed acted formerly in a scrupulously conscientious manner, in punishing every species of cruelty and oppression, that the reigning powers opposed not his censure. Dr. Burnet records the following instance of his unshaken justice, while he thus presided on the bench. A trial was brought before him, upon the circuit at Lincoln, concerning the murder of one of the townsmen, who had been of the king's army, and was killed by a soldier of Cromwell's garrison there. The culprit was found guilty on the clearest evidence; and though colonel Whalley, who commanded the garrison, came into the court, and urged, that the man was killed only for disobeying the protector's order, and that the soldier was but doing his duty; yet the judge regarded both his hand and threatening in an attempt to obstruct justice; and therefore not only passed sentence upon the prisoner, but ordered the execution to be so immediate, that it might not be possible to procure a reprieve.

When Cromwell died, he not only excused himself from accepting the mourning that was sent him, but also refused the new commission offered him by his son John. It is said that he had acted under such an authority. He did not sit in Cromwell's second parliament in 1655; but in Richard's, which met in January 1657-8, he was one of the burgesses for the university of Oxford. In the healing parliament in 1660, which called Charles II. to the throne, he was elected one of the knights of the county of Gloucester; and moved that a committee might be appointed to look into the propositions that had been made, and the conclusions that had been offered by Charles I. during the late war, that thence such propositions might be digested as they should think fit to be sent over to the king at Breda. Charles II. soon after his restoration, recalled him in June, by writ, to the degree of serjeant at law: and, upon settling the courts in Westminster-hall, constituted him, in November following, chief baron of the court of the high baron of the commonwealth. When chancellor Clarendon delivered him his commission, he told him, that, "if the king could have found out an honester and fitter man for that important office, he would not have advanced him to it; and that he had therefore preferred him, because he knew none that suited it so well." He presided eleven years in that court, and very much raised its character, by his impartial administration of justice, as also by his generosity, diligence, and great impartiality in trials.

According to his rule of favouring and relieving those that were oppressed, he was very favourable to the non-conformists, and took care to shield them as much as possible from the severities of the law. He thought many of them had merited highly in the affair of the reformation, and at least deserved that the terms of conformity should not have been made stricter than they were before the war. It is universally acknowledged that no man was ever more delicate in avoiding every suspicion of being influenced in the decision of a cause. Being visited in his chamber by a nobleman of the first rank who had a suit in his court, he absolutely refused to hear from him any statement of the cause, saying that he never received information upon causes but in the open court, where both parties were to be heard alike. The nobleman, highly offended, complained to the king of the rudeness with which he had been treated; but Charles bade him be contented, saying, he verily believed that judge Hale would use himself no better, should he attempt to solicit him in a cause. He was of infinite service to the city of London after the great fire, by sitting in Clifford's-inn to assist in coining the plate, and removing the Temples, and satisfying the consciences, of the people, for the extirpation of prelacy, and satisfying the consciences of those who had a suit in his court, he absolutely refused to hear from him any statement of the cause, saying that he never received information upon causes but in the open court, where both parties were to be heard alike. The nobleman, highly offended, complained to the king of the rudeness with which he had been treated; but Charles bade him be contented, saying, he verily believed that judge Hale would use himself no better.
an active part in their proceedings; he was no doubt prevailed upon to assent, by the hope of moderating the passions, and fetting bounds to the extravagant projects, of the violent zealots. Whilft he entertained this hope, he would occasionally attend; but when he found his endeavours were unavailing, and the temper of the assembly would admit of no controul, he no longer shared with them in the responsibility for the wisdom or policy of their measures.

"Yet, notwithstanding this favourable view of the transaction, the warlike admirer of Hale must admit, that his subscription some time after to the Engagement, is a ground upon which his principles of attachment to a regal government may reasonably be questioned. Though Charles was no more, yet Hale was too enlightened and intelligent to conclude that there was an end of monarchy. The prince was alive, and unsubdued, who, it might be rationallly supposed, would make an effort to ascend his father's throne, and assert his legitimate rights. The tenor of this Engagement was a direct contradiction to the letter and spirit of the Covenant which he had taken. If then there be any meaning attached to words, and any sanction and value to the solemnity of an oath, by what train of reasoning can the conduct of Hale be justified? What else is implied in this engagement than a total renunciation of those principles upon which Charles was arraigned and condemned? What else than an unqualified rejection of the government, for which his country had approbation and indelible seal of fidelity to a parliament established without a king or house of lords? If oaths are things which men may allow themselves to take upon the ascendency of a party, and considered only binding so long as interest or violence shall prescribe, then indeed the conduct of Hale will admit of an easy and plausible defence, warranted by the admission of his character, and full conviction of his integrity, I feel myself at a loss for reasons to exculpate him in this instance from the charge of pusillanimity, selfishness, or versatility of principle. How much brighter would his character have shone, if he had followed the example of his learned friends, and with the same firmness returned the judge their answer! He would, indeed, have sacrificed his interest to his principles, but he would have displayed the virtues of suffering loyalty, and transmitted his name with unfilled lustre to an admiring posterity.

"Though it would betray in the biographer an unphilosophical regard to the excellence of human talents, and a repugnable partiality for Sir Matthew, to hold him up as an example of his kind; for his image of unpolluted innocence, and unerring rectitude; yet the uniform tenor and general complexion of Hale's character, his acknowledged reputation for learning, and conviction of his integrity, I feel myself at a loss for reasons to exculpate him in this instance from the charge of pusillanimity, selfishness, or versatility of principle. How much brighter would his character have shone, if he had followed the example of his learned friends, and with the same firmness returned the judge their answer! He would, indeed, have sacrificed his interest to his principles, but he would have displayed the virtues of suffering loyalty, and transmitted his name with unfilled lustre to an admiring posterity.

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There is one circumstance recorded of him, which sufficiently proves indeed, that he had not been superior to the superstitious credulity of the times. It almost surpasses belief at the present day, with what reverence and horror our forefathers looked upon nature, before the world was enlightened by learning and philosophy, and how they loved to ascribe themselves with the appearances of witchcrafts, prodigies, charms, and enchantments. There was not a village in England that had not a ghost in it, the church-yards were all haunted, every large common had a circle of fairies belonging to it; and there was scarcely a shepherd who had not seen a spirit! The mind is overwhelmed in asomniference at the fact, that Sir Matthew Hale, the most pious, the most learned, enlightened, and virtuous of men, should, in the course of his bench, should declare his belief in witchcraft, at the assizes held March 10th, 1663, at St. Dunstan's, where he passed the sentence of death upon two old crazy wretches for that suppos'd crime, for which they were executed on the 17th of the same month. But before we venture to reproach his memory with extreme severity, we ought, in candour, to take into account the strong prejudices of the times in which he lived.


On thee moral works, too much praise cannot be bestowed. His style is admirably adapted to these important subjects. It is significant, peripetious, and manly; his words are spirit and life, and carry with them evidence and demonstration. These writings are indeed invaluable, as being a transcript of the soul of Hale himself. They furnish a lively and striking representation of his learning, wisdom, piety, and virtue, which shone in his life with such transcendent lustre, and raised him to the highest eminence. Hence it has been considered to be no small advantage to the cause of the Christian religion, that she has found, among her ablest and most zealous defenders, those who cannot be supposed to have espoused her interest but from a conviction of her truth.

"Whenever (says Mr. Thirlwall,) the deceit ventures to impute to the clergyman motives of selfishness, he is immediately exalted to the laws of the land, for which purpose I have pitched upon you; but if you won't let me govern by red gowns, I am resolved to govern by red coats!"

"It cannot be supposed that this illustrious judge was wholly exempt from the frailties of humanity;"
ous champions? His admirable fagacity, and strict impartiality in the search and discovery of truth, his care and diligence in confidering and examining the reafons and evidences of religion, all confpire to attach a pecular importance to his testimony, and enhance its value, to give an additional confirmation of the truth to the believer, and check the rash prefunption of the fceptic.

Men who might perufe with a prejudiced eye, the writings of thofe whose profefion immediately enjoins them to exert their abilities in the defence of the Gospel, may be prevailed on to pay them a ferial attention, merely by the authority of one, whose natural constitution, learned profefion, and worldly interest, raised him above fuspicion; by the refpeCt which the fame of his folid judgment and difcriminat ing powers muft command; and, above all, by the confiant ftrain of piety, virtue, and ufefulness, for which his life and literary labours were fo eminently diftinguifhed." Such was the abfiduous, the upright, the pious, the unaffuming, Sir Matthew Hale.

Haleelli, a town of Affic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles south-west of Eregi.

Haleecus, f. in botany. See Croton.

Hale, f. He who pulls and hales.

Hale's (Alexander), a celebrated Englifh divine, who flourifted in the thirteenth century, born in Glotfcthshire. He was fent for education to the univerfity of Paris, where he didinguidted himfelf by his proficiency in theology and canon law. After taking his degree of bachelor of art, he commenced profefror in thofe sciences, and attracted a crowd of pupils, among whom were the future patrons of his life, John Eldham, afterwards king of France under the name of cardinal Bonaventure. In 1222 he embraced the monaftic flate among the Francifcans at Paris, with whom he fpent the remainder of his days, chiefly employed on the composition of various works. He died in 1245. The best of the writings which can with certainty be pronounced genuine, is the Summa univerfæ Teologiae, or Commentaries on the four Books of Sentences, which he undertook by order of Pope Inno cent IV. It was firft printed at Nuremberg in 1482, in folio, and afterwards at Basf in 1502, at Venice in 1575 and 1576, and at Cologne in 1622. As to the Commentaria in quatuor Libros Sententiarum, published under his name at Lyons, in 1515, in 4 vols. the bet critics concurred in maintaining that they are to be ascribed to fome other hand.

Hales (John), a learned Englifh critic, born at the city of Bath, in 1584. He was initiated in grammar learning in his native place, and at thirteen years of age he was qualified for the univerfity. He was entered a scholar of Corpus-Chrifti college, Oxford, where he attracted much notice by his extraordinary proficiency in literature, and the superior ability and acutenefs dif played in his academic exercises, when he took his degree of B.A. He was particularly famed for his accurate knowledge of the Greek language, which recommended him to the attention of the learned Sir Henry Sai vile, then warden of Merton college, through whole influence he was elected a fellow of that infitution, in 1605. Of his affifiance for Henry availed himfelf, as well as that of other able scholars, abroad and at home, in preparing for the prefs his fine edition of the works of St. Chrifoftom. Mr. Hales's skill in Greek like wise occasioned his being appointed Greek lecturer in his college, and, in 1612, profeffor of that language to the profefions at Eton college, ftyled the Golden Remains. In 1639, Mr. Hales was advanced to a canony of Windfor, and was infallated accordingly; but he did not enjoy this prefer ment any longer than till the commencement of the civil wars in 1642. About the beginning of the year 1645, he retired from his rooms in the college to private lodg ings at Eton, where he remained in clofe exclusion from fociety. He was permitted, however, to retain his fel lowhip for fome time, though he refused to fubcribe to the covenant; but upon his refufal to take the engagement, or oath, to be faithful to the commonwealth of England, as then elfablished, without a king or houfe of lords, he was ejected. From this time he underwent various fufferings and diftrefs in which Mr. Hales, a town of Brabant, situated on the Geefe: four miles south-east of Diel.

Haleendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holriftein: eleven miles eaf-east of Eutyn.

Hale's (Stephen), a celebrated divine and philofo pher, born in 1677, at Cranleigh, in Kent. He was the fifer son of Thomas Bodley, one or two femons, and his Tract on Schiffer, &c. About three years after his death, in 1659, there came out a collection of his works in quarto, with this title, Golden Remains of Mr. John Hales, of Eton College, printed by the "coer-nemorable," which was enlarged with additional pieces in a fecond edition in 1672. This collection consists of femons, miscellaneous, and letters written on particular occasions. In 1657 there appeared another collection of his works, in 8vo, entitled, Several Tracts, by the coer-nemorable Mr. John Hales. The firft complete collection of all his pieces was printed at Glasgow, in 1765, in 3 vols. 12mo.

Hales (William), a celebrated divine and philofo pher, born in 1677, at Cranleigh, in Kent. He was the sixth fon of Thomas Hales, efq. the eldefl fon of Sir Robert Hales, created a baronet by Charles II. and Mary the heiress of Richard Langley, of Abbots-Wood in Hertfordshire. In 1696 he was entered a penfioner at Bennet-college, Cambridge; was admitted a fellow of that college in 1703, and became bachelor of divinity in 1711. He foon discovered a genius for natural philofophy, and other scientific pursuits. Botany was his firft study; and he ufed frequently to make excursions among the Gogmagog hills, in company with Dr. Stukeley, with a view of procuting that enquiry. In company with this friend he also applied himfelf to the study of anatomy, and invented a curious method of obtaining a re prezentation of the lungs in lead. They next applied themfelves to the study of chemistry; in which, however, they did not make any remarkable progresse. In the study of astronomy Mr. Hales was equally abfiduous. Having made himfelf acquainted with the Newtonian fytem, he contrived a machine for displaing the phenomena of the heavens on much the fame principles with the Huyfens machine. On the fair death of his patron, called an Orrery.

About the year 1710 he was prefentted to the perpetual
tual cure of Teddington near Twickenham, in Middle-
f; and afterwards accepted the living of Porlock in
Somerfetshire, which vacated his fellowship in the college,
and which he changed for the tafety of the state in raising
him in Hampshire. Soon after, he married Mary, the
doughter and heir of Mr. Newce, who was rector of
Hallham in Sussex, but resided in Hertfordshire. On the
13th of March 1718, he was elected member of the
Royal Society; and on the 5th of March, in the year
following, he exhibited an account of some experiments
he had made on the effect of the fpirit of wine in raising
the sap in trees. This procured him the thanks of the
society, who also required him to prosecute the sub-
ject. With this request he complied with great plea-
Sure; and on the 14th of June 1725 exhibited a treatise
in which he gave an account of his progress. This trea-
tife being highly applauded by the society, he farther
enlarged and improved it; and in April 1727, publish-
ed it under the title of Vegetable Statics. This work
he dedicated to George II. who was then prince of
Wales; and he was the same year chosen one of the
lege, and which he exchanged for the living of Faring-
Somersetshire, which vacated his fellowfhip in the col-

Dr. Hales had now been several years honoured with the
effence and friendship of his royal highnesses Frederic
prince of Wales; who frequently visited him at
Teddington, from his neighbouring palace at Kew, and
took a pleasure in surprizing him in the midst of those
curious researches into the various parts of nature which
almost incessantly employed him. Upon the prince's
death, and the settlement of the household of the
prince-f owager, he was appointed clerk of the clofet
fervice of the king of Sweden, called
Copley's donation. The year following he pub-
lilhed a defcription of a Sea-gage, which he had in-
communicated to the late Colin Campbell, esq. who em-
municated to the public a description of a
method of conveying liquors into the
discovery of medicines for difolving the fone in the
urinary passages, and preserving meat in long voyages;
for which the king and Senate granted him a pri-

In 1743, Dr. Hales read before the Royal Society a de-
scription of a method of applying liquors into the abdo-
minal passages, for the cure of the several

diseafes of horned cattle. In the fame year he com-

dicated tar-water as an univerfal medicine: on this
account, particularly with refpeét to the ufe of tar-water in
the diſeafes of horned cattle. In the fame year he com-
municated to the public a decription of a
back-hoe, which will winnow and clean corn much sooner and better
than can be done by the common method. He also,
at the fame time, communicated to the public a cheap and easy way to preserve corn sweet in sacks; an inven-
tion of great benefit to farmers. He published also, but
without his name, a detection of the fallacious boafts
concerning the efficacy of the liquid them in difolving
the fone in the bladder. In 1748 he communicated to the
Royal Society a proposal for checking, in fome de-
gree, the progress of thefe rank corruptions by the pub-
lication of their defcriptions. This proposal was printed in their Transac-
sions. In the fame year he also communicated to the society
two memoirs, which were printed in their Transactions;
one on the great benefit of ventilators, and the other on
some experiments in electricity. In 1749 his ventilat-
ors were fixed in the Savoy priſon, by order of Henry
Fox, esq. then fecretary at war, afterwards lord Hol-
land; and the benefit was fo great, that though fifty or
a hundred in a year often died of the gaol-diftemper be-
fore, yet from the year 1749 to 1752 inclusive, no more
than four perfon s died, though in 1750 the number of
prifoners was 240; and of thefe four, one died of the
small-pox, and another of intermitten fever. In 1750 he
published a farther account on the caufes of earth-
quakes; occafioned by the flight Shocks felt that year
in London.

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educated at another. In 1734, when the health and
moral s of the lower clafs of people were Subverted by

On the death of sir Hans Sloane, which happened in
1718, Dr. Hales was elected a member of the Academy
of Sciences at Paris, in his room. The fame year he
published a decription of a sea-gage, which he had in-
vented to meafure unfathomable depths. The plan he
communicated to the late Colin Campbell, esq. who em-
ployed the ingenious Mr. Hawkibee to make the ma-
chine, which was tried in various depths, and anfwered
large quantities of freth air; a practice very Soon adopt-
d by the French navy. Mr. Croume's lecturer
college of phyficians to preach the annual Sermon called
Croume's lecture: which feron was published at the re-
quef of the college. In 1752, his ventilators were fixed in
Newgate, with branching trunks to twenty-four wards;
and it appeared that the disproportion of thofe that
died in the gaol before and after this eftablifhment, was
as fifteen to seven; a great eaxhief of the better men of
their fuccefs, and some obfervations on the great dan-
ger arifing from foul air, exemplified by a narrative of
feveral perfon s feizd with gaol-fever by working in
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water, an account of which was published in the Philosophical Transactions.

His reputation and the interest of his family and friends might easily have procured him farther preferment; but of farther preferment he was not desirous; for being nominated by his late majesty to a canonry, he engaged the princess to request his majesty to recall his nomination; since he could not accept of any preferment which would reduce him to the dilemma either of neglecting his duty, or of foregoing his amusement in philosophical pursuits. He was, however, remarkable for social virtue and sweetness of temper; his life was not only blameless, but exemplary in a high degree; he was happy in himself, and beneficial to others; the constancy and regularity of his life, concurred, with a good constitution, to preserve him in health and vigour to the uncommon age of four-score and four years. He died at Teddington in 1761; and was buried, pursuant to his own directions, under the tower of the parish-church, which he built at his own expense not long before his death. Her royal highness the princess of Wales erected a monument to his memory in Westminster-abbey.

Halesia, f. [so named by Ellis, in honour of the learned and venerable Stephen Hales, D.D. F.R.S. the author of his celebrated work on the vegetables, in which he reduced them under different classes dodecandria, order monogynia, natural order of bicornes, (guascana, Joff.)] The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leafed, very small, superior, four-toothed, permanent. Corolla: monopetalous, bell-shaped, ventricose; mouth four-lobed, blunt, pubescent. Stamina: filaments twelve (fellowed sixteen), filiform, shorter than the corolla; anther oblong, blunt, upright. Pitillum: germ oblong, inferior; style filiform, longer than the corolla; stigma simple. Pericarpium: nut corticate, oblong, narrowing to both ends, four-cornered, the corners membranaceous, two-celled; (drupe four-celled, Gartner.) Seeds: foliary.—Essential Character. Calyx four-toothed, superior; corolla four-cleft; nut quadrangular, with two seeds. Species.

1. Halesia tetraptera, four-winged halesia, or snow-drop tree: leaves lanceolate-ovate, petioles glandular. This frequently comes up with two or three flakes, from fifteen to twenty feet high, sending out branches towards their tops. Leaves ferrate, hispanic, pointed, with the middle depressed, growing alternately. The flowers hang in small bunches along the branches, each gem producing from four to eight or nine; they are of a pure snowy white, and as they blow early in the spring, before the leaves appear, and continue for two or three weeks, they make a most elegant appearance. They are followed by pretty large four-winged fruit, hanging likewise in bunches, and very agreeable to the taste. The fruit is a juicy drupe, of an oblong obovate shape, four-sided, finishing at top in the style, at bottom in a very long peduncle: thin, finous and membranaceous, drawn out into four fliff lateral wings; shell bony, obvate, hispanic, pointed at each end, within empty, or having a furry finous substance in the middle, and four cells with a seed in each, inclosed all round in the periphery. The seeds are fixed to the bottom of the cells, and are oblong, a little bent, and of a pale colour. Native of South Carolina, growing commonly along the banks of the Stour, a branch of which rises in this parish; and the Stour is one of the most curious rivers in the world. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

Halesowen, a market-town of Shropshire, on the north side of Stourbridge, 118 miles from London. It had formerly an abbey, built in 1215, of which great part of the walls are yet standing. It has market on Mondays; and two fairs, on the Monday after Easter Monday, and June 22. This parish is detached in a very curious manner from the rest of the county of Salop, being inclosed by Staffordshire and Worcestershire; some part of it being in the latter county, on the banks of the Stour, a branch of which rises in this parish; and the Stour is one of the most curious rivers in the world. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

Half, f. plural haves, [hals, Sax. and all the Teutonic dialects. The f is often not sounded.] A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.—Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual compulsion. Addison.

Well-chosen friendship, the most noble of all virtues, all our joys makes double. And into halves divides our trouble. Denham.

It sometimes has a plural significature when a number is divided:

Had the land selected of the best, Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. Dryden.

Half, adv. In part; equally:

I go with Love and Fortune, two blind guides, To lead my way; half loth, and half consenting. Dryden.

It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF-BLOOD, f. One not born of the same father and mother.—Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the doleful of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a filler by the half-blood shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? Locke.

HALF-
HALF-BLOODED, adj. Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will. —Nor in thine, lord.

HALF-BLOOD, is no impediment to descent of free, simple lands of the crown, or to dignities, or in descent of estates tail; but in other cases it is an impediment. A diminution is grantable to the half-blood of the deceased, as well as to the whole-blood; and half-blood shall come in for a share of an intestate's personal estate, equally with the whole-blood, they being next of kin in equal degree. Stat. 22 Car. II. c. 19. See the article DESCENT, vol. v. p. 755.

HALF-BLOODED, adj. Mean; degenerate.

Not in thine, lord. —No half-blooded fellow, yes.

Shakespeare.

HALF-BLOOM, / Among miners, a round pass of the face of a forest of iron work.

HALF-BOWL, f. An old British game, and one of those which were prohibited by Edward IV. It received its denomination from being played with one half of a sphere of wood. Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire; where it is commonly called rokey-poky; and it is best performed upon the floor of a room, especially if it be smooth and level. There are fifteen small pins of a conical form required for this pastime; twelve of which are placed at equal distances upon the circumference of a circle of two feet and a half diameter; one of the three remaining pins occupies the centre; and the other two are placed without the circle at the back part of it, and parallel with the bowling-place, but so as to be in a line with the middle pin, forming a row of five pins, including two of those upon the circumference. In bowling, the bowl, when delivered, must pass above the pins, and round the end-pin, without the circle, before it beats any of them down; if not, the cast is forfeited: and, owing to the great beauty of the bowl, this task is not very readily performed by such as have not made themselves perfect by practice. The middle-pin is distinguished by four balls at the top; and, if thrown down, is reckoned for towards the game; the intermediate pin upon the circle, in the row of five, has three balls, and is reckoned for three; the first pin without the circle has two balls, and is counted for two; and the value of all the others singly is four one. Thirty-one chalke complete the game; which he who first obtains is the conqueror.

HALF-BRED, adj. Mongrel; half-bred; formed half like a horse.

HALF-BROTHEr, f. A brother by the father or mother's side.

HALF-CAP, f. Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain half-caps, and cold moving nod,
They froze me into silence. Shakespeare.

HALF-CASTLE-BAY, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher: two miles west of Basseterre.

HALF-CROWN, f. A coin valued at two shillings and sixpence.

HALF-FACED, adj. Showing only part of the face; small-faced; in contempt:

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance a half-faced inn thriving to thine. Shakespeare.

HALF-FILe, f. The three foremost men of a battalion; the three hindmost men of a battalion.

HALF-GRUNEE-ISLAND, one of the smaller Shetland islands, in the North Sea: one mile and a half south from the island of Unf.

HALF-GUINEA, f. A gold coin valued at ten shillings and sixpence.

HALF-HATCHED, adj. Imperfectly hatched:

Here, thick as hailstones pour,
Turnips, and half-hatched eggs, mingled snow's,
Among the rabbit train.

HALF-HEARD, adj. Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end:

Not added years on years my talk could clothe:
Back to thy native islands might a thou, fail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. Pope.

HALF-HORSE, f. Formed half like a horse:
Nor how the half-blooded people, Centaurs right,
Fought with the bloody Lapithae at bord. Spencer.

HALF-HYDE-BAY, a bay on the west coast of the island of Antigua: one mile and a half south of Red Point.

HALF-MARK, f. A noble, or fix shillings and eight pence in money. By our ancient law, if a writ of right is quashed, and the feisin of the plaintiff, or his ancestor, be alleged, the feisin is not irreclaimable by the defendant, but he must render the half-mark for the inquiry of the feisin; which is as much as to say, that though the defendant shall not be admitted to deny that the plaintiff or his ancestors were seised of the land in question, and to prove his denial; yet he may be allowed to tender half a mark in money, to have an inquiry made, whether the plaintiff, &c. were so seised, or not. Old Nat. Br. 26. But in a writ of advowson brought by the King, the defendant may be permitted to traverse the feisin, by licence, obtained from the King's serjeant; so that the defendant shall not be obliged to prove the half-mark. F. N. B. 31.

HALF-MOON, f. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease. Any thing in figure of a half-moon:

See how in warlike murther they appear,
In thorns, and wedges, and half-months, and wings. Milton.

HALF-MOON, f. In fortification, an outwork having only two faces, forming together a right angle, whose gorge is in form of a crescent. See the article Fortification, vol. vii. p. 603.

HALF-MOON-BAY, a bay on the west coast of the island of Jamaica: two miles north of Orange Bay.

HALF-MOON-BAY, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Christopher: two miles south-east of Richard Point.

HALF-MOON-FORT, a fort of the island of Barbadoes: one mile and a half north of Speight's Town.

HALF-MOON-KAY, a small island near the south coast of Jamaica: three miles south-east from Portland Point.

HALF-PENNY, f. plural half-pence. A copper coin, of which two make a penny:

He cheats for half-pence, and he doth his cost
To fare a farthing in a ferryboat. Dryden.

It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price. There shall yet be in England feven half-penny loaves sold for a penny. Shaksp.

HALF-PIKE, f. The small pike carried by officers:

The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pike. Tatler.

HALF-PINT, f. The fourth part of a quart:

One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. Pope.

HALF-POUND, f. A weight of eight ounces; the half of a pound weight.

HALF-SEAL, f. A form used in the chancery, for sealing commissions to delegates, upon any appeal to the court of delegates, either in ecclesiastical or marine causes. Stat. 2 & Eliz. c. 5.

HALF-SCHOLAR, f. One imperfectly learned.—We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is much contention.
confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions
of some persons. Watts.
HALF-SEAS-OVER. A proverbial expression for
any far advanced. It is commonly used of one partly
intoxicated: Watts.
To make a double work of what's half finisht. Dryden.
length of the word.—I am a rogue, if I were not at
half-sight, part. adj. Fed with half a supper:
HALF-SUPT, adj. Half-bred; imperfect:
HALF-STRAINED, adj. Half-strain'd; imperfect:
I find I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
and mungrel-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. Dryden.
HALF-SUPT, part. adj. Fed with half a supper:
My half-sue words, that would have fed,
Please'd with this dainty bit thus goes to bed.
My half-sue words, that frankly would have fed,
Dryden.
HALF-SWORD, s. Close fight; within half the
length of the sword. I am a rogue, if I were not at half-
sword, with a dagon of two hours together. Falstaff.
HALF-TONGUE, s. The jury impannelled on the
trial of a foreigner, one half of which are to be Englisht
and the other half of that nation to which the criminal
belongs.
HALF-WAY, adv. In the middle:
Fearles he fees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempelt rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the fame, let fortune smile or frown:
Serene as he liv'd renews his breath;
Meets deftiny half-way, nor shrinks at death. Granville.
HALF-WIT, s. A blockhead; a foolish fellow:
Half-wits are fleas, fo little and fo light,
We fearce could know they live, but that they bite.
Dryden.
HALF-WITTED, adj. Imperfectly furnished with
understanding. I would rather have trusted the refine-
ment of our language, as to fent, to the judgment of the
women, than of half-witted poets. Swift:
When half is added to any word noting personal qualities, it com-
monly implies contempt.
HALF-WORKER, s. Joint worker:
Is there no way for men to be, but women
Must be half-workers? Shakespeare.
HALFEN, adj. Wanting half its due qualities:
So perfect in that art was Paridel,
That he Malbecco's halfen eye did wide,
Yet did the wiled wonder well. Spenser.
HALFENDEAL, adv. Half.—And eveny lampe
were halfened videuent. Spenser.
HALF-HUL, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe
of Judah; situated in the mountains of that province,
John xv. 58.
HALI, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of
Acher; situated on the boundary of that province.
John xvi. 75.
HALI-BEIGH, first dragoman or interpreter at the
Grand Signior's court at Constantinople, in the seven-
teenth century, born of Christian parents in Poland;
but, having been taken by the Tartars when he was
young, they fold him to the Turks, who brought him
up in their religion in the feraglio. His name, in his
native country was Bepokh. He learnt many languages;
and for Paul Ricaut owns he was indebted to him for
several things which he relates in his "Prefent State of
the Ottoman Empire." He held a great correspondence
with the English, who perfuaded him to tranflate some
books into the Turkish language; and he had a mind
to return into the bosom of the Christian church,
but died before he could accomplish the design. Dr. Hyde
published his book On the Liturgy of the Turks, their
Pilgrimages to Mecca, their Circumcision, and Wifting
of the Sick. He tranlated the catechism of the church
of England, and the Bible, into the Turkish language.
The manuscript is lodg'd in the library of Leyden.
He wrote likewise a Turkish grammar and dictionary.
HALIATU, the name of one of the Nereides.
Apollodorus.
HALICAMMON, a river which separates Thessaly
from Macedonia, and falls into the Sinus Thermiacus.
HALICARTUS, a town of Bocotia, founded by Hal-
hartus, the son of Thiberander. The monuments of Pand-
ion king of Athens, and of Lyfander the Lacedaemon-
nian general, were seen in that town. Lycy.
HALIBUT-HEAD, s. A fort of fish.—In the afternoon,
having three hours calm, our people caught upwards of
a hundred halibuts, some of which weighed a hundred
pounds, and none lefs than twenty pounds. Cook and
King's Voyages.
HALIBUT-HEAD, a lofty hill and island near the
west coast of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean,
discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lat. 54. 27. N.
lon. 137. E. Greenwich.
HALICARAMBUM, s. in botany. See Cardio-
SPERMUM and PHYSALIS.
HALICARNAUS'SUS, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor,
and the residence of the kings of Caria; where Artemifi
erected the monument to her husband Maufolus: also
the birth-place of Herodatus, and Dionysius the his-
torician.
HALICCE, a city of the province of Se-
gefian: seventy-four leagues south-east of Zareng.
HALICOUS, a town of Asia Minor, in the prov-
ince of Nusia: twenty miles west of Kiangari.
HALICZ, or HALITSC, a town of Poland, and capi-
tal of a small country to which it gives name, in the
palatinate of Lemberg, which was formerly a kingdom,
fituated on the Dnieper. In 1325, the archiepiscopal
fee of Lemberg was translated hither; but, in 1416, it
was removed again to Lemberg.
HALIDON, s. That-hill am, Sax. holy judgment; or
half on, and done for lady. Our bleffed lady.
HALIEIS, in ancient geography, a town of Ar-
golis.
HALIEUTICS, s. [formed of aleué, Gr. fisherman,
which is derived from a, i.e.] Books treating of fislies:
as, the Halieutics of Oppian.
HALIFAX, an ancient, populous, and flourishing,
town, in the West Riding of the county of York, with
a capital market on Saturdays; and a fair on June 24,
for horses and cattle, and another on the 22d of October.
The town is seated on a branch of the Calder, rendered
navigable for barges to the Aire and Oufe navigations.
In its township and parish there are many rivulets fa-
nable to trade, affording innumerable (ituations for
mills, for the woollen and other manufactories. The
woollen manufactory has been long eftablifhed in this
parish, and appears to have been very peculiarly fostered
in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal
jurisdiction within itfelf, for the trial by jury, and exe-
cution by decollation, of fuch offenders as were found
 guilty of theft to the value of thirteen-pence half-penny.
This jurisdiction was granted to the town, over that part
of the parish called the Forth of Hardwicke, for the pur-
pofe of protecting the manufacturers' goods during the
night, whilst they were exposed on the racks or tenders
to dry. It appears from the history of this town, that
this jurisdiction was exercised so lately as the year two
two persons having at that time suffered under its au-
tority. This law, called the Halifax-law, was made in
the reign of Henry VII. If the fact was committed out
of the vicarage, but within the liberties of the forest of
Hardwicke, the offender was first carried before the ba-
liff, and if it happened that the clouds were met by the
frith
burghers of the several towns in the forest, by whom he
was either acquitted or condemned. If the latter, he
was carried within a week to the scaffold, and there be-
headed in a very singular manner, viz., by an axe drawn
up by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and faf-
tened by a piece of rope which was taken out in an
instant, and did its work. This engine they called
"maiden," the base of which still remains. The earl of
Morton, regent of Scotland, seeing one of these execu-
tions as he passed through Halifax, took a model of the
machine, and carried it into his own country; where, af-
after it having erected to terrify the people, his lord-
ship's head was the first that was cut off with it. This
ancient instrument is the modern GUILLOTINE of France;
which see described at p. 87, of this volume.

Though there were not above thirty houses in Halifax
in the year 1443, it was so populous in queen Elizabeth's
time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces
againft the rebels; and fo industrious were they, that
notwithstanding the barren foil of the adjacent coun-
ty, they had then enriched themselves by the manufac-
tory of cloth. Since that, so great has been the demand
of kersey for clothing the troops abroad, that its trade has
been wonderfully increafed, especially as they have en-
tered largely into the manufactory of shalloons; so that
it has been calculated, that 100,000 pieces are made in
a year in this parifh alone, at the same time that almost
as many kerseys are made here as ever. It has been af-
firmed, that one house here has traded, by commiffion,
for 600,0001. a year, to Hamburg, in the single article
of kerseys. For the convenience of trade, the manufac-
turers have erected an elegant edifice, called the piece-
hall, or manufacturers hall. It is in the form of an oblong-
square, occupying ten thousand square yards, and con-
taining three hundred and fifteen definite rooms for the
lodgment of goods, which are open for sale once a-week
only, two hours on the market-day, from ten o'clock
till twelve. The form of this building is well adapted
to its ufe, and unites elegance, convenience, and fecu-
locity. The declivity of the ground, though not great,
yet forming a large space, obliged the architect to raife
half of the building three, the other only two, ho-
ries high; but the avenues to the rooms being by a cor-
ridor or piazza, fupported by columns or pillars of dif-
ferent orders round the interior part of the building,
the form of the building for greater elegance and per-
fay for the accommodation of visitors, a fpectator, placed in the centre of the area,
has a distant view of every room in the building, which
forms altogether a flirking coup d'ceil. The principal
manufactures of this parifh, besides kersey and shal-
loons, (of which considerable quantities are fent to Tur-
key and the Levant,) are tammies, duroys, callamancoes,
overlastings, ruffles, figured and flowered amens, dennis,
says, moreens, and flags; also, half-thickets, ferges,
honies, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, couplings, and
carpets. Here are also lately erected, many mills for the
cotton manufactory, which has been rapidly increafing.

To obstruct their courfe, till they come to the high chain
of hills, called Blackstone-edge, (the south-west boundary
of this parifh,) which not being able to furnish, the
greatest part in that cafe falls in Lancashire; at other
times it is forced over, when the electrical fire, with
the dregs of the dying-vat, and with the refeue of the
oil, the soap, the tallow, and other ingredients, ufed by
the clothiers in drefling and fcouring, the lands through
which
which it paffes, and which otherwife would be exceedingly barren, are enriched by it to a degree beyond im- 
agina- tion. Then, as every clother muft necessarily keep one or two cows, to fetch home his wool and his pro- 
visions from the market, to carry his yarn to the spin- 
ners, his manufacture to the fulling-mill, and, when fin- 
ished, to the market to be fold; fo every one gener- 
ally keeps a cow or two for his family. By this means, 
the small pieces of inclosed land about each house are 
occupied; and, by being thus fed, are full farther im- 
proved by their cattle. At borfe for corn, they feem to 
be enough to feed their poultry. They feed very few oxen 
or sheep; and, as this tract is full of large manufacturing 
towns on every fide, all employed in the clothing trade, 
they muft neccessarily have their provisions from more 
diftant parts. The confequence is plain: their corn 
comes up in great quantities out of Linclinshire and 
Northingham, and the East Riding of Yorkshire; the 
black cattle from theee, and from Lancashire; sheep 
and mutton from the adjacent counties every way; but- 
ter-from the East and North Ridings; and cheese out of 
Cheflire and Lancafhire. Hence the markets in this 
quarter are prodigiously thronged, particularly in the 
moll of Summer and October, that being the time 
when the clothiers buy up as many oxen as will ferve 
their family for the whole year, which they kill, salt, 
and hang up in the smoke to dry.

At village called Sowerby, is a confiderable river, 
formed from the little rills mentioned above, and the 
melted snows from Blackstone-edge; over which is a 
flite stone bridge of several arches; this river, which 
bears the name of the Calder, is navigable to Wakefield. 
South-end from Halifax is Kirkclee, formerly a nunnery, 
fitted on the Calder; near which is the monument of 
the famous Robin Hood; and, upon the moor, his 
Butts, two little halls fo called, about a quartet of a 
mile offender.

Still, it feems, has been the bounty of nature to this 
district, that two things effential to life, and more parti-
cularly to the buffines followed here, are found in it, 
and in fuch a fitation as is not to be met with in any 
part of England, if in the world, besides; we mean coal, 
and running water, on the tops of the highest hills. We 
doubt not but there are both springs and coal in the 
thefe halls; but, were they to fetch coals thence, it is 
probable the pits would be too full of water; it is much 
easier, however, to fetch them from the upper parts, 
the horses going light up, and coming down laden. This 
place, then, feems to have been deigned by Providence 
for the very purpofe to which it is allotted, for carry-
ing on a manufacture which can be fo easily fupplied in 
the county of its name, fettled by a number of Britifh 
digger, &c. See Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, a county in the eastern part of British 
America, in the province of Nova Scotia. It contains 
Halifax, the capital, the townfhips of Londonderry, 
Truro, Onlowl, Colchefer, Lawrence, Southampton, 
Cana, and Timmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly 
Irith, Scotch, and New-Englanders. It has numerous 
bays and rivers; the chief of the latter are Shabben-
cadie, which is a boatable river, the Petvodiuc, Mem-
rance, &c. See Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, the capital of the province of Nova Scotia, 
has been lately fixed on the South-side of the Har- 
life in 1749. It is situated on a fpacious and com-
dious bay or harbour, called Chebucto, of a bold and 
caly entrance, where a thoufand of the largest thips might 
ride with great convenience and safety. The town is built 
on the weft fide of the harbour, on the declivity of a 
commanding hill, whole summit is 256 feet perpendicular 
from the level of the fea. The town is laid out into 
quadrants and streets. The streets parallel and at right angles. 
The town and inburbis are about two miles in length; 
and the general width about a quartet of a mile. It con-
tained in 1793 about 1000 inhabitanrs and 700 houfes. 

At the northern extremity of the town, is the king's 
mall yard, completely built and supplied with flores of 
every kind for the royal navy. The harbour of Ha-
life is reckoned inferior to no place in British America 
for the feat of government, being open and acceffible at 
all feasons of the year, when almost all other harbours in 
thefe provinces are locked up with ice; alfo from its 
entrance, situation, and its proximity to the bay of Fundy, 
and principal interior fettlements of the province. This 
thoroughfbt, on the frontiers of Nova Scotia, has con-
communion with Pittot, fifty-eight miles to the north-
east on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by a good road, finifhed 
in 1724. It is twelve miles northerly of Cape Sanbong, 
which
HALIFAX, a townhip of the American States, in Windham county, Vermont, twenty-three miles eainting of Aptonburgh, on the bay of Fundy, sixty-north-east of St. Ann, in New Bruns-
wick. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 63. 15. W.

HALIFAX, a township of the American States, in Windham county, Vermont, twenty-three miles eathing of South of Bennington; has Marlborough on the north, and the straight line south. It contains by the census 1309 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a township of the American States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated thirty-five miles south-east of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 664 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a town and settlement of the American States, on the east side of Sichuan river, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, thirteen miles north of Har-
.

HALIFAX, one of the middle districts of the American States in North Carolina, bounded north by the State of Virginia, east by Edenton district, west by illil-
borugh, and south by Newbern. It is divided into seven counties, viz. Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, which contain 65,630 inhabitants. Besides smaller fountains, the Roan-
oke passes through this district in a south-east course, and the Pamlico has its source in it. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, a county of the above district, bounded north by North Carolina, east by South Carolina, west by Ber-
tie, and south by Warren. It contains 7453 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, the chief town of the above-mentioned county, and of the district of its name in North Caro-
.

HALIFAX, a county of the American States, in Vir-
ginia, bordering on the State of North Carolina: about forty-two miles long, and thirty-nine broad, and contain-
ing 14,732 inhabitants.

HALIFAX BAY, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland. Lat. 18. 49. S.

HALIFAX BAY, a bay on the east coast of the island of Dominica. Lat. 13. 40. N. lon. 61. 20. W. Greenwich.

HALL, J. (Hail Tiss, Sax. and mef.) The feat of All-Gods;
She came adorned hither like fweet May;
Sent back like halms, or shortest day. Shakespeare.

HALIMUM, f. in botany. See SessuycM.

HALIMUS, f. in botany. See Atriplex and Por-
tula:Halicoidis.

HALIOGRAPHER, f. [from Gr. the fea, and halio, to write.] An hydrographer; one that treats on the nature of the sea.

HALIOGRAPHY, f. A description of the sea.

HALIOTIS, f. in helmintology, a genus belonging to the order of Ammonia; the characters of which are: shell uninive, dilated, ear-shaped, with a longitudinal row of sutures along the surface; fpire lateral, and nearly concealed. The shell is commonlly called the Sea Ear; and the animal contained in it is a limax. There are nineteen species now ascertained, viz:

1. Haliotis Midae: shell roundish, both sides polished; within the outer surface, the characters of which are: shell uninive, dilated, ear-shaped, with a longitudinal row of sutures along the surface; fpire lateral, and nearly

2. Haliotis tuberculata: shell subovate, the outside transversely grooved, rugged, and tuberculate; and is found in soft fells.

3. Haliotis firiata: shell ovate, ferruginous, transversely wrinkled and longitudinally firiata, or spotted with white, red, and green. Inhabits the seas of Africa and Barbary.

4. Haliotis variata: shell ovate, with longitudinal firiata, or the larger ones tuberculate; colour yellowish-brown or green. Inhabits the Indian Seas.

5. Haliotis marmorata: shell ovate, with fpheniform longitudinal firiata, or the larger ones tuberculate. Inhabits the Indian Seas.

6. Haliotis australis: shell oblong, with fcape margin, and elevated nerves on the outside. It is called the after.
7. Haliotis parva: shell ovate, red, with an elevated angle on the belly. Inhabits Africa and India.

8. Haliotis radula: shell ovate, greenish, spotted with brown, with elevated double transverse firiata. Inhabits Africa.

9. Haliotis aurata: shell varied with grey, blutus, and red; ovate, convex, cancellate; fpire prominent, infla-

10. Haliotis Guineae: shell ovate, subconvex, solid, with decrufate firiata, varied with green, red, and white. Inhabits the coaft of Guinea.

11. Haliotis imperforata: shell ovate, imperforate, with pricky ribs; fpire exerted. Inhabits India.

12. Haliotis pervera: shell ovate, imperforate, with the margin oblique above and below the tuberculate within; fpire con-
trary. Found hitherto only fiddle.

13. Haliotis plicata: shell transversely placed on the outside, the margin broad, thick, and very finely firiata longitudinally. Found fiddle near Hildefia.

14. Haliotis glabra: shell ovate, smooth, solid, varied with white and green; fpire placed low.

15. Haliotis Pulcherrima: shell roundish, varied with rosy and white, with granulate firiata; fpire exerted. Inhabits the South Sea Islands.

16. Haliotis virginea: shell ovate, with decrufate un-
dulate firiata, dull green, with whitish spots and bands; the under side shining with fine iridescent colours. In-
habits New Zealand.

17. Haliotis ovina: shell tubercular, depressed, wrinkled, varied with white, chesnut, and yellowish, with p AFFUS riorf in the middle; fpire open.

18. Haliotis gigantea: shell oval, roughened, varied with white and red, spotted, within margaritaceous; fpire de-
preated. Inhabits New Holland.

19. Haliotis iris: shell subovate, fulvus-brown, with transverse wrinkles and longitudinal tubercular plaits; the under side shining with changeable iridescent colours. In-
habits New Zealand. The shell is extremely rare and valuable. — See the article Conchology, vol. v. p. 21.

HALIRKHOTIUS, a son of Neptune and Euryte, who ravished Alcippe, daughter of Mars, because she fled from him. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. Neptune cited Mars to appear at the tribunal of justice to answer for the murder of his son. The cause was tried at Athens, in a place which has been called from thence Areopagus: Age, Mars, and Cynos, village; and the murderer was ac-
quitted. Apollodorus.

HALITUS, adj. [halitus, Lat.] Vaporous; famous.

—We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and halitus liquor, much lighter than fpirit of wine. Boyle.

HALSTEIN, or Hanstein, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: ten miles south-west of Harder-
wyck.

HALSTEIN, a town of the American States, in the State of New York, five miles south of Thurso.

HALSTEIN, or Hanstein, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness: five miles south of Thurso.
miles east-south-east of Haderfleben. Lat. 55° 12' N.
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A manor-house, so called, because in it
were held courts for the tenants.—Captain Sentry, my
master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall-house,
and the whole estate. Addison.—The public room of a
corporation:

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the
court of justice; or, hall. Pope.

The large room of a house; the saloon.—That light we
see is burning in my hall. Shakespeare.

The term hall, or manor-house is very ancient in Eng¬
land. It is used by Spenser for chamber: She heard a wond'rous noife below the hall.
All sodainly the bed where she fhould be,
A false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome. Fairy Queen.

HALL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria; eight miles west-south-west of Steyer.

HALL (Hans), a learned English prelate, born in
1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. After a
school education at Ashby, he was sent to Emanuel
college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a scholar.
He obtained a fellowship of the same college, took the
degree of M. A. and during two years read the rhetoric
of Exeter. B. Jonson.

After a short stay there, bad health obliged him to return,
but not till he had preached a Latin sermon be¬
fore the synod, which testified its respect for him by
the present of a valuable gold medal. After refusing
the bishopric of Gloucester, he accepted, in 1627, that
of Exeter.

When the civil divisions in the state brought epif¬
copy into danger, he stood forth as its spirited de¬
fender from the prefs. His Remonftrance to the Parlia¬
ment in Behalf of the Liturgy and Episcopacy, was
thought important enough to merit a reply from a junto
of presbyterian ministers, under the fictitious name of
Smectymnuus. In 1644, Dr. Hall was translated to the
fee of Norwich. Joining with several of his brethren
in the famous protest of December 30, in that year,
against the validity of acts passed during their forced
abience, he was, with them, committed to the Tower.
In June 1642, he was released upon bail, and withdrew
to Norwich, where he remained till a fequestration
feized upon his effects. He removed from the palace
to Norwich, near which town he wrote a final eflate;
and died in September 1656, in the eighty-second
year of his age. Bishop Hall may rank among the Eng¬
lish poets, as being the first who gave a specimen of reg¬
gular faires in the language. His Virgiliationes con¬
tain s of six books, of which the firft three are called
toothless faires, their titles being moral and scho¬
latic; the laft three, biting faires. It is faid that
Pope, in conversation, exprefled a high opinion of their
merit. A new edition of them was printed at Oxford
in 1733. His other works confit of Meditations, Epif¬
tles, Sermons, Paraphraxes of the Scriptures, Contro¬
versial Treaties, &c. The collection of his works
amounts to five volumes, folio, and eight volumes, folio;
three were printed before his death. His moral pieces
were reprinted in a separate volume, folio, in 1758. A
beautiful little tract of his, entitled, Hecate, fue
Trat transformations de modo ambulantum cum Deo, was printed at Ox¬
ford in 1752.

HALL (John), a poet of distinguifed learning, born
at Durham, and educated at Cambridge, where he was
esteemed in his time the brighteft genius in that univer¬
sity. In 1645, when but nineteen years of age, he pub¬
lished his Hora Vaticana, or Essays; and the fame year
came out his Poems. He translated from the Greek,
Hierocles upon the Golden Verdes of Pythagoras;
before which is an account of the ingenious translator
and his works, by John Davies of Kidwelly. He died in
1656, aged twenty-nine.

HALLA, or Hella, a town of Asia, in the Arabian
Irak, situated on both fides the Euphrates, with a bridge
of communication, fuppofed to have been built on the
site of the ancient Babylon. It was formerly surround¬
ed by a wall, which is now defoyed; the gardens are
covered with fruit-trees, particularly palms, fo that the
town appears as if fittuated in a wood. It is fifty-five
miles south-west of Bagdad, and two hundred and
thirty-six north-west of Baffora.

HALLAGE, f. Toll paid for goods or merchandise
vended in a hall; and particularly applied to a fee or
toll due for cloth brought for fale to Blackwell-hall in
London. Lords of fairs or markets are entitled to this fee. 6 Rep. 62.

HALLAM, a township of the American States, in
York county, Pennsylvania.

HALLAMSHIRE, a certain part of the county of York, anciently called, in which the town of Sheff¬
field is situate. 6 Rep. 62.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the
north by Weft Gothland, on the eft by Smaland, on
the south by Skone, and on the west by the North Sea.
The country is in general mountainous, with confiderable
rable woods of oaks and birch-trees. The produce of corn is not sufficient for the inhabitants, but the rivers, which are considerable, abound in fish, especially in summer. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade in cattle; their chief employ is grazing and fishing.

The principal towns are Laholm, Halmstad, Falkenberg, and Wardberg.

HALLENENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia; seven miles north from London. It has a market on Thursdays; and fairs on Ascension-day, May 23, and June 13. The celebrated Roman folk-way, pales hence through the northwestern part of this country; but, when it enters Nottinghamshire, it inclines north-east through the vale of Belvoir, or, as it is commonly called, of Bever, to Newark.

All this long and ancient tract is still visible, though near 1500 years standing, through a rich and fertile country, having north-eastward the noble river Trent, for twenty miles together, often in view.

HALLE, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, situated on the river Senne; soon strongly fortified, but the fortifications were destroyed, with its gates, in 1577. This town was celebrated for a coffin image of the Virgin Mary, to which were made many pilgrimages: eight miles south-west of Brussels.

HALLE, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, principal city of Magdeburg, situated on the Saale, and divided into four quarters. Here is a celebrated university, formed out of a military academy, and consecrated in 1626, where many of the nobility, and even princes, have been students. There are three Lutheran churches, with places of worship for Calvinists and Roman Catholics, and a synagogue for the Jews. The magistrates enjoy many privileges, and considerable possessions. The number of houses which pay taxes is about 10,000, the number of inhabitants is estimated at 14,000, exclusive of the students and garrison. Befides the common handicrafts of the town, there are several manufactures, as gloves, worsted and silk stockings, cloth, flannels, sattin, linen, china, flarch, ribbands, red and yellow Turkey leather, &c. The vale of Halle consists of the lowest part of the town, and lies on the Saale. In it are four rich salt springs, with numerous work-houses, where the water from the Saale is boiled, in order to make salt. Those for whose profit the salt is boiled are called panners, and must be freemen of the boiling trade, and be descendants of the Halle, who are descendants of the Wends, a people who in ancient times inhabited this country, and still retain their dress, language, and customs. It is to these salt-springs that the city of Halle owes its origin, but the particular time is not known. So early, however, as the beginning of the ninth century, it appears that there was such a place; and, in the year 965 or 966, the emperor Otho I. made a donation of it to the church at Magdeburg. By the emperor Otho II, also, it was enlarged, and endowed with a charter. In 1414, it was besieged by archbishop Gunther II. but not taken: it bought its safety at that time with a large sum of money. In 1435, it was again besieged, in vain, by Frederic elector of Saxony; but, in 1473, was taken by archbishop Ernef. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it frequently underwent the same fate; and, in 1725 and 1739, being surprized by the French and Austrians, suffered very severe exactions. The regency of the former archbishopric, now called the duchy of Magdeburg, reigned at this place till the year 1749, when its seat was removed to Magdeburg. It is fifty-six miles south of Magdeburg, and twenty-two north-west of Leipzig.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravenberg: six miles north-west of Bielefeld.
eminent teachers Duvernoi and Camerarius; and continued there for the space of two years, when the great reputation of the justly celebrated Boerhaave drew him to Leyden. Nor was this distinguished teacher the only man from whose superior abilities he had then an opportunity of profiting. Ruyfch was still alive, and Albinus was in full force; and there, from the superior abilities he had then an opportunity of profiting. Ruyfch was till alive, and Albinus, he spent all the day, and the greatest part of the night, in the most intense study; and the proficiency he made gained him universal esteem both from his teachers and fellow-students. From Holland, in 1727, he came to England. Here, however, his stay was but short, and it was rather his intention to visit the illustrious men of that period, than to prosecute his studies. He formed connections with some of the most eminent of them. He was honoured with the friendship of Douglas and Cheffelden; and he met with a reception proportioned to his merit from sir Hans Sloane, president of the Royal Society. After his visit to England, he went to France; and there, under those eminent masters, Winckel and Le Dran, with the latter of whom he resided during his stay in Paris, he had opportunities of prosecuting anatomy, which he had not before enjoyed. But the zeal of the young anatomist was greater than the prejudices of the people at that period, even in the enlightened city of Paris, could admit of. An information being lodged against him to the police for dissecting dead bodies, he was obliged to cut short his anatomical investigations by a precipitate retreat. Still, however, intent on the farther prosecution of his studies, he went to Bafi, where he first imbibed a taste for botany, and guided the mathematics under the celebrated Bernouilli.

This improved and instructed by the lectures of the most distinguished teachers of that period, he was removed to London, and here he was able to use his natural abilities, and by unremitting industry, he returned to the place of his nativity in the twenty-sixth year of his age. Not long after this, he offered himself a candidate, first for the office of physician to an hospital, and afterwards for a professorship. But neither the character which he had before he left his native country, nor the fame which he had acquired and supported while abroad, were sufficient to combat the interest opposed to him. He was disappointed in both; and it was even with difficulty that he obtained, in the following year, the appointment of keeper of a public library at Baser. The exercise of this office was indeed by no means suitable to his great abilities; but it was agreeable to him, as it afforded him an opportunity for extensive reading by which he has been so justly distinguished. The neglect of his merit which marked his first outlet, neither diminished his ardour for medical pursuits, nor detracted from his reputation either at home or abroad. He had the honour of being nominated a professor in the university of Göttingen, by our king George II. The duties of this important office he discharged, with no less reputation to himself than advantage to the public, for the space of seventeen years; and it afforded him an ample field for the exertion of those great talents which he possessed. Extensively acquainted with the sentiments of the physicians respecting the economy of the human body, brisk with the zeal of an experiment, he undertook the arduous task of exploring the phenomena of human nature from the original sources. In these pursuits he was no less indefatigable than successful, and there was hardly any function of the body on which his experiments did not reflect either a new or a stronger light. Nor was it long necessary for him, in this arduous undertaking, to labour alone. The example of the preceptor inspired his pupils with the spirit of indolent exertion. Zinn, Zimmermann, Calami, and many others, animated by a generous emulation, laboured with indefatigable industry to prosecute and perfect the discoveries of their great master. And the mutual exertion of the teacher and his students not only tended to forward the progress of medical science, but placed the philosophy of the human body on a more sure, and an almost entirely new, basis. But the labours of Dr. Haller, during his residence at Gottingen, were by no means unimportant in the science. He was not more anxious to be an improver himself, than to ingatigate others to similar pursuits. To him, the Anatomical Theatre, the School of Parturition, the Chirurgical Society, and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Gottingen, owe their origin. Such distinguished merit could not fail to meet with a warm andheart from the sovereign under whose protection he then taught. The king of England not only honoured him with every mark of attention which he himself could bestow, but procured him also letters of nobility from the emperor. On the death of Dilleniust, he had also an offer of the professorship of botany at Oxford; the states of Holland invited him to the chair of the younger Albinus; the king of Prussia was anxious that he should be the successor of Maupertuis at Berlin. Marshal Keith wrote to him in the name of his sovereign, offering him the chancellorship of the university of Halle, vacant by the death of the celebrated Wolf. Count Orlow invited him to Ruffia, in the name of his mistress the empress, offering him a distinguished place. Still, however, he was not satisfied with his advancement in rank, nor did he detract from his reputation either at home or abroad. He had the honour of being nominated first professor, as well as the greatest promoter, of the learned society of the Orphan Hospital of that city. Declining health, however, restrained his exertions in the more active scenes of life; and for many years he was confined entirely to his own house. Even this, however, could not put a period to his utility: for, with indefatigable industry, he continued his favourite employment of writing till within a few days of his death. The 70th year of his age, on the 12th of December, 1777.

The writings of baron Haller deservedly rank high in the annals of literature. In 1742 appeared the first edition of his great work on the botany of Swifferland, entitled, Enumeratio Plantarum indigenarum Helvetae, folio; which at one raised him to the first class among the physicians in that science. It received several successive corrections and augmentations in separate publications; and at length, in 1768, was given in its perfect form, under the title of, Historia Stirpium Helvetiae indigenarum, 2 том. in 2 vols. folio, with many plates. He also gave a catalogue of the plants growing in the botanical garden, and in the district of Gottingen, in 1742, and 1755 8vo. and he published a number of botanical papers, which
HAL'LER (Gottlieb Emanuel), son of the preceding, born at Nyon in the canton of Berne, in 1735, and died at Berne in 1786, in the fifty-first year of his age. He distinguished himself by an extensive history of his native country. On this laborious work he was employed for thirty years, and when published, he had been gifted with great modesty for not having been able to produce any thing better. It appeared under the title of, Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte, &c.--Library of the History of Switzerland, and of every Thing relating to it, systematically arranged and in chronological Order, Berne, 1785-1787, 6 vols. large 8vo. A general index prefixed. This work is here considered a lauding monument of the author's industry as well as accuracy, and may be of great use to the future historian.

Haller was also author of a work on numismatics entitled, Schweizersches Münz und Medaillten Cabinet—Catalog of Swiss Coins and Medals, published at Berne in 1780 and 1781, in 2 parts, 8vo, with plates. He had a share in the Encyclopädie of Yverdon, in the Dictionnaire de la Suisse, and the Acta Helvetica.

HAL'L'R'IA, f. [so named by Linnaeus, from the famous Albert Haller, author of Stirpes Helvetiae, &c.] In botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermae, natural order of fpermatifae, (fchrophulariae, &c.) Its generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, trifid, flat, spreading, very obtuse; the upper cleft twice as broad as the rest. Corolla: monopetalous, ringent: tube roundish at the base, bent in with a swelling throat: border oblique, upright, four-cleft; the upper cleft a little longer than the others, blunt, emarginate; the side ones shorter, broader, harper; the lowest very short, very slender, and very sharp. Staminodium: filaments four, bristle-shaped, straight, inserted into the tube, longer than the corolla; antheres roundish, twin. Pistillum: germ inferior, ovate, ending in a style longer than the staminodia: stigma simple. Pericarpium: berry roundish, two-celled. Seeds: small, flat, roundish, winged.—Essential Character. Calyx, trifid; corolla, quadrifid; filaments longer than the corolla; berry inferior, two-celled.

Halleria lucida, or African fly-honeysuckle: a single species. This plant grows to the height of six or eight feet, with a woody stem well furnished with branches. Leaves-ovate, serrate, opposite, and continuing green through the year; the flowers come out singly, and are of a red colour; but, being intermixed with the leaves, they are not easily discerned. They come out in June, and the seeds ripen in September. The leaves continuing green all the winter, this plant makes a good variety in the greenhouse during that season. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from June to August; and may be propagated by cuttings, which, if planted in pots filled with light earth in June, will soon take root. The plants may be exposed in summer, and will require plenty of water at that season: in winter they must be housed with myrtles, and other hardy exotic plants, which require much air in mild weather.

HAL'LET (Joseph), a learned English nonconformist divine, born at Exeter, in 1692. He was admitted to the ministry in 1723; and in 1732, after being ordained at Exeter, settled as pastor with a small congregation at Shobrook. In 1772, he was invited to succeed his father as co-pastor with Mr. Peirce, to a congregation of protestant dissenters in Exeter. In 1779 Mr. Hallet published, The free and impartial Study of the Holy Scriptures recommended; being Notes on some peculiar Texts; with Discourses and Observations, &c.
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In 1736 he published a treatise entitled, The Truth and Importance of the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation demonstrated; and when, in the year 1737, Dr. Morgan commenced his injudicious attack upon revealed religion, the Confident Christian, he died in 1744, when about fifty-two years of age. That he professed a very considerable share of learning, combined with great critical sagacity, is abundantly proved by his publications, and particularly by his three volumes of Notes and Discourses, which are deservedly held in high estimation by biblical students. As a minister he discharged the duties of his profession with exemplary diligence and fidelity; and in private life, he secured the esteem of all who knew him, by his mildness and gentleness of his temper, and his truly Christian behaviour.

HALLEY (Edmund), an eminent English mathematician, born in the parish of St. Leonard, London, in 1656. He was early placed at St. Paul's school, under the care of Dr. G. le ; where he not only distinguished himself by his proficiency in classical learning, but made considerable advances in mathematical knowledge. In 1673, he was entered a commoner of Queen's-college, Oxford, where he applied himself chiefly to mathematics and astronomy. Of his skill in astronomy he gave a singular proof when he was only nineteen years of age, by communicating to the world his Direct and Geometrical Method of finding the Aphelia and Excentricities of the Planets. He likewise distinguished himself by the improvement which he made in other parts of astronomy. Besides the above observations on an angular proof when lie was only nineteen years of age, lie secured the esteem of all who knew him, by the strongly expressed satisfaction with Mr. Halley's exertions, and at his request, granted him a letter of mandamus to the university of Oxford, for the degree of M. A. which was dated November 18, 1678; and in the same month he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1679, he published his catalogue, under the title of, Catalogus Stellarum Australium, sive Supplementum Catalogi Tycho- nici, exhibens Longitudines & Latitudines Stellarum fixarum, quae prope Polum antarcticum sit in Horizonte Uranaburgico Tycho- nici Colleque Surinami, seu, Exemplaria... Lucullus, etc. publidunt aforismatici Notam non ignominiae. The articles in the Appendix consist of an account of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disc in 1677, with methods for finding the solar and lunar parallaxes, and observations useful for correcting the theory of the moon. This work was scarcely published, when Mr. Halley was fixed upon as a situation proper for the accomplishment of his design. He embarked for that island in November 1676, when he was only twenty years of age, and arrived there after a voyage of three months. He applied with unconcealed diligence to the use of his telescopes till he had finished the task which he had undertaken, and entirely completed his catalogue. Upon his return to England, in November 1678, after an absence of two years, he delineated a planisphere, in which he accurately laid down the exact places of all the stars near the south pole, from his own observations. The king expressed himself greatly satisfied with Mr. Halley's exertions, and, at his request, granted him a letter of mandamus to the university of Oxford, for the degree of M. A. which was dated November 18, 1678; and in the same month he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

HALLET'S FORT, a fort of the island of Barbados: one mile and a quarter north-north-west of Bridgetown.

Although he had been required by the publication of The Mo-
alterate proportion; when, after some meditation, he concluded from it, that the centripetal force must decrease in proportion to the squares of the distances reciprocally. Finding himself, however, unable to make this out in any geometrical manner, he determined to try it upon a practical head, and, after sailing the seas, he went to Cambridge, to consult Mr. Newton, who supplied him fully with the calculations which he wanted. In the course of his conversations with that great man, he found that he possessed and immense treasure of astronomical learning, and would not rest till he had made the most of it. In the course of the next year, 1686, he proceeded thence to St. Petersburg, with the intention of carrying the emperor's design into execution; but, owing to some opposition from the Dutch, it was for some time laid aside, and he returned to Vienna. Being introduced to the emperor, he gave him an account of two harbingers of his plan, which were for many years the chief ornament and support. Their various merit is thrown into one view by M. Mairan, the writer of his Éloge in the Paris Memoirs, who, having mentioned his Histoire of the Trade-winds and Monsoons, proceeds in these terms: “This was immediately followed by his estimation of the quantity of vapours which the sun raises from the sea; the circulation of vapours; the origin of fountains; questions on the nature of light, and transparent bodies; a determination of the degrees of mortality, in order to adjust the valuation of annuities on lives; and many other works, in almost all sciences; astronomy, geometry, and algebra; optics and dioptrics; ballistics, and artillery; speculative and experimental philosophy; natural history, antiquities, philology, and criticism: being about twenty-five or thirty dissertations, which he produced during the ten years of his residence at London; and all abounding with ideas new, singular, and useful.”

In 1692, Mr. Halley resigned his appointment of assistant secretary to the Royal Society, and in 1695, upon the establishment of five different mints, for the recoinage of the silver specie, he was constituted comptroller of the office at Chester. This employment occasioned his residence in that city for two years; during which time he diligently pursued his philosophical investigations, accounts of which were regularly transmitted to the Royal Society, and published in their Transactions. In 1698, king William appointed him commander of the Paramour pink, with orders to search out by observations, and lay down, the longitudes and latitudes of the English settlements in America, &c. On this attempt he fell sick in November 1698; but after he had crossed the line, his men growing sickly and untractable, and his first lieutenant mutinying, he returned home in June 1699. Having got the lieutenant tried and cashiered, in the month of September following, he set sail a second time, in the same ship, accompanied with another of smaller size, which was also placed under his command. With these ships he traversed the Atlantic ocean, from one hemisphere to the other, till the ice in the frozen regions of the south obstructed his navigation; and on his voyage home he touched at St. Helena, the coast of Brazil, Barbadoes, Cape Verde, Madeira, the Canaries, the coast of Barbary, and many other latitudes. He arrived in England in September 1700, furnished with a competent number of observations; and a few years after published a work, entitled A Voyage to one View the Variation of the Compass in all those Seas where the English Navigators were acquainted. By this invaluable work he laid the foundation for the discovery of the law by which the variation changes in all parts of the world. Captain Halley, as he was now called, had been at home little more than half a year, when he received a commission from the king to observe the course of the tides, with the longitude and latitude, of the principal head-lands in the British Channel, which he executed with his usual accuracy, and soon after his return published a large chart of the British Channel.

In 1702, the emperor of Germany, resolving to make a safer and convenient harbour for shipping in the Austrian territories on the Adriatic, captain Halley was sent by queen Anne to take a survey of the ports in Dalmatia. After passing through Holland and Germany to Vienna, he proceeded thence to Istria, with the intention of carrying the emperor's design into execution; but, owing to some opposition from the Dutch, it was for some time laid aside, and he returned to Vienna. Being introduced to the emperor, he gave him an account of two harbours on the Istrian coast, and was presented by his majesty...
jeft of completing the theory of the moon's motion. To this design he devoted his utmost affability; and, although he was in the sixty-fourth year of his age when he entered upon his office at Greenwich, yet for the space of eighteen years he watched the heavens with the closest attention, scarcely missing a meridian view of the moon during all that time, when the weather was not unfavourable, and performing the whole business of the observatory without any assistant.

Upon the accession of George II. his consort, queen Caroline, who took pleasure in patronizing men of talents, paid a visit to the royal observatory; and, being gratified with the reception which she met with, took notice that Dr. Halley had formerly served the crown as a captain in the navy. Soon after this visit she obtained for him a grant of his half-pay for that commission, which he enjoyed during the remainder of his life. He was also offered the appointment of mathematical preceptor to the duke of Cumberland; but he declined the acceptance of it, both on account of his advanced age, and because the necessary attendance upon that employment would interfere too much with his duty at Greenwich. In August, 1729, he was admitted a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health from his mid-twenties, and continued under the same circumstances till the year 1737, when a paralytic attack on his right hand evinced the decay of his constitution. He died in his chair, without a groan, on the 4th of January, 1741-2, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Dr. Halley was naturally of an ardent and glowing temper, of a generous and friendly disposition, open and frank in all his transactions, cautious in his judgment, uniform and blameless in his manners, of an amiable affability, always communicative, and totally disinterested. He lived and died in that mediocrity so much extolled by the best philosophers; the free choice of which implies a great degree both of wisdom and of virtue. His great qualifications were tempered with a vein of vanity and good humour, which neither his abstracted speculations, the infirmities of old age, nor the palsy itself, were able to impair. And, together with this happy cheerfulness of temper, his memory and judgment were preferred to the laft. Besides the articles noticed above, he was the author of 1. Tabula Astronomica, &c. which was published after his death, in 1753, in the first volume of this title. A Synopsis of the Astronomy of Comets, annexed to the second volume of Mr. Gregory's Elements of Astronomy; and a vast multitude of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xi. to vol. lx. 5. Hallia lemmoni, a genus of the class diadelphous, order decandria. Essential generic characters—Calyx five-parted, regular; legume one-seeded, two-valved.

Species.

1. Hallia alata: leaves oblong, glabrous; stipules deciduous; stem winged. 2. Hallia scilla: leaves lanceolate, mucronate, glabrous; peduncles one-flowered, as long as the leaves. 3. Hallia fororia: leaves lanceolate, mucronate, glabrous; peduncles one-flowered, shorter than the leaves. 4. Hallia cordata: leaves hearted, oblong, acute, glabrous; peduncles one-flowered, as long as the leaves. 5. Hallia alata: leaves oblong, acute, pubescent; peduncles one-flowered, as long as the leaves. 6. Hallia hirta: leaves hearted, roundish, ciliate; flowers nearly sessile; stem without stipules. Leaves with pellucid dots; flowers yellow. Inhabits Tranquebar. 7. Hallia imbri cata: leaves hearted-ovate, convolute, imbricate: flowers axillary, sessile. Leaves ciliate on the margin and midrib. Inhabits the Cape. 8. Hallia fororia: leaves roundish kidney-form, emarginate,
Halliard, a learned French prelate, born at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, in 1730. After passing through a common school, he was sent for academic education to Jesus college, in Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1745, and M.A. in 1747. Afterwards he removed to Trinity-hall, where there are only two fellowships in divinity; which was probably the motive for his proceeding doctor of laws, in 1765.

For many years he held the professorship of Arabic at Cambridge, which he resigned in the sixtieth year of his age, being appointed regius-professor of civil law in the university. In the service of his professorship, he acquired considerable celebrity by a public course of lectures which he delivered, of which the heads were published by him, under the title of, An Analysis of the Civil Laws, containing a particular comparison between the Roman laws and those of England. In 1775 the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him, by royal mandate. He next created chaplain in ordinary to his majesty; appointed master of the faculties in doctors' commons; presented to the valuable rectory of Workop, in Nottinghamshire; and elected master of Jesus college, in which he had been educated. In 1781 he was advanced to the see of Gloucester; whence he was translated to that of St. Asaph, in 1797. He died in 1805, just as he had completed his sixty-seventh year. Besides several single sermons, he published, 1. Three Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, on the attempt to abolish subscriptions in 1772. 2. Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Rome, preached in Dr. Willis's sermon on the Arbortonian lecture in Lincoln's-inn-plant, 1777, 8vo. 3. An Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analysis of Religion natural and revealed, annexed to a charge of that prelate; and a vindicatory preface to Dr. Ogden's Sermons, of which he was the editor.

Halling, a lake of Norway, sixty-four miles north-west of Christiania.

Hallingdal, a river of Norway, which runs into the bay of Christiania, near Holmebrand, in the province of Agderhus.

Halling, a learned French prelate, born at Chartres in 1595; but, owing to a derangement in his state of health permitted him to retain only one year. In 1644 he published, The Moral Theology of the Jesuits, which involved him in a bitter controversy between them and the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this see, and the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this see, and of the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this see, and of the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this see, and of the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this see, and of the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this see, and of the theological faculty at Paris, who, in 1646, with the approbation of the cardinal of Fleury, the primate of this 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of public resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we ferv them from common ufe. Hooker.

God from work

Now refing, blefs'd and hallow'd the seventh day. Milton.

To reverence as holy.—Hallowed by thy name. Lord's Prayer.

HALLOWELL, a flourishing poll-town of the American States, in the diftrict of Maine, and the fhire-town of Lincoln county, diftated in lat. 44° 15'. N. at the head of the tide-waters on the west fide of Kennebec river. An academy is eftablisht here with a confiderable fund for education. There are three miles north of Bamberg.

HALLOW, in surgery, to give the life to the flour, cattle, &c. Thefire of lamp oil is fermented, and their new fermentation is called hallow.

HALLOWELL, a town of Georgia, in the archduchy of Austria, fix miles fouth of Gemunden.

HALLOWED, by the late and reverend bishop of Bamberg, in his charge of the feventh day.

HALLOWEEN, a popular and peccadillous holiday celebrated in feveral parts of England, and accompanied with extravagant and liberally drunken refemblances. It is celebrated by the refemblances of the difcourfed pagans, at the end of October, the time of their own ancient Saturnalia, and, we may fay, the time of the free refemblance of thefefeftivitie.

An academy is eftablisht here with a confiderable fund to give the life to the flour, cattle, and fhe cement, fermed, and their new fermentation is called hallow.

HALLOWEEN, the lord of the yeveft fide of Kennebec river.

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green, yellowish, red; violet, green, yellowish, red.
The red of a fourth was just visible. The radii of the rings being, in each case, to be conspicuous to the violet in the next. On the 2d of December following, he observed a single halo round the moon, at about a degree and a quarter from it; the colours followed one another in the same order that they were mentioned above; and the red colour of a second halo was just discernible, the diameter of which, as nearly as could be determined by the eye, was double the diameter of the inner one. Mr. Wood noticed, that the order in which the colours were situated, as well in these as in all the halos which he has seen, is similar to the order alligned to them by Sir Isaac Newton at the end of the second book of his Optics; and, consequently, contrary to the order in which they are laid down by Des Cartes and Huygens: but he thinks the hypothesis by which Newton attempted to account for the appearance of theses meteors, is equally unsatisfactory with those with which the two latter gentlemen had employed for the same purpose.

There are several artificial ways of exhibiting phenomena of this kind: the flame of a candle, placed in the mouth of a glass receiver, when air is admitted into the vacuum within it to a certain density, in each of these cases, or their branches, pencilled, upright. Stalk quadrangular, and red; the angles elevated, rounded, scabrous. Leaves opposite, petioled, horizontal, ovate-lanceolate, unequally cleft, with the serratures prickly; e.brous, flat, vened, with an inch in length; pedicles one-third of the length of the leaves, fuscicord, channelled. Flowers at the ends of the branches, axillary, in threes, pencilled, small, reddish green. It was found abundantly in New Zealand by Mr Joseph Banks, bart. and others. The younger Linnaeus informs us that it flowered with him in November 1779; and that some of the flowers had petals, others none. With us it flowers most part of the summer, and was introduced in 1772.

HALOSACHNE, f. [from aλς, Gr. the sea, and αυρα, froth.] The froth or fpane of the sea.

HAL'PACH, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Tisul about two miles further as the crow flies. As it breaks and disperses into drops, forms a kind of halo or iris, exhibiting the colours of the natural rainbow. Muhlenbock observed, that when the glass windows of his room were covered with a thick plate of ice on the inside, the moon seen through the interstices, into its separate particles, appeared surrounded with a large and variously-coloured halo; which, upon opening the window, he found arose entirely from that thick plate of ice, because none was seen except through such plate. Muhlenbock concludes his account of coronas with observing, that some density of vapour, or some thickness of the plates of ice, divides the light in its transmission either through the small globules or their interfaces, into its separate colors, by the same means that density of vapour, or what the particles which compose the vapour, he does not pretend to determine.

HAL'PACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and the province of Tabasco.

HAL'S, a town of Germany, in the province of Drontheim: sixty miles southwest of Drontheim.

HAL'SEING, adj. [hals, Germ. halo, Scottifh, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.—This half-hoarse noisy name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many.

HAL'SER, [from hal], Sax. a neck, and peal, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to hauper. A rope less than a cable: A beechen mast then in the hollow base They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd halfers hoist Their white fails.

HAL'SINGLAND, a province of Sweden. See Hel-singland.

HAL'PARED, a heat and pleasant market-town in the county of Essex, situated forty-seven miles from London, fourteen from Colchester, eight from Sudbury, and twenty-four from Cambridge. It is seated on a rising ground, at the foot of which the river Colne pales through. It is esteemed a healthy situation, on account of the breadth and airiness of the streets. The general trade is the manufacturing of bays and faws, the annual value of which has been very considerable; but for some years past it has been in a declining state, as is the case of the neighbouring towns. It has two fairs in the year, for horse, cattle, and toys, on the 6th of May and 29th of October. Market on Fridays. Here is a good grammar-school, founded by Dame Mary Ramfey, widow, in 1594, for forty free scholars: the trustees are the governors of Driff's hospital, in London. Here was also a collegiate church for eight pastors. The principal seat in the neighbourhood is that of the marquis of Buckingham.

To HALT, v. i. [halt, Sax. lane, head, and lym.] To lisp; to be lame: Spener himself affects the obsolete, and Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman feet.

To step in a march.—I was forced to halt in this perpendicular march.
bious.—How long halt ye between two opinions? 1 Kings.—To fail; to flatter.—All my famillars watched for my halting, saying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail again him. Jeremiah.

HALT, f. Lame; crippled.—Bring in the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. Luke.

HALT, f. The act of limping; the manner of limping. [Acts, Fr.] A hop in a march.—Without any halt they marched between the two armies. Coriolanus.

The heavily bands
Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made halt.

Milton.

HALTER, f. [from halt.] He who limps.

HALTER, f. [hale, Sax. from half, the neck.] The rope or trace which secures a horse to the manger. A rope to hang malefactors:

He's red, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halter on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. Shakespeare.

A cord; a strong string.—Whom neither halter binds nor burthens charge. Sandy.

To HALTER, v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.—He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching mole's and haltering frogs. Afterbury.

HALTERCAST, adj. Thrown down by means of an entanglement of the halter.

HALTERCAST, f. In farriery, an excoriation of the pattern, occasioned by the entanglement of the halter.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wetzphalia, and bishopric of Munffer, situated on the Lippe: twenty miles south-west of Munffer. Lat. 51. 43 N. lon. 11. 40 E. Ferro.

HALTERING, f. Binding with a halter.

HALTERISTE, f. In Grecian antiquity, were those who at the games exercised themselves in vaulting or leaping; which was performed sometimes with the hands empty; sometimes with weights of lead, either in their hands, or on their heads and shoulders. These were called arope; which were maffes of lead or foam, which they held in their hands; and which they threw into the air to augment the elacticity of the body in leaping; whence they have, by some writers, been erro-

neneously denominated quilt-players, because they threw these leaden weights into the air, in a familiar manner to the discus. The place from which they leaped was called arospina; a ditch, or spinae, to dig. Hence arose the proverbial expression, προσεκομε για σταυράματα, "to leap beyond the bounds;" meaning then, as at the present day, a giddy extravagant perdon.

HALTING, f. The act of going lame; the act of stumbling in a march; a failure.

HALTON, an ancient but decayed town in Cheshire. Its market is on Saturdays; and fairs, old Lady-day and April 5. It is pleasantly situated on a high hill, commanding a delightful and very extensive prospect of parts of thirteen surrounding counties. It stands on the road from Frodham to Runcorn, within about a mile of the latter, and near five of the former, and 186 miles from London. It had formerly a castle and a citadel, whose frite and ruins are now remaining, and are often visited by travellers. This castle was built anno 1071, and is a member of the duchy of Lancaster; which maintains a large jurisdiction in the county round it, by the name of Halton. For the honour of Halton, having a court of record, prison, &c. By inland navigation, this town has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Oufe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c; which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Welfmoreland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcesters, &c.

HALTWESEL, a town in the county of Northumberland, 317 miles north from London, in the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle, having the Tyne on the south side, and the Fose-way, which runs parallel to the Picts Wall, at a little distance on the north side. Fairs on May 14 and November 22; and a market on Thursdays. Its situation is lofty, and commands a fine prospect over the vale, which is bounded by Billitter-castle and the adjoining hills on one hand, and Heydon-bridge on the other. This place was plundered by the Scots in the reign of Elizabeth. It enjoys all the advantages of a healthful situation, and carries on a large manufactory of baize.

HALVAN, or CHALAN, a kingdom of Africa, in the kingdom of Pez, celebrated for its baths: ten miles south of Pez.

HALVE, v. a. [from half, halveis.] To divide into parts.

HALVES, interj. [from half, halveis being the plural.] An exclamation by which any one lays claim to an equal share:

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the.submit of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin eides halveis, the quifs the first. Cleaveland.

HALVING, f. Dividing into halves.

HALYARD. See HALLIARD.

HALYMOTE, f. A holy or ecclesiastical court; but there is a court in London, formerly held on the Sunday next before St. Thomas's day, called the halymote, or holy court, Caria Sanctiméd, for regulating the bakers of the city, &c. Blount.

HALYS, in ancient geography, a river of the Hither Asia, through which it had a long course, and was the boundary of Creous's kingdom to the eall. Running down from the foot of mount Taurus, through Cata-

Ionias and Cappadocia, it divided almost the whole of the Lower Asia, from the Sea of Cyprus to the Euxine, according to Herodotus. According to Strabo, himself a Cappadocian, it had its springs in the Great Cappa-

docia. It separated Paphlagonia from Cappadocia; and received its name apó to eida, from salt, because its waters were of a salt and bitter taste, from the nature of the soil over which they flowed. It is famous for the defeat of Creous king of Lydia, who was killed by the ambiguous word of this oracle: Ἰδὼν ἀτκελίαν μεγαλέν ἀγκάλαν. "If Creous passes over the Halys he shall destroy a great empire." That empire was his own. See Creusus, vol. v. p. 372, and the article Lydia.

HALY Werfcolk, f. People who accidentally en-

joyed lands reputed as being a church or sepulchre; for which pious labours they were exempt from all feudal and military services. It denoted such of the province of Durham in particular, as held their lands to defend the corf of St. Cuthbert; and who claimed the privilege not to be forced to go out of the bishopric, either by the king or bishop. Hyl. Dunelm. apó Wirtw. Ang. Sax. part. 1. p. 92.

HALYZIA, in ancient geography, a town of Epirus, near the Achaeus, where the Athenians obtained a naval victory over the Lacedemomians.

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a house, a farm, or village. Gibbon's Camden.

HAM, f. [Ham, Sax. hamme, Dut.] The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.—The ham was much relaced; but there was some contraction remaining. Wiseman.—The thigh of a hog falted:

Who has not learn'd, freh furgeon and ham pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? Pope.

HAM, [Heb. hot.] The younget fon of Noah. He was the father of Cuth, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan; each wherof had the several countries peopled by them. With respect to Ham, it is believed that he had all Africa for his inheritance, and that he peopled it with his children.
His oracle in consequence Idmidce.

From Egypt his name and worship were brought into Chemmis, Plitta-chemmis, which are cantons of Egypt, and Sham by the name of their ancestors. And as to Ham's being

As for himself, it is supposed by some writers that he dwelt in Egypt; but M. Bassigne is of opinion that neither Ham nor Mizraim ever were in Egypt; but that their posterity settled in that country, and was called by the name of Ham as to Ham's being worshiped as Jupiter Hammon, he thinks people may have been led into this mistake by the similarity of names; and that Jupiter Hammon was the son, to which divine honors have been paid at all times in Egypt. Still, however, Africa is called the land of Ham, in several places of the Psalms. Pfl. lxxvii. 51. civ. 23. cv. 22.) (Psal. lxxvii. 51. civ. 23. cv. 22.) (Psal. Still, however, Africa is called the land of Ham, in several names; and that Jupiter Hammon was the sun, to which Ham was the Zeus of Greece, and the Jupiter of Latium. Cham or footsteps of the name of Ham observed in Psalms there worshipped. He, being the Apollo of the Greece; as indeed were the names of almost all the deities there worshipped. He, being the Apollo of the eui, was worshipped as the Sun, which was also called Shem and Shem. This has been the cause of much perplexity and mistake; for by these names many of his posterity have been referred to a wrong line, and reputed the sons of Shem; the title of one brother not being different from that of another real name. The only oracle in the first ages was that of Ham, who was worshipped as the Sun, and called El, and or; and hence these oracles are called Amphi, Onphi, Alphi, Elphi, Orphi, Upiti. In the most ancient accounts of Greece, Ham is called Iamus, and his priests Iamids. His oracle in consequence of this was called Iampis, and Iamps, which was the same term as Amphi. From Iambi came the measure Iambi, in which oracles of old were delivered. Ham among the Egyptians was called Tithrambus, which is the same name as the Dithyrambus of Diodorus. Macros, or Olimar, ou spirritus etiam Iafts, in uti eloquentia mutua, et eft fin. tnr in uti Iamides. Schol. in Pind. Olymp. Ode vi. Iamis in Nemeis, and reality the deity: his attendants the Iamids were persons of great power and repute. From the term Dithyrambus were derived the Iamides of the Greeks and the triumphus of the Romans.

Ham was the Hermes of the Egyptians, and his oracle was called Ompỉ, and when particularly spoken of as the oracle, it was expressed Pompis, and Pompis. The worship of Ham, therefore, as it was the most ancient, so it was the most universal of any in the world. It was at first the prevailing religion of Greece; and was propagated over all the sea-coast of Europe: from whence it extended itself into the inland provinces. It was established in Gaul and Britain; and was the original religion of this island, which the Druids in aftertimes adopted. In the title of emir. The geographer, Abulfeda, was prince of Hamah, from the year 1342 to 1345. Numbers of wild asses are found in the country between this place and Aleppo. It is 124 miles north of Damascus, and sixty-eight south-south-west of Aleppo.

Hamamelis, s. [Gr. so called because it flowers with the apple.] Witch-hazel; in botany, a genus of the class tetrandria, order digynia, natural order of berberidies, joss. The generic characters are—Calyx involucrose three-leaved, three-flowered; the two inner petals roundish, smaller, blunt; the three outer lanceolate; petals three-leaved, smaller, roundish; the inner four-leaved, upright, the leaflets oblong, blunt, equal. Corolla petals four, linear, equal, very long, blunt, reflex; nectary of four truncate leaflets, growing to the corolla. Stamina: filaments four, linear, shorter than the calyx; anthers: two-horned, bent in. Pubillus: germ ovate, villose, ending in two styles, which are of the same length with the stamens; stigmas capitate. Pericarpium: nut ovate, half covered with the calyx, blunt, furrowed on both sides at the tip, having two little horns spreading horizontally, two celled, two-valved. Seeds: one in each cell, oblong, narrow at the base. Effusial Character. Involucre three-leaved; perianthium four-leaved; petals four; nut two-horned, two-celled.

Hamamelis Virginica, or witch-hazel; a single species. This tree has a woody stem, from two to three feet high, sending out many slender branches. Leaves oval, incised on their edges, having great resemblance to those of the hazel, and placed alternately on the branches: these fall away in autumn, and then the flowers come out in clusters from the joints; they are not followed by seeds in this country. It seems to be polygamous, for in Virginia it is dioecious, with axillary, peduncled, crowded, petaloid, flowers: in Carolina it is monoeccious, with terminating, many-flamed, apetalous, flowers, in spikes. Whether these be distinct species or not, may be doubted; since they are so very much alike in the herb. In New England, the germ endures the severity of their winters, and the fruit does not ripen till the September succeeding, when ripe fruit and fresh blossoms will be found on the same tree. The fruitfoliation is shown on the Botany Plate X. fig. 14-17.

The Indians consider this tree as a valuable article in their materia medica. They apply the bark, which is sedative and disinfentient, to painful tumours and external inflammations. A cataplasma of the inner rind is found to be very efficacious in removing painful inflammations of the eyes.

It may be propagated by laying down the young branches in autumn, which will take root in one year, but many of the plants which are in the gardens, have been produced from seeds which came from America; these seeds always remain a whole year in the ground, so they should be sown in pots, which may be plunged into the ground in a sandy part of the garden, where they may remain all the summer, and then take root, but to keep the pots clean from weeds, and in very dry weather to water them now and then; in autumn 3 C one
the pots may be removed to a warmer situation, and plunged into the ground under a warm hedge; and, if the winter should prove very severe, they should have some light covering thrown over the pots, which will secure the seeds from being destroyed. In the spring the plants will come up; therefore, as the season grows stronger, the plants will have made good progress by autumn, when they should be transplanted, either into small pots, or in a nursery-bed, where in one, or at most two years, time, they will be strong enough to plant where they are designed to remain. They love a moist soil, and a shady situation.

Hamamet, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the north side of a bay, called the Gulf of Hamamet, and on the east coast of Tunis: thirty miles south of Tunis.

Ham'amet, [Heb, an uproar.] A man's name.

Hamars, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Falaise: four leagues and three quarters west-north-west of Falaise, and four and a half south-south-west of Caen.

Ham'veted, adj. [hamatus, Lat.] Hooked; set with hooks.

Hamath (Land of), a part of Phenecian Syria, bordering upon the northern boundary of Palestine, and the true limits of the latter on that quarter. In the reign of king David it appears to have been an independent state, and subject to a king named Toi, or Tou, who was on a friendly footing with David, and who congratulated him on his successes over his enemies. But in the reign of Hosea king of Israel, this country was under the dominion of Assyria; and in the reign of Zechariah king of Judah, under that of Babylon; at which time Riblah appears to have been its capital. Num. xxv. 19, 20. 2 Sam. viii. 9, 10. 2 Kings, xvii. 24. xxiii. 33. xxv. 6.

Hamath-Zobah, probably the capital of the kingdom of Zobah in Syria; subdued by Solomon king of Israel. 2 Chron. viii. 3.

Hamathite, an inhabitant of Hamath.

Hamaxoboti, or Hamaxobians, or Hamaxobii. [From αμαξοβις, Gr. a carriage, or chariot, and ζω'θς, life.] In ancient geography, a people who had no lions, but lived in carriages. The Hamaxobii were an ancient people of Sarmatia Europaea, who instead of houses had a sort of caravans, called guhsmans, for their carriages. They had no fixed place, and subject to a king named Toi, or Tou, who was on a friendly footing with David, and who congratulated him on his successes over his enemies.

Ham'bacht, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Calvados; situated forty miles from Honfleur, and near the sea. It is a good place for colonists, and is celebrated for its manufactures of cotton, silk, &c.

Ham'blin, a town of New Jersey, in the State of New York, on the river Hackensack, and near the commencement of the Jersey Palisades.

Ham'ber, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the south side of the Thames, and near the river Medway. It is a pleasant place, and is celebrated for its manufactures of worsted, silk, &c.

Ham'berge, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Falaise: four leagues and three quarters west-north-west of Falaise, and four and a half south-south-west of Caen.

Ham'berger, [George Christopher], professor and second librarian. He was an affiduous student, and in 1772 he published an enlarged and improved edition, in which were included all the German authors who had died between the year 1767 and that period. A continuation of this literary catalogue was undertaken by professor Menzel of Erlangen, who has since added to it several volumes.

Ham'berger, John Albert, a German mathematician, born at Beyerberg, in Franconia, in 1662. He became professor of natural philosophy and of the mathematics in the university of Jena, and died at that place in 1716. Among his most valued productions are treatises, 1. De Iride Diluvii. 2. De Opticis Oculorum Vitris. 3. De Hydraulica. 4. De Frigore. 5. De Baph Compiti exiraphilios. &c.

Ham'bers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: ten miles south-east of Mayenne.

Ham'ble, a town of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the river Thames, and near the town of Slough. It is a pleasant place, and is celebrated for its manufactures of worsted, silk, &c.

Ham'bleton, a market town in the county of Yorkshire, and in the north of England. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and near the town of Skipton. It is a pleasant place, and is celebrated for its manufactures of wool, &c.

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Elbe, Aller, and Bille. The Elbe, which at the city, the little islands included, is not less than a German mile in breadth, besides forming two spacious branches, runs through most parts of the city in canals, which, being generally broad and deep, are of prodigious convenience to the merchants, whose houses stand on them. In these canals, as well as in the river itself, even to the distance of several miles above Hamburg, the tide ebbs and flows twice a-day, which is also in many respects of service to the inhabitants, though not without the frequent and great inconvenience of inundations occasioned by the north-west winds, at which time the lower buildings and cellars are frequently filled with water. The bridges over these canals are no less than eighty.

Englifli Houfe formed in a building called the Sternkanze and lastly before the whole body; and on the approbation to the magiftracy; but in all affairs of general concern to the farmers, as likewise most of the neighbouring parishioners, who are mostly under the neighbouring jurisdiction, together with a greater number of others on the land-side, pass all ships going to or coming from sea. Every morning at the opening of it is seen a multitude of boats and small vessels, whose cargoes consist of milk, fruits, and all kinds of provisions, all preening in at the same time for a market; and in this manner the country people, who are mostly under the neighbouring jurisdiction, together with a greater number of others on the land-side in carriages, as likewise most of the neighbouring parishioners, daily bring in subsistence necessary to the city, and on the other hand return home with their own.

The exercise of certain regalia here appertains solely to the burgromasters. The aldermen, together with the burgesses, assemble in the general chamber, and the burgesses sit at the deliberations: and in order to give validity to any motion made by the magistracy, in cases relative to the joint assembly of the magistracy and people, the consent of both sides is required. All points touching the imposition of taxes and new laws, are by the magistracy laid before the first college of the burgesses, then before the second, next before the third, and lastly before the whole body; and on the approbation of both classes, is termed a decree of the magistracy and burgery, or simply a reseda. The magistracy is usually composed of thirty-seven persons, or rather thirty-six; that is to say, four burgomasters, four syndics, two aldermen, two surveyors of revenue, and four secretaries, of whom one is protonimous, and another acts as recorder, but the votes are limited to the burgomasters and the aldermen, of the first of whom one must be a trader, and of the latter thirteen traders, and the rest graduates. Any person elected into the magistracy, and declining the post of the magistracy, and deserting the office, must depart the city. Lutheranism is the established religion of the place, and all sects of other religions are tolerated. But both Papists and Calvinists have an opportunity of attending divine worship at the envoys of the emperor, and other sovereigns, to the circle of Lower Saxony, who reside in the city; and the English Hamburg Company have divine service performed in a building called the English House.

Formerly a principal occupation of many of the inhabitants of Hamburg consisted in brewing, and the cloth manufacture; and even to this day the older companies, of which each has its appointed patron in the corporation, enjoy many privileges. At present, the principal manufacture here is, beyond dispute, the sugar refinery, for which, whether it be owing to the quality of the water, or whatever be the case, Hamburg has hitherto been highly distinguished. The cotton, flax, silk, and worsted, goods, as well as thread, ribbon, and velvet, manufactures, are also carried on to a great extent. With respect to its several branches of commerce, linen, cloth, silk-ware, wine, sugar, coffee, colours, spices, metals, tobacco, wood, leather, grain, dried and salt fish, train-oil, and furs, are accounted the most considerable of them; though this has not been entirely ascertained, the merchants having up everything that offers, and the convenient situation of the city drawing thither a great variety of different cargoes. No nation, however, can possibly be formed of the amount of the exports and imports of Hamburg, as the merchants observe the most profound secrecy on that head. An uncommon benefit to the merchants of Hamburg is the specie bank, which, for the good of its credit and prudent regulations, is by means of any in Europe. Its founder's name was Beckman, who became afterwards a senator, and refe to be the burgomaster of the city. It was founded in 1673, on the plan of the Italian banks, and that of the Bank of England; and accordingly is charged with the scientific business of the state, and the supply of the public granaries; as also the mintage. This last privilege, which it holds by charter from the emperors, it has always exercised, Hamburg dukats being to be seen of every year for a long time past, not to mention the Banco Portuguese, of which thosc called whole weight, and the half ones five ducats. Of silver money it coin large quantities. The standard observed here is precisely the same with that of Lubec.

One of the best regulations in Hamburg, and that which reflects the highest reputation on its police, is the wife and adequate provision made for the poor. In 1788, that great commercial city was found to contain no less than 170,000 inhabitants: out of which were found to be 7000 idle and beggarly poor, besides 2500 in the hospitals. Considerable attempts to give them relief had taken place before 1788; but in that year a public institution was formed for that purpose, under the sanction of the magistrates. All the sums contributed in alms to the poor, as well as what was collected by annual voluntary subscriptions solicited through the whole town, were formed into one stock. The town was divided into sixty districts, each containing nearly an equal number of poor; to each district three citizens were chosen for three years as overseers, and a committee was appointed of ten directors, five of them senators. The first object being relief, a calculation was made of what each pauper required, for a bare subsistence; and it was established as a fundamental principle, to reduce this support lower than what any industrious man or woman could earn by their labour. It was fixed at one florin and sixpence weekly. The next point was to find them work. The spinning of flax-yarn was selected, and the payment was ascertained not by weight but by measure. The poor who wanted work had clean flax delivered to them at a certain low price, and the yarn when spun was bought of them at a rate thirty per cent. above the usual spinning price. A school was opened for teaching those who required it, and when they had learnt the work, it was sold in its place, when they were dismissed with a wheel and a pound of flax. Thus all those whose former earnings were less than one shilling and sixpence a-week, and who were able to spin, had work supplied them by the society sufficient for their support, and were declared to no longer objects of weekly alms. As to the indigent poor,
poor, after the quantity of work which they were able to do had been ascertained, the overseer was directed to pay them weekly as much as it fell short of one shilling and sixpence. Furnishing employment, therefore, and making it the interest of the poor to work, was the basis of the whole design.

Next to this evil to be obviated, was the next evil to be obviated. For this purpose, an hospital was provided, and also an establishment for taking care of the sick at their own houses. Physicians, surgeons, and midwives, were appointed to the several quarters, and not only medicine, but diet, and money, were distributed as occasion required. The burthen of a numerous family was also to be alleviated, not only to the lowest poor, but to widows, and to indigent couples in a somewhat better way of employment. Weekly allowances were made to the parents in some cases, in others the younger children were boarded out in other families; and schools were provided for all the poor children from six to sixteen years of age, where two-thirds of their time were allotted to work, and one-third to instruction. It was made a rule, on which the second hinge of the institution is said to turn, "that to no family should any relief be allowed for a child past six years of age; but that this child, being sent to school, should receive, not only the payment of his work, but also an allowance, in the compound ratio of his attendance at school, his behaviour, and his application to work."

The very definite condition of the poor at the commencement of this institution, rendered it necessary to provide clothes and bedding, as well as to redeem the goods which they had pawned. These articles were secured from being again pawned, by being indelibly marked as the property of the institution. The clothes were made by some at the schools. And as foreigners flock into Hamburg from the poor countries round, it was established that not less than three years' residence should entitle to relief; but an hospital was opened for foreign poor, where they might live three days, and then be passed on with a viaticum. Such is the general plan of the management of the poor adopted in Hamburg, and with such success, that a great reduction has been made in the number of families requiring relief, and in the expenditure for their support; at the same time that the mortality among the sick poor has greatly decreased, and in all respects their condition has been so much amended, that not a single beggar is to be seen in the streets.

Next to this judicious plan for overcoming the evils and diffrets of poverty, might be reckoned, in the philanthropic estimate of humanity, that noble establishment called the Orphan-house. No less than sixty infantless children are maintained in it. The boys are taught to read, write, and to cipher, with a little mechanical drawing; the girls are instructed in reading, writing, spinning, needlework, and embroidery. From this charity, most of the maid-servants in Hamburg are taken; and the boys are dispersed among the different manufactures; and, to the gratification of the ropowers of this excellent charity it is found, that in consequence of education, both boys and girls, as in a similar plan of education adopted at Edinburgh, are to be prised for their orderly behaviour and unwearyed industry.

The coffee-houses of Hamburg differ widely from those in the inland parts of Germany. They are not only the resort of the idle and the inquisitive, but people of business repair to them on many accounts; and in those which are situated near the exchange, very important affairs are often transacted. All pieces of intelligence from the various parts of Europe find their way with incredible rapidity to Hamburg, and get into circulation through these coffee-houses. They are amply provided with newspapers from all countries. Every body in this city being more or less concerned in trade, all take a great interest in the news of the day. Here all is activity and life, motion, bustling, and energy; and all that can be wanted in the whole world is brought to market.

That period being elapsed, they must renew their ticket, and every month pay a few marks, during six months; after which they cease to be strangers, and can be no longer admitted as such.

Among the public entertainments of Hamburg, may be reckoned the Vauxhall. It is curious that this entertainment came originally from England, where there is so much rainy weather; and where it is at all times half buried in mud and slush. This indeed is not a public theatre, but a place of amusement for strangers; whereas in foreign countries, where mud is unknown, it would be so agreeable to pass a part of the night in the open air, they know very little about a Vauxhall; for in all Italy there is no more than one, besides that at Milan. The climate of Hamburg is far more favourable than that of England for such an entertainment.

Though the civil constitution of Hamburg seems principally calculated for the encouragement and protection of commerce, yet great advances have been made under its auspices in the acts of social life, and in the improvement of literature and the sciences; infomuch that a learned Society, calculated for the promotion of human knowledge, has been lately established at Hamburg, and some few volumes of their interesting Transactions have been published; which has long been the boast of their imperial city.

Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, are the only remains of the ancient Hanseatic confederacy, once so celebrated and powerful. The rent house has long bowed to a foreign yoke, and retain nothing of their former splendour, except the ruins of palaces, and walls and guilds falling to decay. Time, which in turn seems destined to destroy all human institutions, now at least threatens the destruction of Hamburg; for its freedom is no more. On Wednesday the 19th of November 1806, a division of the French imperial army, under general Mortier, for-
normally took possession of the city in the name of Napoleon Bonaparte. The next day French officers mounted guard at all the public offices and gates, and free quarters were provided for the troops, who were distributed at the houses of the citizens. A few hours only had elapsed, when the names of the generals, colonels, and commissaries, of the French army, were inscribed on the doors of the principal buildings, extremely peculiar in appearance. The military at war occupied the houses of the British minister, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted it. The head-quarters of Mortier were at a senator’s in the Bilichen. One of the first measures was to demand all the English property, in whatever form it might appear, at the carriers’ visits were appointed to ascertain the validity of purpose the merchants were compelled to give an estimate, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted the city. General Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means were instantly taken to carry this scheme of pillage into execution; and for this purpose the merchants were compelled to give an estimate, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted the city. General Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means were instantly taken to enforce such a requisition would be the total ruin of the city. General Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means were instantly taken to enforce such violent measures. The violation of all the English property in their hands; domestic courts were appointed to ascertain the validity of such accounts; and to enforce these violent measures many of the most respectable persons were put under arrest, to operate on the public mind by intimidation. — Such is the fallen state of the once free and independent city of Hamburg.

Hamburg, a town of the American States, in New Jersey, eighteen miles from Gothen in New York, and twenty from Newton or Sufflet-court-house.

Hamburg, a handsome town of the American States, in Burke’s county, Pennsylvania, situated on the east side of Schuykill. Here are a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is eighteen miles north of the city, and twenty from Newtown or Suffet-court-house. The communication on the top of it. But it is most noted for a castle, which M. du Hamel acquired on his travels, he sat down on the top of it. But it is most noted for a castle, which M. du Hamel acquired on his travels, he sat down and was de.

Hamburg Company. See the article Company, vol. iv. p. 83.

Hamburger, f. A native of Hamburg; an inhabitant of Hamburg.

Hamburg, a town of the American States, in New Haven county, Connecticut, about eight miles north of New Haven city.

Hamden, a township of the American States, in New Haven county, Connecticut, about eight miles north of New Haven city.

Hamden, a township of the American States, in the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the west side of Penobscot river, opposite Orrington.

Hamden Hill, a remarkable elevation in Somersethire, with a considerable Roman encampment or fortification on the top of it. But it is most noted for a castle, which M. du Hamel acquired on his travels, he sat down and became exceedingly durable, and will retain for centuries all the acute angles and sharp edges of its workshop.

Ham, f. [Hama, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a wagon.

Hamedatha, [Heb. a measure.] A man’s name.

Hamel, a town of France, in the department of the Orte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Guise, where was the college of Orléans. This college was afterwards transferred to the benefice of Neuilly upon the Seine, and its private hours were devoted to literary and philosophical studies; and here he compiled his Afronomica Physica, and his treatise De Meteoris & Phenomenis, both published in 1600. In 1663 he relinquished his cure at Neuilly, upon being appointed chancellor of the church at Bayeux. In the same year he published one of the most celebrated of his performances, entitled De Confusis Vickers & Nova Philosophia, 4to. His reputation was now so high in the philosophical world, that upon the establishment of the royal academy of sciences by Louis XIV. in 1666, he was appointed the secretary of that institution. In 1668, when M. Colbert de Croisy was sent plenipotentiary to negotiate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he engaged M. du Hamel to accompany him for the purpose of drawing up the diplomatic papers, which were at that time written in the Latin language. After the treaty was concluded, he accompanied M. de Croisy to England, in order to form an acquaintance with the learned men of that nation, particularly the illustrious Boyle, who opened to him all his treasures of experimental philosophy. From England he went to Holland, and visited the men of science in that country; after which he returned to France.

After the accession of knowledge and information which M. du Hamel acquired on his travels, he sat down very diligently to prepare his different works for the press. In 1670, he published his treatise De Corpo animato, which two years afterwards was followed by his book De Morte Humanae; and in 1672 appeared his treatise De Corpore animato, in which his reconciliations and deductions are founded on experiment, and particularly on anatomy. In 1678 he published at Paris his Physiologia rusticorum, deum, with books dedicated to the benefice of Neuilly, and St. John’s College, Cambridge.

Hamel du Monceau (Henry Louis du), an eminent philosopher, born at Paris in 1700. He employed his whole life in scientific and useful researches, and from the year 1728 he made himself known as a writer in the
Hamel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Fulda: twenty-four miles south of Fulda, and sixteen weft of Weinfheurft. HAMELIA, s. [so named from Jean Baptifhe du Hamel du Meusne, the celebrated author of several valuable books on trees.] In botany, a genus of the clafs pentanglia, and specific name from the town, from whence it derives its name. The generic characters are—Calyx : perianthium five-parted, equal, small, acute. Stamina : filaments subulate, inserted at the middle of the corolla; antherae oblong, linear, the same length with the corolla. Filifillum : germ ovate, with a conical tip, inferior, flabe, filiform, the fame length with the corolla; stigma linear, blunt. Pericarpium : berry oval, furrowed, five-celled, inferior, many-seeded. 

Species. 1. Hamelia patens, or declining Hamelia: racemes terminating, coloured; leaves ternate, villose, pubefcent. This is a shrub or small tree growing five or fix feet high. Branches diverging, spreading, round, smooth. Leaves ovate, acuminate, entire, nerved, the upper surface pubefcent, hoary on the back, villose, soft, coloured about the edge; flowers directed one way, five-petalied, large, bright red or scarlet; there is one fo- litary flower, solitary at the ends of the flowers. Native of Jamaica. According to Browne, the size and the different dispositions of their leaves make the whole different between this and the second species. 

2. Hamelia grandiflora, or great-flowered Hamelia: racemes terminating, leaves oblong, wedge-shaped, acuminate, very smooth; flowers pedicelled. This is a native of Jamaica, and the different parts of the West Indies. It flowers here from September to November; and was introduced in 1778, by Thomas Clark, M. D. 

3. Hamelia axillaris, or axillary Hamelia: subherbae- ceous; racemes axillary; flowers mostly directed one way, fefile; leaves ovate-lanceolate. Native of Jamaica and Hispaniola. 

4. Hamelia chrysantha, or yellow-flowered Hamelia: racemes terminating; leaves oblong, wedge-shaped, acuminate, very smooth; flowers pedicelled. This is a native of Jamaica, and the different parts of the West Indies. It flowers here from September to November; and was introduced in 1778, by Thomas Clark, M. D. 

Propagation and Culture. This plant is propagated by seeds, when they can be procured fresh from the country, or by cuttings in small pots, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed: the plants generally appear in about five or six weeks after, and should then be treated in the same way as other plants from the same countries; giving them proper air in warm weather, and gently refreshing them with water; and when they are fit to transplant, they should be each planted in a small pot, plunging them into the hot-bed again, where they should be shaded from the sun until they have taken new root, when they should have air and moisture according to the warmth of the season. In the autumn the plants must be removed into the tan- tiove, plunging the pots into the bed, where they should remain until the following July and August, when it makes a pretty appearance. After this the seeds of this plant are seldom brought to England, so the plant may be propagated by cuttings, which if planted in small pots, plunged into a moderate hot-bed, and closely covered with either bell or hand glasses, will put out roots in about six weeks, and may then be treated in the same way as the feeding plants.
eclesiastical and other splendid buildings. There are only two churches. The magistrates are possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdiction. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Fulda, from which it was sold to the bishop of Minden. In the latter end of the sixteenth century, it came into the possession of the elder line of Wolfenbuttel, who died childless in 1632, and on their departure, taken by capitulation, by the Imperialists, who continued there till the year 1633, to the great oppression of the place, and, in 1635, put the bishop of Hildesheim in possession of one half of the town, which had been mortgaged to him; but this mortgage being redeemable for a sum of gold agreed upon, the royal burghers raised the money, and paid it at the town-house of Hildesheim, of which duke Christian expressed his grateful sense to them; and in consideration of this their zeal, in 1631 granted to the town the toll and police. In the same year, duke Frederick Ulrich transferred the town to duke Christian, of the Zell line, to whose representatives it did private homage. In 1633, the imperial garrison surrendered it to duke George, as general of the Swedish forces. In 1637, it was taken, on capitulation, by the French, who evacuated it again the following year. It is twenty-eight miles south-west of Hanover, and eighteen south-east of Minden. The town is 32. 60 N. lon. 30. 30 E. Ferro.


down said Little Miami river to the place of beginning; thence with a line drawn due east to the Little Miami, and down the said Ohio river, to the mouth of the Little Miami; and down the said Miami river to the place of beginning."}

HAMILTON, a town of the American States, in Herkimer county, New-York, in the extensive township of Water Vilet, formerly called the Glass Factory; and has its present name in honour of that great patriot of American manufactures, the late secretary of the treasury of the United States. It lies ten miles west of Albany, two miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the most decisive efforts of private enterprise in the manufacturing line, as yet exhibited in North America. The glass manufactory is now so well establised, and so happily situated for the supply of the northern and western parts of the States of New-York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expensive exertions. The glass is also in good reputation. A copious stream runs through the heart of the settlement, which lies high; and being surrounded by pine plants the air is highly salubrious. The great Schoharie road crosses the settlement. The enterprising proprietors of the glass and other works in this thriving settlement were incorporated by the legislature of New-York in the spring of 1797, by the name of The Hamilton Manufacturing Society. In the neighbourhood of these glass works, a block was cut out of an ancient tree, not many years ago, containing evident marks of an axe or some edge tool, made 185 years ago, determined according to the usual and certain mode of ascertaining the age of trees. The block is preserved in Albany as a curiosity. Henry Hudson ascended the river which bears his name, as high as Albany, in the autumn of 1609, 187 years ago, and their marks were probably made by him or some of his men, jutting them to the fooying rays of the sun; afterwards they pick them, and leave them in that manner until they are quite dry, without losing any of their substance or flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robust, and well clothed. They all submitted to China over the latter end of the seventeenth century. About the latter end of the seventeenth century.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, on the river Clyde, eleven miles south-east of Glasgow; from whence the noble family of Hamilton take their name and title of duke. The town is seated in the middle of a very agreeable plain; distant thirteen miles north-west from Lanark.

HAMILTON. There are three townships of this name, belonging to the American States in Pennsylvania. In one, in each of the counties of York, Franklin, and Northampton.

HAMILTON, a town of the American States, in Herkimer county, New-York, twelve miles square, twenty-fourth of old Fort Schuyler, a level tract of good land. Orifke or Ohiokee creek, a water of Mohawk, Chemung, a water of Susquehannah, rise in this township. In 1796 there were 1224 inhabitants, of whom 156 were electors.

HAMILTON, a town of the American States, in Albany county, New-York, in the extensive township of Water Vilet, formerly called the Glass Factory, and has its present name in honour of that great patriot of American manufactures, the late secretary of the treasury of the United States. It lies ten miles west of Albany, two miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the most decisive efforts of private enterprise in the manufacturing line, as yet exhibited in North America. The glass manufactory is now so well establised, and so happily situated for the supply of the northern and western parts of the States of New-York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expensive exertions. The glass is also in good reputation. A copious stream runs through the heart of the settlement, which lies high; and being surrounded by pine plants the air is highly salubrious. The great Schoharie road crosses the settlement. The enterprising proprietors of the glass and other works in this thriving settlement were incorporated by the legislature of New-York in the spring of 1797, by the name of The Hamilton Manufacturing Society. In the neighbourhood of these glass works, a block was cut out of an ancient tree, not many years ago, containing evident marks of an axe or some edge tool, made 185 years ago, determined according to the usual and certain mode of ascertaining the age of trees. The block is preserved in Albany as a curiosity. Henry Hudson ascended the river which bears his name, as high as Albany, in the autumn of 1609, 187 years ago, and their marks were probably made by him or some of his men, jutting them to the fooying rays of the sun; afterwards they pick them, and leave them in that manner until they are quite dry, without losing any of their substance or flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robust, and well clothed. They all submitted to China over the latter end of the seventeenth century.

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land in 1646. His mother was filter to the duke of Ormond, viceroy of that island. The troubles of the time drove his family to France while he was an infant, and he was brought up in the language and religion of that country. He made several visits to England in the reign of Charles II., but his religion prevented him from obtaining any public employment here. James II. gave him a regiment of infantry in Ireland, and made him governor of Limerick; but, upon the ruin of that monarch's affairs, he was obliged to accompany him back to France, which he never afterwards left. He was greatly admired in the first circles for his wit and polite-ness, joined to the most estimable qualities of the heart. He died in 1759, at the age of seventy-four. His works are in the French language, and were printed collectively in 6 vols. 12mo. in 1759. They consist of Poems; of Fairy Tales; and of the Memoirs of Count Grammont, the principal of his compositions. This, says Voltaire, "is of all books that in which a slender ground-work is set off with the most lively and agreeable style." The late lord Orford (Horace Walpole) printed a splendid edition of it at his private press, adorned with fine engravings from original portraits.

HAM, f. In chronology, the eleventh month of the Ethiopian year, nearly answering to August. From which our poet derived the principal incidents of his play is founded upon facts, but so deeply buried in remote antiquity, that it is difficult to discriminate truth from fable. Saxo-Grammaticus, who flourished in the 12th century, is the earliest historian of Denmark that relates the adventures of Hamlet. His account is extrated, and much altered, by Belleforest a French author.

HAMLET, a prince celebrated in the annals of Denmark; whose name has been rendered familiar in this country, and his story interesting, by being the subject of one of the noblest tragedies of our immortal Shakespeare. Adjoining to a royal palace, which stands about half a mile from that of Cronborg in Elsinoure, is a garden called Hamlet's garden, and the tradition is that the very spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. The house is of modern date, and is situated at the foot of a sandy ridge near the sea. The garden occupies the side of the hill, and is laid out in terraces rising one above another. Elsinour is the scene of Shakespeare's Hamlet; and the original history from which our poet derived the principal incidents of his play is founded upon facts, but so deeply buried in remote antiquity, that it is difficult to discriminate truth from fable. Saxo-Grammaticus, who flourished in the 12th century, is the earliest historian of Denmark that relates the adventures of Hamlet. His account is extrated, and much altered, by Belleforest a French author.

HAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, of which it is the capital; large, well built, and surrounded with ditches and palisades, which serve for walls. The Calvinists have an academy, with three professors, a Latin school, and a parish church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman-Catholics a convent. A little to the west of the town is a fortresses, called Fort Ferdinand. Hamm is a place of good trade, and was formerly Hanseatic. The linen bleaching-works are fine and extensive; seventeen miles south of Munster. Lat. 51. 42. N. lon. 45. 12. E. Ferro.

HAMMA, f. In old records, a close joining to a house, acroft, a little meadow.

HAMMAMFARAN, the name of a hot spring which rises by two apertures out of a rock, at the foot of a high mountain, in a high plain; it is used in baths by the neighbouring sick, who commonly stay forty days for a cure, during which their only food is a fruit, called lajasf, which grows here. An extensive burying place near the baths would seem to suggest some doubts of the beneficial effects of this regimen. The tradition that the Jews passed this way, and that Pharaoh's army was drowned here, has occasioned this place to receive the name of Birket-el-Faraun. The Arabs are taught to believe that Pharaoh is doing penance at the bottom of this well, and vomits up the sulphureous vapour with which the water is impregnated. Nebuur.

HAMMAMLEEF, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths: thirteen miles south-west of Tunis.

HAMMAMLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia; thirty-six miles west of Kara-hisar.

HAMMATH, a city of Palesine, belonging to the tribe of Naphtali; probably the same with Hammath-dor. Jefu. xix. 35.

HAMMEDATH, [Heb.] A man's name.

HAMMEL, v. a. To hammer; to hough. Scott.

HAMMELCH, [Heb.] A man's name.

HAMMELING, f. In the law, the act of hammering. Dif. of Arts.

HAMMEL'S TOWN, a town of the American States, in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; five miles from Susquehannah river, and eighty-five from Philadelphia. Hamm. f. [hamep, Sax. hammer, Dan.] The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which anything is forged or driven. The smith every morning rifes at his hammer and his anvil. Smuth.

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wafted, and the hamelets burn'd. Dryden.

The armourers,
With bufty hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. Shakespeare.

Any thing destructive. — That renowned pillar of truth
And hammer of heresies, St. Augustine. Hakewell.

The hammer is an instrument of great importance in several of the mechanical arts, as well as in many inferior handicraft employments. In fulling-mills, and divers works it is a large way, and divers trades are contructed trades, which are imitated by wood or horn. Among the handicraft trades, the principal employment of the hammer is in works of the forge; such as in making edge-tools, hard-ware, and the numerous purposes of the smith, who is obliged to use a series of hammers of the following denominations: 1. The hand-hammer, which is of such weight that it may be wielded or governed with one hand at the anvil. 2. The up-hand fledge, used with both hands, and seldom lifted above the head. 3. The about-fledge, which is the largest hammer of all, and held by both hands at the farthest end of the handle; and being swung at arm's length over the head, is made to fall upon the work with as heavy a stroke as possible. 4. The riveting-hammer, which is seldom used at the forge unless upon final work. A very great improvement has been lately made in the forge hammer, by Mr. George Walby, of Goswell-street, London. This hammer is calculated for forging edge-tools, bricklayers' trowels, rounding of ships' bolts, beating gold, tin foil, planishing brats, copper, or other metallic plates, or for any kind of work in which a large hammer may be required upon a simple principle. The weight of this hammer is seventy pounds, which may be readily worked by one man, with the speed of three hundred blows per minute, with the greatest accuracy and ease; and it performs the work of two or three men. The feel is kept in better tem-
per by this hammer, because it requires fewer heats in doing the same work than in the common way. The trowels made by it will bear any pressure or bending, and return immediately by their elasticity to their original shape; and they will even cut a chip from a bar of solid iron, without hurting their edge: they are also lighter and more handy than common trowels, and serve much longer in use. This hammer is correctly delineated in the annexed Engraving.

Fig. 1, represents the machinery by which the hammer is made to act. A, a block of oak, to which the machinery is affixed. B, the wheel or nave, in which the hammer-handle C is fixed; and also the chains which give motion to the hammer by the quadrant marked D E E, are the two levers which work the quadrant D F F, two pedals, on which the person who works the machine treads alternately, holding the levers in his hands: when he treads on the right pedal F, he lifts the hand-levers E E, which motion raises the hammer C; when he treads on the left-hand pedal, he presses on the same levers, which motion lets fall the hammer. G, a rack, which moves perpendicularly by the action of a strong wooden spring H, placed in a trough underneath the centre of the machine; the rack is kept close to the quadrant K by a bridge S, containing a small friction roller. I, an additional steel spring, which is to be lifted up by the power over the machine, in order to give more efficacy to the wooden spring H, when fewer hands are at work. K, the quadrant contained in the centre of the oak block A, under the nave B, which affords in raising and depressing the hammer, by the alternate actions of the pedals F F. L, a lever fixed on the axis of the quadrant K; which, at the time it depresses the rack G, pulls the hammer-handle C by the chain M, which adds to the power of the blow. N O, represent two side levers, which are to be worked by two men, whenever more power is required. P P, represent other two pedals, on which a man treads alternately, to give motion to the hammer, having an upright rod or chain to each pedal; one rod is connected from the right pedal P, to the lever Q, which raises the hammer; the other rod, from the left pedal P, is connected to the handle of the hammer C; when the man treads on the left pedal P, he acts upon the hammer C, and, by lifting the lever O with both hands at the same time, gives double force to the blow. Q, a wooden spring or flop, which prevents the hammer from rising too high, and accelerates its fall. R, a bridle, which supports the wooden spring Q. S S, two iron standards, with holes in each, to raise or fall the wooden spring. T, a wooden standard, to support one end of the wooden spring Q. V, a steel tempered spring standard, to support the hammer whilst out of action; it also gives ease to the springs, and prevents the heat of the anvil from entering the face of the hammer. U, a solid block of oak in which the anvil is fixed. W, the anvil, with a hollow doom-tail on the top for the reception of different faces, as the various kinds of work may require. X, a steel face, doom-tail into it; and which face may be taken out and changed, so as to suit different sized work and different operations.

Fig. 2, shews the action of a hammer-head, with a particular face doom-tail into it; and which face may be taken out and changed, so as to suit different sized work and different operations.

For the invention of this hammer Mr. Walby received, in 1805, the silver medal and forty guineas, from the Society for promoting Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi, London.

To HAMMER, v. o. To beat with a hammer. —His bones the hammer'd steel in strength surpass. Sandys. —To forge or form with a hammer:

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat, 'Till he had hammer'd out a vast effate. Dryden.

To work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt. —He was nobody that could not hammer out an invention, and picture it accordingly. Cowden.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery, To humble down thy husband and thyself? Shakespeare.

To HAMMER, v. n. To work; to be busy; in contempt: Nor need'st thou much importune me to that, Whereupon this month I have been hammering. Shakespeare.

To be in agitation:

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand; Blood and revenge are hammering in my head. Shakespeare.

HAMMER, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhus: fifty-two miles north of Christiania.

HAMMER (Little), a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhus: seventy-five miles north of Christiania.

HAMMER ISLAND, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coast of Blekingen: four miles east of Carlston.

HAMMERER, f. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, f. Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. Moxon.

HAMMERHARDENED, a. Hardened by hammering.

HAMMERING, f. The art of working with a hammer; the act of forging with a hammer; the sound of hammers.

HAMMERHUS, a fortress of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm.

HAMMERSMITH, the most populous part of the little town of Fulham, near London. It has two excellent charity schools, and a fair on May 1st. It is situated on the north side of Thames, four miles west of London.

HAMMITES, f. In natural history, a flone resembling the sponge of Siphonella. Phillips.

Hammochry'sos, f. In natural history, a precious stone with spangles of a gold colour.

Hammock, f. [Hamaca, Sax.] A swinging bed.

Hammock, f. Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to hammocks, used them all his life. Temple.

Hammond, f. A city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Asher; situated upon the boundary of that province. Josh. xix. 28.

Hammond, or Hammath-dor, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Naphtali; and one of the cities of the Levites of the family of Gershon. It is probably the same with Hammath. Josh. xxii. 39. 1 Chron. vi. 76.

Hammond, Henry, a learned English divine, born at Chertsey in Surrey, in 1605. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Hammond, physician to Henry prince of Wales, who was his godfather. He received his classical education at Eton school, where he made a rapid proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages. In 1618, at the age of thirteen years of age, he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1625 he was elected a fellow of his college, in which he had before been appointed

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to the office of lecturer in natural philosophy. He now began to apply with great diligence to the study of divinity; and in 1629 he entered into holy orders. In 1633, Dr. Freewen, who was then presiding of his college, and one of his majesty's chaplains, having appointed him to supply one of his turns at court, the earl of Leicester, who happened to be one of his auditors, was so much struck with his sermon, that he presented him to the rectory of Penhurst in Kent, which was then vacant, and in his patronage. In 1634 he proceeded bachelor in divinity; was admitted to the degree of doctor in that faculty by his majesty's chaplains, and in 1639 was chosen one of the members of the convocation. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, by the unfavourable opinion of Dr. Duppa, then bishop of that diocese; and in the same year he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but never took his seat among them. Upon the commencement of the civil war between the king and parliament, Dr. Hammond having joined in a fruitless attempt that was then made at Tunbridge in favour of the king, and a reward of a hundred pounds being offered for his apprehension, he found it necessary to withdraw, and in 1629 he entered into holy orders. In 1633-4, Dr. Freewen, who was then president of his college, was much struck with his sermon, filled the place he had vacated, and in his patronage. In 1633-4 he proceeded to the study of divinity; was admitted to the degree of doctor in that faculty in 1638-9; and in 1640 was chosen one of the assistants to Dr. Steward, the clerk of the king's closet, who was the divine selected to be one of the king's communicators. In 1645, Dr. Hammond was presented by the king to a canonry of Christ-church, Oxford; and he was about the same time chosen public orator by the university. His majesty also appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary. He attended the king's closet, and the earl of Southampton, who were sent to London by king Charles, with his answer to the propositions for peace, which had been tendered to him by the parliament. And when a treaty was held in the following month at Uxbridge, he was appointed one of the affiduus to Dr. Stewart, the clerk of the king's closet, who was the divine selected to be one of the king's communicators. In 1645, Dr. Hammond was presented by the king to a canonry of Christ-church, Oxford; and he was about the same time chosen public orator by the university. His majesty also appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary. He attended the king's closet, and the earl of Southampton, who were sent to London by king Charles, with his answer to the propositions for peace, which had been tendered to him by the parliament. 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are fiows off the mouth of Welton Lake, that change the regular direction of these moorings, which are moltly flattened in the quincaux form, at such distances that the decks and sides are covered with the tide and current. The river of St. Germains’s is towards the upper end of this harbour, which runs up into the land of Cornwall to the westward, and lower down the spacious lakes of St. John’s and Millbrook, facing the dock-yard, which are dry at low water. Barges and small vessels go up them at high water, by certain channels that are marked off, with such materials as are wanted by the inhabitants of the adjacent villages.

HAMPDEN, [i. e. the multitude of Gog.] Valley of, mentioned Ezck. xxxix. 11, 15. HAMONNAH, [i. e. the multitude.] A place mentioned Ezck, xxxix. 16.

HAMONT, or HELMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Wesphalia, and bishopric of Liege; thirty-six miles north of Liege.

HAMOR, [Heb. an afs.] The name of a man.

HAMORPAI'CHAM, a town of Chinefe Tartary; forty-five miles east of Pimouat.

HAMOTDAR, [Heb.] The name of a city.

HAMPDEN (John), one of the most celebrated names among the opposers of arbitrary power, descended from an ancient family at Great Hampden in Buckinghamshire. He was born at London in 1594, and entered at an early age into the university at Magdalen college, Oxford. After an abode of three years in that university, he took chambers at one of the inns of court, and applied himself to the study of the law. He had made a considerable progress in his studies, when the death of his father prevented his further pursuit of the law, by putting him in possession of an ample fortune. He was consequently taken up by the mother of his kindred Oliver Cromwell, and joined the party in opposition to the court. He entered into public life in 1624, as a member of the second parliament under Charles I. About this time he married a lady of the family of Foley, the widow of E. Knightley, esq. of Northamptonshire. For some years, though in an unformed opinion of arbitrary power, he acted no very distinguished part in parliament. He was, however, one of those, who in 1637 had engaged a ship to convey them to New England, rather than submit to the payment of illegal taxes, or to the tyrannical proceedings of the bar-chamber and ecclesiastical courts. He first came into public notice by his repugnance to the uncivilized land of the New World; but it was not till after the declaration of the judges in favour of the king’s right to levy ship-money, that Hampden stood forward and refused the payment. He was prosecuted in the court of exchequer, and he himself, with his council, for twelve years together, argued the case against the crown lawyers before the twelve judges. It was decided against him by eight of the number; but the victory, in the popular opinion, was on his side; and his reputation was raised to such a height by this bold flight, that he thenceforth received the appellation of patriot Hampden; a title which, so far, feems generally to be admitted to have been his just due. His temper and modesty on this occasion did him as much credit as his firmness and perseverance. From this period he was a leading man in the great contest between the crown and the people; and, according to lord Clarendon, “his power and interest was greater to do good or hurt than any man’s in the kingdom, or than any man of his rank had in any time.” He was a member of the long parlament, and was appointed to watch the king’s proceedings in Scotland, and to treat on the part of the parliament with that nation. He was also of the committee for preparing the charge against lord Strafford, and arranging the evidence.

When a scheme took place for admitting some of the popular party into the ministry, the poll of preceptor to the young prince was designated for Hampden; which seems to prove that he was esteemed for his literary talents, as well as for the purity of his character. The intention was not brought to effect; the breach afterwards widened, and his parliamentary conduct became so obnoxious to Charles I. that he was one of the five members whom, in 1642, the king so imprudently caused to be accused of high-treason, and attempted to perfon to seize in the house. When the civil war unfortunately began, Hampden accepted the command of a regiment of foot in the parliament army under the earl of Essex; but his military career only permitted him to make a brief display of the same courage in the field which he had shewn in civil debate. Prince Rupert having attacked the quarters of the parliament troops near Thame in Oxfordshire, on June 18, 1643, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry who were rallied in haste, and proceeded to Chalgrove-field, where the enemy faced about. The rest of the officers would have waited for a reinforcement; but Hampden persuaded them to advance. In the skirmish that ensued, he received a shot in the shoulder which broke the bone; and although suffering extremely from the wound, he proved fatal on the 24th of that month. It is said that the king testified his respect for him, by sending his own physician to visit him, and offering the aid of his surgeons. In fact, it was the moral character of Hampden, and the undeviating resolution which marked all his actions, that placed him high in the estimation of opposition parties. When he had appealed to the laws of his country, he exposed himself to the fury of Charles and his minisiry, he violated no friendship, he transgressed no duty, public or private; and while he stood forth to defend the cause of liberty, he must have been sensible that his efforts, if ineffective, would soon be neglected and forgotten; and that however successful, they were left calculated to procure the applause of his contemporaries, than to extirpate the admiration and esteem of a grateful posterity: for from the exertions of this and other firm supporters of the true spirit of the British constitution, we are in a great measure indebted for the preservation and enjoyment of that freedom, which we now (be banished from most of the other countries of Europe. His death, however, proved at the time, a sub-
To enframe; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.—She'll hamper thee, and dance thee like a baby. Shake-speare.—To complicate; to tangle; engage rising heats, these one by one unbend; stretch their small tubes, and hamper'd nerves unwind. Blackmore. To perplex; to embarrass by many lies and troubles; and when th' are hamper'd by the laws. Release the labours for the cause. HAMPERING, n. The act of bringing into perplexity; of putting in a hamper.

HAMPFLEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: fourteen miles south-west of Stey.

HAMPShIRE, otherwise called The County of Hants, and County of Southampton, is a very opulent commercial and maritime county, bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey and Suffolk, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by the counties of Wilts and Dorset. The air is healthy, and the soil in general fertile and productive, but various; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of fine sheep-down and rich meadows. Towards Berkshire, the exception of a small tract on the west, the land in general deep and good, producing great crops of corn. Towards Dorset, in the south-west part of the county, the land is open, and large tracts are covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of sheep in the county is estimated at 350,000. Hampshire is a very opulent commercial and island county, and the lords of the manors and lords of the manors are very large. The planting of hops has of late years increased in this county, principally on the borders of Surry; the great repute of the Farnham hops seems to have been the cause of this undertaking, which is likely to be very productive. Hampshire, during the Saxon heptarchy, belonged to the kingdom of Wessex; it is now included in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of Winchester, and the western circuit. Including the Isle of Wight, it is fifty-five miles long from north to south, forty miles broad from east to west, and two hundred and twenty in circumference. Its figure would be nearly square, were it not for a triangular projection on the south-west, which somewhat resembles the baflion of a fortification. It contains 1,450 square miles, or 9,560,000 square acres, including also the Isle of Wight; divided into 39 hundreds, having 250 parishes, 77 vicarages, and above 100 villages; with one city, Winchester, which sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of marquis to the Powell family; and twenty market towns, viz. Southampton, which sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the family of Wallop; Andover, which gives the title of viscount to the family of Wallop; and Southampton, the neighbourhood of Lymington and of Alton. It has besides several other inferior forests and chases; with a great number of parks and magnificent seats. Its chief product is corn, cattle, pastures, wood, iron, wool, fish, and hops. It is noted for its honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It has manufactories of woollen; and contains the most extensive magazine of naval stores at Portsmouth. The air of this county is reckoned extremely fertile and healthy, and abounds with extensive views and enchanting landscapes, particularly from Portsmouth, the neighbourhood of Lymington, and of Southampton, and from all the elevated points in the Isle of Wight, which have furnished inexhaustible materials to a number of poetical and prose writers.

HAMPShIRE, an extensive and wealthy county of
The American States, in Massachusetts, were led into a
Weft-Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deer
plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to
Patowmack, and its south branch. Iron ore and coals
mack river, which divides it from the State of Mary
luxuries, in great plenty.

Hampshire, a county of the American States, in
Virginia, bounded north and north-west by the Patow-
field, and Northfield. It is generally, of a fertile soil,
Worcester county, and west by Berkshire. It contains,
contains 7346 inhabitants. It is well watered by the
towns lie on both sides of Connecticut river, which in-
erfects it from north to south. These are Springfield,
Winicomet, and its south branch. Iron ore and coals
of muriat of magnesia, sulphate of lime,
cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, together with some
vegetables around. It has the advantage of a chalybeate
muriat of soda, and filex.

Hampstead, a populous and elegant village in
the county of Middlesex, situated on the declivity of a
fine hill, four miles from London. On the summit of
this hill is a heath, adorned with many spacious man-
mansions that might be termed palaces, and affording an ex-
tenive prospect over the metropolis, and into the coun-
ty of Essex, as well as the advantage of a chalybeate
spring of considerable efficacy. From the analysis of
this water recently made by J. Blifs, member of the
royal college of London, it was found to contain, in
every wine gallon, ½ grain of oxyd of iron, and 10½
pieces, 6 cc.

Hampstead, a populous and elegant village in
Hampshire county, New-Hampshire, about thirty-
north-east of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in
1745, and contained 768 inhabitants in 1790.

Hampstead, a town of the American States, on
Long Island, New-York, nine miles east-easterly of Jamaica,
and twenty-three miles easterly of New-York City.

Hampstead, a town of the American States, in
Georgia, about four miles from Savannah, and about a
mile from a village called Highgate, the inhabitants of
which are gardeners, and supply the town with vege-
tables in great plenty.

Hampston, a populous and elegant village nearly
adjoining to Kingston, in the county of Middlesex, near
which is the royal palace called Hampton-Court.

Hampton Court is a royal palace, situated on the
north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kinglon.
It was magnificently built with brick by cardinal Wof-
luy, who set up two hundred and eighty silk beds for
strangers only, and richly flored it with gold and silver
plate; but it raised too much envy against him, that, to
screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII.
who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at
Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then
five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in
that age were greatly admired. Of the ancient splen-
dour of this palace we have few remains. The apart-
ments still standing, having been originally used merely
as domestic offices, can convey no idea of the times in
which they were built. The principal part of the old
palace was taken down in 1695; and the present struc-
ture was raised by king William, under the direction of
architect Wren. The grand facade towards the
garden extends three hundred and thirty feet, and that
towards the Thames three hundred and twenty-eight.
The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the
Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the gene-

cral design of these elevations, are in a superior style of
magnificence.

Hampton, a town of the American States, in
Hampshire county, Massachusetts; containing 457 inhabi-
tants, and situated 105 miles west of Boston.

Hampton (Eaft), a town of the American States, in
Winthrop county, Connecticut, three miles northeast of
Windham, of which it was formerly a parish, but

Hampton (Eaft), a township of the American States, in
Winthrop county, Connecticut; containing 457 inhabitants, and situated 105 miles west of Boston.

Hampton Falls, a small town taken from the
above town, lying on the road which leads from Ex-
eter to Newbury-Port, six miles south-easterly of the for-
mor, and eight north-westerly of the latter. It contained 615
inhabitants in 1790. It was incorporated in 1745.

Hampton, a township of the American States, in
the northern part of Washington county, New-York,
having Skeneborough on the west. It has 463 inhabi-
tants, of whom 107 are electors.

Hampton, a town of the American States, and
the capital of Elizabeth county, in Virginia, also a port of
entry and post-town, situated at the head of a bay
which runs up north from the mouth of James river,
called Hampton Road, five miles north-west of Point Com-
fort. It contains an episcopal church, a court-house,
and gaol. The value of its exports of grain, lumber,
flaves, &c. amounted to 41,997 dollars in one year, end-
ing September 30, 1794. This town was anciently call-
ed Reckonings by the Indians. It is sixteen miles north
of Norfolk, twenty-two south-east of York-Town, ninety-
three east-south-east of Richmond, and 205 west-south
of Philadelphia.

Hamrachi, a town of Persia, in the province of
Secchan; ninety-three leagues south-east of Zareng.

Ham'soca, f. In old records, the liberty of a man's
house.

Hamstring, f. The tendon of the ham.—On the
hinder side it is guarded with the two hamstring (Latin
To Ham'string, v. a. Preter, and part. past. ham-
string. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham:
Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his fide.

Ham'stringing, f. The act of cutting the tendon
of the ham.

Hamuel, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

Hamul, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

Hamulite, a descendant of Hamul.

Hamus, f. [Latin.] A hook; a surgeon's instru-
ment for extracting a dead child from the womb; a kind
of bandage. Phylaxis.

Ham'tatal, [Heb. the shadow of heat.] The name
of a woman.

Hamzagah, surnamed Ahdadi, and principal foun-
der of the Druses in Syria, propagated his doctrines at
Cairo, in Egypt, towards the commencement of the
eleventh century of the Christian era. He assumed the
character of high-priest and prophet of the religion of
the
and Engdilh broadcloths. It is difficult to palms along fatins, and other branches in the manufacture of filk, merchandize to and from the southerm provinces. The behind the counters. The flowered and embroidered posed to be not very much inferior to that of Peking, It miles oppofite the city. At low water there is a fine the richeft and pleafanteft cities of the empire, called province of Tche-kiang, and one of the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles north-west of Tai-ping.

HAN-CHOO-FOO, a city of China, of the firft rank, and capital of the province of Tche-kiang, and one of the greatest and nobleft cities of the empire, called by the Chinese The Territorial Paradife, and laid to contain a million of souls. According to the account given by Sir George Staunton, Han-choo-foo is situated between the bafoon of the grand canal, and the river Chen-tang-chuang, which falls into the sea at the diftance of little more than fifty miles to the eastward. The tide, which increases the width of the river to about four miles opposite the city. At low water there is a fine level flrand near two miles broad, which extends towards the sea as far as the eye can reach. By this river, Han-choo-foo receives and exports great quantities of merchandise to and from the southerm provinces. The goods are flipped and unflipped by means of waggons with four wheels to each, placed in a line, and forming a convenient pier, which is easily lengthened or shortened, by increasing or diminishing the number of waggons, according to the diftance of the veffels from the flore. Between the river and the bafoon of the grand canal, there is no water communication. All the merchandise therefore brought by fea into the river from the southerm provinces, what comes from the lakes and rivers between the basin of the grand canal, and the river Chen-fi, on the river Han, in a fertile country, furrounded by mountains and forefts. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, mufk, and cinnabar. It is 625 miles north-west of Peking. Lat. 32. 59. N. lon. 122. 30. E. Ferro.

HAN-CHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: twenty-five miles weft of Han-yang.

HAN-YANG, a city of China, of the firft rank, in the province of Hou-quang, at the conflux of the rivers Han and Yang-tfe: 87 miles weft of Peking. Lat. 30. 36. N. lon. 131. 30. E. Ferro.

HAN-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-fi: thirty miles weft-north-weft of Hsing-kan.

HAN-YU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles north of Htan.

HANAMEL, [Heb. the gift of God. ] The name of a man.

HANAMINE, a small ifland near the western coaft of Ireland, and county of Galway: two miles north-west of Rinveel Point.

HANANEEL, [Heb. grace. ] A man's name.


HANANI, [Heb. my grace. ] A man's name.

HANANI'AH, [Heb. the grace of God ] A man's name.

HANAPER, [Hanaperium, low Lat. ] A treasury.

HANAPER OFFICE, one of the offices belonging to the court of chancery. Writs relating to the bufinefs of the subject and their returns, were, according to the simplicity of ancient times, originally kept in a hamper, in hanaperio; and the others, relating to such matters wherein the crown is immediately or mediately concerned, were preferved in a little fack or bag, in parvd bagd; and thence hath arifen the distinctions of the hanaper and petty-bag office, which both belong to the common-law court in chancery. See the article CHANCERY, vol. iv. p. 87.

HANAU', a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of Hanau Munzenberg, on the Kinzig, where it joins the Main. It is divided into Old and New Town: the Old Town received its charter in 1393. The New Town was founded in 1597, by the Wallons, or Flemifh refugees, who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II. king of Spain, and fettled here under the protection of the count of Hanau Munzenberg. Here are feveral churches; with manufactures of woollen, flilk, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco is made up here; but the greatest article of its trade consists of timber brought down the Main, rough and caft iron, meal, and corn. Every perfon has free liberty to trade as he pleafes. It is eight miles eafit of Frankfurt on the Maine, twenty-seven eafit of Mainz, and twenty five fourtli-south-east of Wetzlar. Lat. 50. 3. N. lon. 26. 30. E. Ferro.

HANAU' MUNZENBURG, a county and principality of Germany, situated principally on the Maine, between the electorate of Mainz, bishopric of Fulda, and principality of Helle Homburg, about fifteen leagues long, and five wide. It is esteemed one of the moft ter-
tile and rich counties in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquisite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent forests, a rich falt-mines, a copper-mine, and a mine of coal. It was erected into a county in 1439. By the extinction of its hereditary title it fell by compact to the landgrave of Hesse Cauffel in 1736. Its assentment for a Roman month was 230 florins, and taxed to theamt of about 24,000 florins; and for every person 1 florin. HAN'COCK, a river of Washington island, on the north-west coast of North America, called 'Melfit' by the Indians, discovered by captain Crowell, in 1791. It empties into the sea from the north-end of the largest island. At its mouth it is nearly three nautical miles wide; and a considerable size ten miles up. It has at its mouth five fathom water, gradually increasing in depth from this point southward; and for several miles, to George Island, has not less than ten fathoms. Capt. Ingraham examined it about twelve miles; but by the information of the natives, he judged that it communicates with Skitti Bay, or near it, on the east side of the islands. It is by far the most eligible for a new settlement, of any place the captain had seen on the coast. The land around appears apparently very fertile; and the river abounds with salmon. Beautiful vales of grass occupy the skirts of the woods. The mouth of the river is in lat. 54° 7', N. long. 131° 54'. W. HAN'COCK HARBOUR, a harbour of North America, called by the Indians Coupous, situated about twenty leagues east-south-east of Nootka, in lat. 48° 30', N. long. 125° 36'. W. from Greenwich. The entrance is nearly five miles in length, and has good anchorage; about it are scattered a number of islands, and several land-banks or spits. It has also a number of fine coves. The land round the harbour is generally uneven, rocky, and mountainous; covered however with pine, fir, fyrnce, cedar, and other trees of a remarkable size. The climate is much milder than in the same latitude on the western side of the continent; the frost in winter being seldom so severe as to prevent vegetation. An easterly wind is considered here as a prognostic of a storm, and well winds bring fair weather. Deer, racoons, wolves, bears, squirrels, martins, land-otters, beaver, and wildcats, are the animals which inhabit the forests. The amphibious animals are the common seal and the sea-otter. The skin of the latter is very valuable. The inhabitants are said to be cannibals. This and other places of the same name have their appellation in honour of the late governor Hancock, of Massachusetts. HAN'COCK, a township of the American States, in Addison county, Vermont. HAN'COCK, a township of the American States, in Lincoln county, Maine, embofmed by the Kennebeck and Sebalticook rivers, bounded north-west by Canada, and seven miles north of the confluence of the two rivers. It contains 275 inhabitants. HAN'COCK, a township of the American States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, situated between two western branches of Contoocook river, fourteen miles east of Keene, and between fifty and seventy west-by-south of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 634 inhabitants. HAN'COCK, a long, narrow, and mountainous, township, ship of the American States, on the New-York line, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, having the towns of Lunenburg and Partridgefield on the northward, and Pittsfield on the south. It was incorporated in 1776, has 1231 inhabitants, and lies twenty miles north-by-west of Lenox, and 150 west of Boston. HAN'COCK, a part-town of the American States, in Maryland, situated in Washington county, on the north bank of Patowmac river, between Conolwy and Little Conolwy creeks, about twenty-five miles south-east of Bedford in Pennsylvania, thirty-four north-east of Old Town in Maryland, and 119 north-west of Baltimore. HAN'COCK, a new county of the American States, in the upper district of Georgia.
Out of them you dare take in hand to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*—Manner of gathering or taking.—As her majesty hath received great profit, so may else, by a moderate hand, from time to time, to be done, as like. *Bacon.*—Working in a hand; power or act of manufacturing or making.—An intelligent being, coming out of the hands of infinite perfection, with an aversion to be reunited with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Chapman.*—Manner of acting or performing:

The master saw the madness rise; his glistening checks, his ardent eyes; and while he heav'n and earth defy'd, Chang'd his hand and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

Agency; part in action.—God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an hand in. *South.*—The act of giving or pretenting.—Let Tamar drefs the meat in my hand, that I may eat it at her hand. *Sam. xiii. 5.*

To-night the poet's advocate I stand, and he deferves the favour at my hand. *Addison.*

Act of receiving any thing ready at one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.—His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are mingled together; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*—Care; necessity of managing:

When a flatetman wants a day's defence, Or envy holds a whole week's war with fenfe, Or simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands, May duns by duns be whittled off my hands. *Pope.*

Discharge of duty.—Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanest of estate like the apostles; at the hands of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles. *Hooker.*—Reach; nearness: as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.—Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, throweth a wind at hand. *Bacon.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at hand; That chambers will be safe. *Shakespeare.*

Mutual management:

Nor swords at hand, nor hilling darts afar, Are doon'd to t'ave the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

State of being in preparation:

Where is our usual manager of mirth? Is there no play, to amuse us, and make even at the year's end. *Shakespeare.*

In single opposition hand to hand, He did confound the best part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*

Hand in Hand. In union; conjointly.—Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone hand in hand with his own. *Swift.*—Fit; pat.—As fair and as good, a kind of hand in hand comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britain. *Shakespeare.*

Hand to Mouth. AS want requires.—I can get bread from hand to mouth, and make even at the year's end. *L'Estrange.*

Hand in hand. To keep in expectation; to cluse. —A rafely yeed-tooth knave, to bear in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

To be Hand and Glove. To be intimate and familiar; to fuit one another.

To HAND, p. a. To give or tranfmit with the hand. —I have been fown a written prophecy that is handed among them with great secrecy. *Addison.*—To guide or lead by the hand.—By safe and inoffensive degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous
ardous life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence hand over it. Locke.—To seize; to lay hands on:
Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First hand me.
Shakespeare.

To manage; to move with the hand:
'Tis then that with delight Irove,
Upon the boundles depth of love;
I blest my chains, I hand my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore.
Prior.

To tranmit in succussion, with down; to deliver from one to another.—Arts and sciences confiilt of scattered theores, which are handed about among the masters, and only revealed to the filius artis, till once great genius appears, who collects these disjointed pro-
positions, and reduces them into a regular sytem. Ar-
buthnot. —One would think a story fo fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us. Pope.

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand-faw; or borne in the hand, as a hand-barrow.

HAND-BALL. See the article Tennis.

HAND-BARROW, f. A frame on which any thing is carried by hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.—Set the board whereon the horse runs, with a hand-barrow, and carry them to the place you intend. Mortimer.

HAND-BASKET, f. A portable basket.—You must have woolen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small hand-basket to carry them in. Mortimer.

HAND-BELL, f. A bell rung by the hand.—The strength of the percussion is the principal cause of the loudnefs or softnefs of sounds, as in ringing of a hand-bell; harder or softer. Bacon.

Hand-bells, which first appeared in religious procefsions, were afterwards used by bell-ringers for the fake of patience. Ten or twelve bells are frequently rung in rounds, or changes, by a company of ringers, sometimes one to each bell, but more usually every ringer has two. A blind man, who fits in the ftreets of London, rings twelve bells at one time: two of them are placed upon his head; two in each hand; one affixed to each of his knees; and two upon each foot; all of which he manages with great adroitness, and performs a variety of tunes.

Eley.

The edifice with which woodmen perform their work, in cutting underwood, &c.


HAND-BREADTH, f. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.—The caufer people determined their hand-breadths by the breadth of barley-corns, fix making a digit, and twenty-four a hand-breath. Arbuthnot.

HAND-CUFF, f. An iron instrument to confine the hand.

To HAND-CUFF, v. t. To confine the hands by an iron instrument.

HAND-GALLOP, f. A flow and easy gallop, in which the horse paces the biddle and more increafed speed.—Ovid, with all his sweetnefs, has as little variety which the hand prefles the bridle to hinder increafe of iron in illruuent.

HAND-GRIP, f. A hand-grip.

HAND-GUN, f. A short gun.—Guns have names given them, none from ferpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or culbrius; others in other refeptes, as cannons, demicannons, hand-guns, and mutkets. Condor.

HAND-HABEND, f. A thief caught in the very fa&,
That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show.
Writings. Cockburn.

If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me hand, your own hand-writing would tell you what I think. Shaks. 

HANDED, adj. Having the use of the hand, left or right.—Many are right handed, whose livers are weakly constituted: and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. Brown.—With hands joined:
Into their immot bow'r Handed they went.

HANDEL (George-Frederic), a moft admirable composer and master of music, born at Halle, in Upper Saxony, in 1684. His father was a phyfician in that city, and had this fon by a second wife. From his earliest childhood he discovered such an irresistible pro-
nenity to music, that his father, who intended him for the civil law, was much vexed at it, and removed all musical instruments out of his way; yet so great was the child's ruling passion for the charms of melody, that, before he had reached the age of seven, he contrived to get a small clavichord conveyed to the top of the house, which he constantly amused himself when the family were retired to reft. It happened about this time that he accompanied his father on a visit to a fon by the firft marriage, who was valet to the duke of Saxe-Weif-
felns. On this occasion, young Handel could not forbear touching every harpichord he met with: and one morning, fealing into the organ-loft of the chapel, he began to play on it while the duke was within hearing. Struck with an unusual faund, he asked his valet what stranger was playing; and, on being told it was his brother, he commanded the boy to be brought before him, and the father also to be ferr for. The reafon of the duke's enquiries was a recommendation that such a native genius should by no mean be buried; for he could fafely hand over him every means of encourage-
mant. Upon his return to Halle, Handel was placed with Zachau, organift of the cathedral, by whom he was taught the principles of music, and introduced to the works of the great composers. He improved fo rapidly, that at the age of nine he composed motets for the favice of the church. When he was thirteen, he found that Halle offered him no farther opportunity of improvement, and therefore visited Berlin, where the opera was then flourifhing under Buononcini and Attilio. He there attrafled the notice of the king, who expressed an intention of sending him to Italy, where he might be formed under the bent masters; but his friends had reafon of declining the offer. He next visited Hamburg; and, losing his father about this time, he took a place
hand and arm, and had fits of alternate desolation and irritation which amounted almost to a degree of phrenzy. The use of the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, however, entirely
and, as an encouragement, settled upon him for life a pension of 200l. per annum. All this made Handel forget his obligations at Hanover; so that when his majesty George I. came over, on the death of queen Anne, in 1714, conscious how ill he had deferved at his hands, he durst not appear at court. It happened, however, that his noble friend baron Kilmansegge was here; and he, with others of the nobility, convinced the following scheme for reinstating him in his majesty's favour. The king was persuaded to form a party on the water; and Handel was directed to prepare some music for the occasion. This gave birth to his beloved admirers*. "Water-piece." It was performed and conducted by himself, unknown to his majesty, whose pleasure, on hearing it, was equal to his surprize. Upon enquiring who it was, the baron produced the delinquent, and presented him to the king, as one that was too conscious of his fault to attempt an excuse for it. Thus Handel was restored to favour, and his music honoured with the highest approbation; and, as a token of it, the king was pleased to add a pension for life of 200l. a-year to that which queen Anne had before given him.

Handel was now settled in England upon a permanent establishment; and his reputation doubly unvaried. During the three first years of his time he was principally engaged at the court of the earl of Burlington, in Piccadilly, where he frequently met Pope. The poet one day asked his friend Arbuthnot, of whose knowledge in music he was so much possessed, whether he could pronounce that his real opinion of Handel as a musician? who replied, "Conceive the highest you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond anything that you can conceive." Pope nevertheless declared, that Handel's finest performances gave him more pleasure than the airs of a common ballad: so ill-adapted was the ear of our sublime poet to the melody of Handel! The two next years he spent in the magnificent James, first duke of Chandos, at his noble seat at Cannons, for the purpose of directing the chapel service; for particulars of which see vol. vi. p. 245.—While he was thus employed at Cannons, a project was formed by the nobility for erecting an academy in the Haymarket; the intention of which was to secure a constant supply of operas, to be composed by Handel, and to be performed under his direction. For this purpose a fund of 50,000l. was subscribed; and Handel went to Dresden in quest of singers, whence he brought Senecino, and Durante. At this time Buononcini and Attilio composed for the opera, and had a strong party in their favour. A violent quarrel took place between them, and at last the parties were all united, and each undertook his particular part. The application of Handel was thus firmly established, and Handel appointed director of it, all things went on prosperously for a couple of near ten years. At length a quarrel took place between Handel and Senecino, which the mediation of the nobility was unable to reconcile. This was followed by a fierce dispute between the two female singers, Faustina and Cuzzoni, which the whole body of musical amateurs into parties, and exposed them to ridicule. These dissensions broke up the academy; and while Handel, continuing at the Haymarket, endeavoured to support himself by new compositions and performers, the offended nobility set up a rival opera-house in Lincoln's-in-fields, which had the aid of Porpora's compositions, and of Farinelli's inimitable vocal powers. Handel was now fairly beat out of the Haymarket, and made an engagement with Rich at Covent-garden. There he continued an unequal contest with an obbligato that greatly injured his fortune, and gave so much exercise to his patience. The loss of his fortune, however, became impaired. He was affected with a palsy of the right hand and arm, and had fits of alternate dejection and irritation which amounted almost to a degree of phrenzy. The use of the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, however, entirely

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Handel.

He was honourably received in Dublin, where he judiciously commenced with performing his Messiah for the benefit of the city-prison; a charity greatly praised, but much more sensibly felt. After an absence of nine months, he returned to London, and entertained the town with an oratorio from Samson Agonistes. He continued, not withstanding some opposition, to gain in the public esteem, and had the satisfaction of seeing his Messiah established as the sublimest effort of musical conceptions of his genius, and of the extent and fertility of his resources. As a specimen of the high character of the fyle of his opera songs, we shall give the description in the words of his able and judicious biographer Dr. Burney,—"The first movement of Handel's overture of Rinaldo, is grand and majestic. The introductory air Sorge nelfpetto, sung by signora Bofchi, abounds with many graceful and pleasing passages. The next air, sung by Isabella Girardeau, is spirited, ingeniously accompanied, and new. The first air which Bofchi sings is a rough daffance, fit for a pagan and a base voice. The next air, sung by his wife, is spirited and pleasing. Then follows Vieno o cara, which is very characteristic, and, though a jig, and for a base voice, not vulgar. Furti terribile, an air for Armida, is full of genius and fire, and truly dramatic. Angelotti che cantate, is charming; there is a soothing passage in it which he afterwards used in "Return O God of hosts." The duet, Scherzana fai tuo velto, has in it many pretty passages, though the plan is not dramatic, nor is it formed on the old plan, as many duets he afterwards composed. Cara ffoja is one of the best airs in that style that was ever composed by himself or any other master; and by many degrees the most pathetic song, and with the richest accompaniment, which had been then heard in England. The last air in the first act, Vesti turbata, is a capital bravura, calculated to display Nicolini's powers of execution and acting. The first air in the second act, Siam profami, is pleasing, in the favourite fyle of Carissimi, about the middle of the last century. The Siren's song is an agreeable Siciliana in Handel's own favourite fyle. Il tricicbro humilis, a passionate air for Nicolini, in which all the parts play in union and octave to the right, on which Nicolini, with all his boldness and facility, had sung English Bachi- channelian words set to it, "Let the waiter bring clean glaftes," to which it was long sung at merry and convivial meetings all over the kingdom. Scorta rea, is an agreeable air in two parts, fugato. Mio cor, another spirited air, with no other accompaniment than a base, but it is an admirable song. Belto elet tu cieha, is an excellent base fong of an original cast and accompaniment. Fermata, a duet of infinite genius, spirit, and originality; in which much that modern duets are all cast in the same mould. Ah crudel! the whole opening and conduct of this admirable adagio may be found in the author's hautbois concertos. Vò far guerra, with an accompaniment for the harpsichord which terminates the second act, and which Handel played himself during the run of the opera, must have captivated the audience by the lightness and elasticity of his finger; as it contains no one learned or solid passage. However, he afterwards drew from the brilliant parts passages for his harpsichord lessons and other concertos. The second air in the third act, Sorge nel petto, is a soothing and pathetic morcel. The next, E un inciudio, is spirited and pleasing. The violin part reminds us of the accompaniment to a movement in the coruscation anthem. Al triefo, a duo, which is good music; but the passages all occur in subfrequent compositions by our author.
author, particularly in the accomplishment, where we hear the gavot of Otho. *Bel canto,* is a light natural air, wholly unaccompanied even by a bafe. If the singer, Isabella Girardeau, had a remarkable fine, melodic, and steady, voice, it was giving it a fair hearing in all its purity; which would please natural ears more than those that are depraved, in the language of Raffi. *Requiem.* Nor la tromba, is an excellent air of spirit for Niedrini, with a trumpet accompaniment, and bold and new effects. The last chorus is an agreeable gavot, like that in the overture to *Paffor fido,* and like many other movements in Handel's subsequent works. But no one of them requires us to mount up to the time in which it was composed so much as "Rinaldo," in the presence of their majesties, and the mod august personages of the court, a strong spirit of independence, which Handel inherited from his childhood, of the genius which has been not only palliah glaring by others, but by himself. It is, however, for too few in comparison to any of that period which had ever been performed in England, that its great success does honour to our nation. —Such is rated to be the merit of his first opera; and such has been the captivating effect of most of his subsequent ones, Radaunilo, Allemandro, Adriano, Deidamia, as prove them to be compositions of no ordinary cast.

Thee who think order and regularity incompatible with genius, will be surprized at the minute exactness with which this great man conducted all his affairs. That love of regularity and order, which enabled him to give to the world so many astonishing proofs of genius and invention, has never quitted him, in hurry, in perturbation. The last opera which he composed was *Deidamia,* in 1740; but though fast, not leaf. And when it is recollected that, exclusive of the operas which he had set in Germany and Italy, before his arrival in London, this was the thirty-ninth Italian drama which he had composed for the English stage, the fertility and vigour of his invention must appear astonishing! The airs in this last opera of Deidamia are as much contrived in style, design, and passages, as those he composed thirty years before; and in this particular, Handel's resources seem superior to those of any voluminous opera-composer whatsoever. After this period, having no concern in the composition or management of Italian operas, he never set any other words than English, and those were wholly confined to sacred subjects. He inherited, from his childhood, a strong spirit of independence, which was never known to forfake him in the most diftrefles feasons of his life: and it is remarkable, that he refrained the greatest offers from persons of the first distinction, nay, and even the highest favours from the fairest of the fair; that acquaintance he would not be cramped or confined by particular attachments. A very honourable national testimony of applause to the genius of Handel was given in 1784, by a commemoration at Westminster-abbey, consisting of the performance of pieces, selected from his works, by a band of more than five hundred voices and instruments, in the presence of their majesties, and the noblest personages in the kingdom. These were continued for several successive years, and applied to charitable purposes. His oratorios are still annually performed in Lent at the theatres, and make a part of all the great musical celebrations in different parts of the kingdom.

**HANDELING, f.** Dexterity: The heavens and your faire handeling Have made you master of the field this day. *Spenser.*

**HANDER, f.** Traufmitter; conveyer in succession: They would affume, with wondrous art, Themselves to be the whole who are but part, Of that vast frame the church: yet grant they were The handers down, can they from thence infer A right to interpret: or would they alone, Who brought the present, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

**HANDEFAST, v. a.** To join two persons by joining their hands. —Aunspices were those that handeled the married couple, *Whalley's Note to B. Jonfon's Molke.*

**HANDFUL, f.** As much as the hand can grasp or contain: —I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rofemond's pond, pulling a handful of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addison.* A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. —Take one veoffel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an handful from the bottom, and the sound will be more retounding from the veoffel of silver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt, The rancour of its edge had felt; For of the lower end two handful It had devoured, it was so manfull. *Hudibras.*

A small number or quantity. —He could not, with such a handful of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.* —As much as can be done. —Being in possession of the town, they had their handful to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

**HANDGRITH, f.** [Hom. Saxon, and grith, pos.] Peace or protection given by the king with his own hand. *Leg. Hen. I.*

**HANDICRAFT, f.** Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. —Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of handicrafts. *Addison.* A man who lives by manual labour: The cov'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light, When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade Of handicrafts, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

**HANDICRAFT, adj.** Belonging to a trade that requires art and manual labour. *Handicraftsman, f.* A manufacturer; one employed in manual labor. —The principal bulk of the natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and handicraftsman; as smiths, masons, and carpenters. *Bacon.* —It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and handicraftsman. *South.*

**HANDILY, adv.** With skill; with dexterity. *Handiness, f.** Readiness; dexterity. *Handing, f.* The act of leading by the hand; of conveying by the hand. *Handiwork, f.* Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. —The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handicraft. *Psalm.*

**HANDKERCHER, f.** A corruption of handkerchief: Handles no point so evident and clear, (Besides his white gloves) as his handkercher. *Butler.*

**HANDKERCHER, f.** A piece of silk or linen us'd to wipe the face or cover the neck. —A nun who dresses herself with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, —It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and handicraftsman. *Handliwork.* *Psalm.*

**HANDLE, v. a.** [Handelen, Dut. from hand.] To touch; to feel with the hand. —The bodies which we daily handle, make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them. *Ulysses.* —To manage; to wield. —That fellow handles his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakespeare.* —To make familiar to the hand by frequent touch. —An incurable blindness is the general vice of the Irish and English, and the handkerchief, and shopkeeper, and handicraftsman. *South.*
To praise upon; to transact with.—Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll handle her. Shakespeare.

HANDLE, [f. [handle, Sax.] That part of anything by which it is held in the hand; a haft.—Fortune turns the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. Bacon.—There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. Taylor.

Of bone the handles of my knives are made, Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade. Dryden.

That of which use is made.—They overturned him in all his interests by the false but fatal handle of his own good nature. Smollett.

HANDLESS, adj. Without a hand:
Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand Hath made thee handlest? Shakespeare.

HANDLING, f. The act of feeling or touching with the hand; the manner in which any subject is treated.

HANDMAID, f. A maid that waits at hand.—Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom; health, wealth, victory, and honour, should always wait on her as her handmaids. Addison.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow; Thus filhes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. Dryden.

Then criticifm the muse's handmaid prov'd,
To drefs her charms and make her more belov'd. Pope.

HANDMAIDEN, f. Handmaid.—For he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaidens. Luke i. 48.

HANDS, f. [because both hands hold the bat.] An inning at cricket. Mason's Sapph. to Johnson.

HANDS OFF'. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. They cut a flag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, hands off, says the lion. Dryden.

HANDSE, [f. [handel, D ut. a first gift.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. It is not used, except in the dialect of trade.—The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the handel or earnest of that which is to come. Hooker.

Thou art joy's handel; heav'n lies flat on thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. Herbert.

To HANDSE, v. o. To use or do any thing the first time:
In timorous deer he handels his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. Cowley.

HANDSOME, adj. [handfarm, Dut. ready, dexterous.] Ready; gainly; convenient.—For a thief it is to handle, as it may feem it was first invented for him. Spenser.

—Beautiful, with dignity: graceful.—A man entered by force into a peafant's houfe, and, finding his wife very handsome, turned the good man out of his dwelling, gracefull; graceful.—That earnefs and handsomenefl, addrefs in writing, is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a manner way. Felton.—A mple; liberal; as, a handsome fortune. Generous; noble; as, a handsome action.

Handsome, v. a. To render elegant or neat:
Handsome, v. a. To render elegant or neat:

Him all repute For his device in handling a suit; To judge of lace he had the bell conceit. Donne.

HANDSOMELY, adv. Convenienly; dexterously; When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes unhandfome, handsomenelv to escape. Waller.

Beautifully; gracefully; elegantly; neatly.—A carpenter, after he hath fawn down a tree, hath wrought it handsomely and made a valuable cerc. Wiffon.—Liberally;

N Honor.—I am finding out a convenient place for an almihoufe, which I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen supernumerary husbandmen. Addison.

HANDSOMENESS, f. Beauty; grace; elegance.—Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting handsomeneff in mourning garments, nor sweetnefs in her doleful countenance. Smollett.

HANDSPIKE, or HANDSPE, f. A lever, usuall'y of wood, for raising great weights by the hand. It is five or fix feet long, cut thin at the lower end, that it may get the eafier between things that are to be separated, or under any weight that is to be raised. It is much superior to a crow of iron, because its length allows a better poife. Dryden.

HANDY, adj. Executed or performed by the hand:
Both parties now were drawn to close,
Almof to come to handly blows. Dryden.

Ready dexterous, skillful:
She shripst the flanks of all their leaves; the best She cul'd, and them with handy care the dret. Dryden.

Handy; ready to the hand.—The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more handy than the long jointer, Mosqueros.

HANDY-DANDY, f. A play in which children change hands and places.—See how yond justice riles upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and handy-dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief? Shakespeare.

HANDYWARE, f. In commerce, a kind of cloth. Plllips.

HANDYWORK, f. See HANDIWORK.

HANEOY'E, a small lake of United America, in the state of New York: twenty-six miles south of Lake Ontario.

HANGEA, f. A corn-meafure in Bilboa in Spain, three-fifths of an English bushel.

HANES, the name of a city of Egypt. Yisaah xxx. 4.
HANG, f. [a phrase with landscape gardeners.] A sharp declivity.

To HANG, v. a. Preter, and part, paffed, hanged or hung, anciently hung: [hang'd, Sax.] To suspend; to let fall below the proper situation; to de¬

Hang the thief in thine ear: change places; and handy-dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief? Shakespeare.

Strangely visited people he cures;
Handing a golden lamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. Shakespeare.

To place without any solid support:
Thou all things half of nothing made,
That hang'd the solid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. Sandy.

To choak and kill by suspending by the neck, fo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation:
Handing luppofes human soul and reafon;
This animal's below committing treafon;
Shall he be hang'd, who never could rebel?
That's a preference for Architetel. Dryden.

To display; to show aloft.—This unlucky mole mill'd several coxcombs; like the hanging out of falle colours. Addison.—To let fall below the proper fituation; to de¬

Thus fillies firft to (hipping did impart,
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To display; to show aloft.—This unlucky mole mill'd several coxcombs; like the hanging out of falle colours. Addison.—To let fall below the proper fituation; to de¬
charge by any thing suspended.—**HANG** be the heaviest with black, yield day to night! **Shakespeare.**

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members hung, above, not below:
With comely compass and compasfure strong. **Spenser.**

To bend forward.—**HANG**"—To bend forward to strike the enemy.

If gaming does an aged life entice,
To have a deep declivity.**Swift.**

But 210 H A N
could not the heavens be the door.

Skahefpeare.

Sir Roger has hung several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours.

Over it a fair portcullis hung. Bacon.—

The pavement ever foul with human gore;

To bend forward.—**Hang**"—To bend forward to strike the enemy.

Gardens such as are planted on the top;

Addison.

Where civil speech and soft perfuasion hang up, not below:

To bend forward.—**Hang**"—To bend forward to strike the enemy.

Though wand'ring senates and unequal courts, of the house.

Addison.

'And left me bare to weather. **Shakespeare.**

Not in use: Any thing that hangs to another.

Hard words or hang together. If your judge be Page.

Death by a halter:—Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. **Shakespeare.**

What Ethiops lips he has! BAILEY.

How full a snout, and what a hanging, nay my leaves, and let me bare to weather. **Shakespeare.**

Die by a halter:—Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. **Shakespeare.**

A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous. He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hanging-mane dare not shoot at him. **Shakespeare.**

One cried God bless us! and Amen! the other:—Your friend, sir, the hangman.**Shakespeare.**

Who makes that noise there? who are you? —Your friend, sir, the hangman.**Shakespeare.**

A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous. He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hanging-mane dare not shoot at him. **Shakespeare.**

One cried God bless us! and Amen the other; as they had seen me with these hanging-man's hands: **Shakespeare.**

And the middle of the sides of hanging grounds. **Mortimer.**

To be executed by the halter. —The court forfakes him and sir Balseam hangs. Pope. —To declare; to bend down; his neck obliquely over his shoulders hung,

Presa'd with the weight of sleep that takes the strong. Pope.

**HANG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: six miles north-east of Linkoping.

**HANG-WITE, or HANG-WIT, f. [hangan, Sax. i. e. suspendere, and price, wulida.] A liberty formerly granted to a person, whereby he is quit of a felon or thief hanged without judgment, or escaped out of custody. Regal. And it may signify a liberty, whereby a lord challenges the forfeiture for him who hangs himself within the lord's fee. **Downdy.**

**HANGCLIFF,** a remarkable point of land on the east coast of the largest of the Shetland Islands. It is frequently the first land seen by ships in northern voyages. Lat. 65. 9. N. Ion. 56. 30. W.

**HANGER,** f. That by which anything hangs; as, the pot hanger.

**HANGER,** f. A short broad sword, inquired towards the point. —I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my hanger, stuck my pitiold loaded in my belt. Smollet.

**HANGER-ON,** f. A dependant, one who eats and drinks without payment. —He is a perpetual hanger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him. Swift.

**HANGEST,** a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montdidier: two leagues and a half north of Montdidier.

**HANGING,** f. The act of fixing any thing so as not to reft on the ground. The act of putting to death by the halter. That which is hung up for ornament; drapery fastened against the walls of a room for ornament:

Now purple hangings cloath the palace walls, and sumptuous acifs are made in splendid halls. Dryden.

Any thing that hangs to another. 

**HANGING, part. adj.** Foreboding death by the halter,--Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a hanging look. **Shakespeare.**

What Athiops lips he has!

How full a snout, and what a hanging face! **Dryden.**

Requiring to be punished by the halter; a hanging matter. **HANGING-PEAR,** f. A kind of pear which ripens about the end of September. **Bailey.**

**HANGING-SHAW-FLAW,** a hill of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk: four miles and a half north-west of Selkirk.

**HANGING-SLEEVES,** f. Two stripes of the same stuff with a girl's gown, which, hanging down the back from the shoulders, used to be worn by girls under twelve years old. —These muffafoes are to be left off with your hanging-sleeves. **Marp. of Halifax.**

**HANG-MAN,** f. The public executioner. —The hangman is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. **Addison.**

Who makes that noise there? who are you? —Your friend, sir, the hangman. **Shakespeare.**

A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous. He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hanging-mane dare not shoot at him. **Shakespeare.**

One cried God bless us! and Amen the other; as they had seen me with these hanging-man's hands: **Shakespeare.**

Lif'ning
The text appears to be a historical or biographical account, mentioning various individuals and places. It includes details about various individuals such as HANNEKEN (Philip-Louis), a son of the preceding, born at Marburg in 1637. It also mentions different works and events such as the publication of *De Byzantinarum rerum Scriptoribus*, 4to. 1669, 1675. The text seems to be a continuation of a series of biographies or historical sketches, possibly from a larger work on history or biographies.
rant, the sun appears without an harbinger, and they all disappear together. At fun-rising, the thermometer is from 48° to 60°. At three o'clock in the afternoon, it is from 99° to 115°. Hence an universal relaxation, a kind of irresistible languor, and aversion to all action, takes possession of both man and beast; the appetite fails, and sleep and quiet are the only things the mind is capable of defining, or the body of enduring. Cattle, birds, and beasts, all flock to the shade, or to the neighbourhood of running streams, or deep stagnant pools. From the same motive, the wild beast flirs not from his cave; and for this too he has an additional reason: because the cattle he depends upon for his prey do not stir abroad to feed; they are asleep and in safety, for with them are their dogs and their shepherds. But no sooner does the sun set, than a cold night instantly succeeds a burning day; the appetite immediately returns, the cattle spread themselves abroad to feed, and pass quietly out of the shepherds' sight, into the reach of a multitude of beasts seeking for their prey. Fires, the only remedy, are every where lighted by the shepherds to keep the climate at a respectful distance; and dancing, singing, and music, gradually stir the multitude, alarming the beasts of prey, to keep their flocks in safety, and prevent the bad effects of severe cold. This was the cause of the observation Hanno made, failing along the coast; and it was true when he made it. Just the same may be observed still, and will be, so long as the climate and inhabitants are the same; and thus it has been lately described by Mr. Bruce.

"They then passed by a country burning with fire, which was accompanied with perfumes; and freams of fire, supplied thence, fell into the sea." This fact likewise is excellently illustrated by Mr. Bruce. "After the fire," says he, "(which was lighted for the purpose of destroying the cover for the animals which they hunt,) he (Hanno) observed that the day was gray, and grayish it, done the fame up to the top of the highest mountains, the large ravines or gullies, made by the torrents falling from the higher ground, being shaded by their depth, and their being in possession of the last water that runs, are the last to take fire, though full of every fort of herbage. The large bamboos, hollow canes, and fuch like plants, growing as thick as they can stand, retain their greenness, and are not dried enough for burning, till the fire has cleared the grases from all the rest of the country; at laft, when no other fuel remains, the herdmen on the tops of the mountains set fire to thefe, and the fire runs down in the very path in which, some months before, the water ran, filling the whole gulley. While this was going on, the smoke, which does not stop for a moment, is carried by the ocean below, where the torrent of water entered, and where the fire of course ceases. This I have often seen myself, and been often nearly enclosed in it; and can bear witness, that, at a distance, and by a stranger ignorant of the cause, it would hardly be distinguished from a river of fire.—Thus does the voyage of Hanno, which has long been confidered as a fable, appear genuine and rational in all its parts.

HANNOVILLE SOUS LES COTES, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the diocfe of St. Mihiel; three leagues north-north-east of St. Mihiel, and four south-east of Verdun.

HANNOYS, a small ifland in the English Channel, about half a mile from the west coast of the ifland of Guernsey.

HANNUYE, a town of Brabant, twenty miles west of Liege.

HAN'OCH, [Heb. dedicated.] A man's name.

HAN'ONCITE, a defendant of Hanoch.

HAN'OCK, a corn-meafure at Malaga in Spain, containing unheaped 129 pounds, or heaped 144 pounds, avoirdupois.

HANOSFALVA, a town of Hungary: twelve miles north-east of Szében.
have an excellent education, are instructed in every science that relates to their profession, and are taught the duties of christians, and of citizens, before they are permitted to assume a command over their fellow men. In general, this author bestows great praise on the police, for the attention which it pays to the instruction of the people. The principal freets have large subterranean canals, through which the dirt of the city is conveyed by running water to the river. In the winter evenings, the town is well lighted, and the comforts of society admirably conducted. A regulation, on which the citizens have agreed, in cafes of fire, deferves imitation. Each person is provided with a large fack, and, when a fire happens, all the neighbours repair to the house with their facks; and each has his several task assigned to him, the furniture and goods are soon removed, with as little confusion as possible, and the sufferer is certain of their being lodged in safe hands. Hanover is very populous, considering its size, particularly the old town; the number of equipages seen in the streets shews that it contains many wealthy citizens; and the mode of living becomes daily more luxurious; though not so much so as among the merchants in Hamburg. Hanover is now (Feb. 1808) in the hands of the French. Fifty-eight miles south-east of Bremen, and a hundred and forty west of Berlin. Lat. 52. 27. N. lon. 17. 15. E. Ferro.

**HANOVER (Electorate of),** comprehends the dukies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenburg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. The dignity of elector was conferred on Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Hanover, by the emperor Leopold, in 1693, as a reward for the great services done by the duke in a war with the French king Louis XIV. This new creation met with great opposition, both in the electoral college and the college of princes; but at last, by a conclusion of the three colleges, on the 30th of January, 1708, it was unanimously determined that the electoral dignity should be confirmed to the duke of Hanover and his heirs male; but it was added, that if, while that electoral dignity subsisted, the Palatine electorate should happen to fall to him, the furniture and goods are soon removed, with containing thirty-five rooms for students. Its situation is elevated, healthful, and pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect to the west. There are three other public buildings belonging to the college; and a handsome congregational meeting-house has lately been erected, in which the commencement exercises are exhibited. It is thirty-four miles south-east of Portmouth, 158 north-east-by-north of Boston, and 378 north-east-by-north of Philadelphia.

Hanover, a township of the American States, in Morris county, New Jersey. On a ridge of hills in this town are a number of wells, forty miles from the sea in a straight line, which regularly ebb and flow about six feet twice in every twenty-four hours. It is about sixteen miles north-west of Elizabeth Town, and joins upon Morristown.

Hanover, a county on the north-west part of the island of Jamaica.

Hanover, a bay in the sea of Honduras, situated on the east side of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Hondo. The tract of land between the river Hondo and the Balize was ceded by the Spaniards to the king of Great Britain, at the peace of 1783, for the purpose of cutting and carrying away logwood.

Hanover, a town of the American States, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Also a township in Washington county, Bait and Welf Hanover, are two townships in Dauphine county in the same state.

Hanover, or Mallister's town, a pott-town of the American States, in New York county, Pennsylvania, situated between Cadorus creek, and a branch of Little Conewago, which flows into the Susquehannah. It contains nearly three hundred dwelling houses, and a German and Lutheran church; seven miles north of the Maryland line, eighteen miles south-west of York, and six miles east of the state-house.

Hanover, a township of the American States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, twenty-five miles south-east from Boston; incorporated in 1727, and contains 1083 inhabitants.

Hanover, a poll-town of the American States, in New Hampshire, situated on the east side of Connecticut river in Grafton county. Dartmouth College, in this town, is situated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile from the river, in lat. 43. 43. N. lon. 72. 14. W. from Greenwich. It derives its name from William earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors, and was founded in 1769, by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock. The funds of the college consist chiefly of lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value in proportion to the growth of the country; 13,000 acres lie contiguous to the college, and are capable of the highest improvement; 13,000 lie in Vermont. A tract of eight miles square was granted by the Assembly of New Hampshire in 1778. This grant was exercised by the college, arising from the lands, in 1793, amounted annually to 1401. By contracts then made, they would amount, in four years after, to 4501. and in twelve years to 6501. The income from tuition is about 6001. per annum. The number of under-graduates is, on an average, from 170 to 180. A grammar-school of about fifty or sixty scholars is annexed to the college. The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a president, who is also professor of history, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors. The college is furnished with a handsome library, and a philosophical apparatus tolerably complete. A new college edifice of wood, 150 by 100 feet, and three stories high, has been erected, containing thirty-five rooms for students. Its situation is elevated, healthful, and pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect to the west. There are three other public buildings belonging to the college; and a handsome congregational meeting-house has lately been erected, in which the commencement exercises are exhibited. It is thirty-four miles south-east of Portmouth, 158 north-east-by-north of Boston, and 378 north-east-by-north of Philadelphia.

Hanover, a town of the American States, in Virginia, lying between Pamunky and Chickahominy rivers. Its length is about forty-eight miles, and its breadth twenty-two, and contains 14,754 inhabitants.

Hanover, a town in the county of New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Carteret, in 1767, about ten leagues in length. The south-west part situated in lat. 24. 29. S. lon. 138. 27. E. Greenwich.

Hanoverian, adj. Belonging to Hanover, born in Hanover, produced in Hanover.

Hanoverian, n. A native of Hanover.

Harrow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; fourteen miles east of Meldorf.

Hansbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Litomeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper: twelve miles north of Kaminitz.

Hanse, f. [Gothic.] A society of merchants, for the good usafe and safe passage of merchandise from one kingdom to another. The hanse or mercatorum societas, was and in part yet is endowed with many large privileges by princes within their territories, and had fortified royal towns or staples, where the Almain, or German and Dutch merchants, being the founders of this society, had an especial house appointed for their use; one of which was in London, called the Steel-yard.

Hanseatic league, the league or confedency which formed the first systematic plan of commerce
in Europe, and secured the franchises of the Hanse-towns. It is conjectured by professor Mallet, who published his excellent history of the Hanseatic League in 1364: but the first germ of this confederacy was put forth about the year 1255. No monuments, however, have been preserved, which record the origin and the early transactions of this famed confederacy: but the supposition, which refers its date to the latter part of the thirteenth century, cannot be very wide of the truth. The union, it is imagined, at first only embraced the maritime towns, and was probably no more than temporary. It is observed by one of the historians of the league, "that its commencement was feeble, its progress rapid, and its success astonishing; and the confederacy, favoured by circumstances, dexterously availed itself of the advantages which fortune threw in its way." The first members, and their associates, could not possibly foresee that they were laying the basis of a confederacy, which was defined one day to extend its commerce and its empire over the two seas of the North, to give laws to the inhabitants of their shores, and which would at pleasure humble and exalt emperors and kings. It was the maritime cities of Lower Germany that gave rise to the Hanseatic League, and it was particularly in navigation that its first fortune. This source had for a long time previously furnished them with subsistence, but they did not derive power from it till experience, policy, and wisdom, had consolidated and confirmed their union; and in which the rudeness of the times completely concurred. The shores of the Baltic, from Lubeck to Ruffia, were inhabited, and their merchants and factors formed a corporation. This free association of the confederated cities began rapidly to advance. Cologne, Lubeck, Hamburg, Saxt, and Bremen, obtained important franchises. These inhabitants were transplanted into the districts which war had depopulated, and the nuts of the barbarians were replaced by the cities of Rostock, Wismar, and Stralsund. About the same period, Livonia was discovered; and through the intervention of the confederated cities the king of Sweden was induced to barter the liberty of his subjects, which he had engaged in the franchise of its inhabitants, caused many privileges to be granted to them, and led to confederacies which greatly contributed to their subsequent prosperity. From this time, therefore, the navigation of the confederated cities began rapidly to advance. Cologne, Lubeck, Hamburg, Saxt, and Bremen, obtained important franchises. These cities furnished them with subsistence, and they held deliberative meetings in their metropolis. They were long allowed to extend and strengthen their commercial empire in this island; and they are recorded in our histories as the "Merchants of the Steel-yard." This free association of the cities of the Baltic coast, which was almost exclusively the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway; and they had penetrated from Livonia to Novgorod, one of the most celebrated cities of Ruffia. We find them also employing an armed fleet against a king of Norway, who disputed the privileges which they claimed in his ports: they triumphed, and the prince was obliged to re-annulate them in their rights. In the thirteenth century, the Hanseatic league did not consist of more than ten or twelve cities, and those principally situated on the Baltic. In the century which succeeded, the association extended from the Scheldt and the isles of Zealand to Livonia; inland cities, and even large districts, solicited the honour of being admitted members; while smaller cities were allowed to become dependants on it, and were affiled to the general expense in proportion to their capacities. In consequence of their war with Waldemar III, king of Denmark, they were induced to perfect their league; and it is conjectured that the act of general confederacy was first framed on that memorable occasion. The first mention of it refers to this period; and it was settled at an assembly of the deputies of cities, held at Cologne in 1364: but this great charter is no longer in existence. It was at the same time that the league assumed the name of Hanseatic: the word Hanse, in the language of Lower Germany, signifies league.

Accounting for the successful resistance made by the members of the league against the princes of Scandinavia, (the cradle, as it is called, of nations, and the country of the fierce Normans,) M. Mallet observes, that the ardour which was inspired by newly-acquired liberty, the love of gain, and the dread of poverty and slavery, gave to the inhabitants of the associated cities a force which more than equalled that of half-peopled extensive provinces. The cities possessed union, subordination, and pecuniary resources: while in the monarchies the federal associations were at variance, faction and disturbances predominated, revolution succeeded revolution, and feudal anarchy was at its height.

The government of most of the Hanse-towns was formed on the model of that of Lubeck. In this city, a senate composed of ancient families and wealthy merchants possessed that power over the people which respect and confidence confer, and which was sufficient to enable it to promote the welfare of the state, but not to oppose it. The author terms this a happy order of things. Only a limited number of persons, which was most proper for its situation and its circumstances, most suitable to the spirit of the times, and to its foreign and domestic relations. The histories of this period exhibit so various instances of the beneficial effects of such a régime, and of its connection with a state of prosperity in which commerce could claim no other in the annals of maritime population than what the pride of the armies of the northern princes, which consisted of vassals, among whom was no subordination, who felt no attachment to their chiefs, and who served only for a limited time; opposed on the part of the cities by valiant, warlike, and well-armed, burghers, who had not been enraptured by opulence, but who were in that state of mediocrity which might be considered as the fate of independent states. The war operations were combined and directed by the counsels of men of mature understanding and experience, who were devoted to their country, responsible for their measures, enjoyed the public confidence, and who showed that they well understood the public interests, that they could treat with foreign princes, profit by their division of united and render them respectively the instruments of weakening each other.

To the early exertions of the Hanseatic confederacy, Europe is indebted for the extinction of those hordes of northern pirates, which for a long time ravaged the countries of the South, which for a long time held society unsettled, and which threatened universal barbarism. We may judge of the terror which they inspired in the years 1282 and 1283, in which they devastated all Norway, and all its strong places, were made over to the conquerors; a monopoly of the trade was confirmed to them; and all its fishery on the southern coast of Sweden. At the peace, nearly the whole of Scania, two-thirds of its revenue, and all its strong places, were made over to the conquerors; a monopoly of the trade was confirmed to them; and in 1370, the league compelled Haquin king of Norway to renounce his crown. To the exclusive possession of the trade of the three kingdoms of the North by the league, we must add the sway which it bore in Flanders, Brabant, Holland, and Zealand; the chief cities of which provinces were at this time included among its members; and at the same period, the league consisted of seventy-seven cities. To the South, the commerce of the Hanse-towns was principally confined to Flanders and England; for it had not as yet any establishments in France. Indeed it was not in those days very easy to navigate on the French coasts, because the barbarous
right of shipwreck was admitted and sanctioned by its kings, while the admiral flourished in the infamous plunder. The league carried on no direct commerce with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant, but purchased the productions of those regions in the markets of Flanders.

In the Hanse-towns, manual industry had made no extraordinary progress; and they manufactured only a very coarse kind of cloth. Their commerce fell under the description of what in modern times is styled the carrying-trade; since they purchased cloths in England and Flanders, which they sold in the countries of the north and the east. In the same way they dealt in the wines of the Rhine, the beer for which Germany was then noted, in grain and malt, in the linen cloths of Saxony and Westphalia, and in certain minerals and metals. This commerce would have been much more extensive, had it not been checked by the restrictions imposed on every species of industry in the German towns: it was therefore of little consequence when compared with the exclusive trade which the members of the league maintained with the northern kingdoms, and the immense regions of the north-east of Europe.

Though history does not inform us what the league ever did to establish its independence and liberty which it had acquired, to obtain additional privileges when circumstances favoured, and to extend its commercial relations. The renewal of the act of confederacy, in 1438, informs us what were the principal views of the league at that period, and what it regarded as the principal ends of its confederacy. This act was decreed in a congress of deputies from the member cities of the league that was called to regulate all the circles to which the association extended. The cities mentioned in this act mutually bind themselves to seek the glory of God, and to maintain peace and order in the cities and territories of the league against all the world, the emperor alone excepted; referring also what each confederate party owes to its lawful lord in honour and justice. They engage to assist and defend each other, and, in case any member is attacked, the members of the confederacy, tumults and disorders to guide, to restrain, and to reduce to peace; and as far as may be possible, to remove those points of difference which arose, whether between the members of the league themselves, or between any of them and strangers; and to the same body it belonged to see its sentences carried into execution.

The defeat of the congress was not fixed, but it was generally held at Lubeck, where its archives were kept. This city, well situated for commerce, and enriched by it, had a great ascendancy in the league, and was regarded as its head. Numerous instances occur, however, of their meeting elsewhere, as in Hamburg, Bremen, the cities of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, and even much lay without the limits of Germany. The time of holding the congress was not more fixed than was the place of its sitting, but was determined by circumstances and events. A decree which passed in 1430, ordained that it should be assembled once in three years at Lubeck, if its necessities should not render more frequent meetings necessary: but we are informed that, in fact, scarcely a year passed in which it did not assemble. It was most commonly by the regency of Lubeck that the congress was summoned to meet, but the councils of Wismar, Rostock, and Stralsund, sometimes performed the same office. In this confederacy, the power refted chiefly on a senate of common interest, which was kept up by the constant presence of the emperor, and the number of deputies requisite to constitute a legal assembly was never fixed, but the assembly itself at its meeting determined whether it was numerous enough to bind the confederacy by its acts. The attendance of thirty or forty deputies was generally deemed sufficient for this purpose.

As the external danger diminished, disunion began to prevail among the members of the league; and powerful cities refused obedience to the enactments of the supreme authority, while neither perusals nor threats were able to remove their contumacy. The foreign factories, those of London, Bruges, Bergen, and Novo-gord, had a right to send deputies to the congress of the confederacy, to make their representations, but not to take any share in its deliberations. The inhabitants of foreign powers, those of the emperor, of the kings of France, England, Scotland, Denmark, and Sweden, were admitted to audiences on the same occasions. At Lubeck, was a hall in which the assemblies of the league were held, the vast extent of which serves to give an idea of its ancient grandeur. One of the burgomasters of Lubeck presided on these occasions; on his right sat the deputy of Cologne, and on his left that of Hamburg; the others usually had places according to the date of their accession to the confederacy.

During the prosperous days of the Hanseatic league, the objects of diffusion in its assemblies were numerous and important. Commerce, an unframed navigation, franchises, privileges of all kinds to prefer, to extend, and to explain, foreign factories to superintend and protect, negotiations to carry on with the several states of Europe, measures to guide, to restrain, and to reduce to their duty, the members of the confederacy, tumults and revolts to repress, instructions to demand, subsidies to grant, all were definite reports to the congress, and engaged its attention during a long series of sittings. Whether measures were carried by the majority of voices, or whether in some if not in all cases
cases unanimity was necessary, we have no documents to ascertain. At the close of the session, the enactments were drawn up in one general statute, a transcript of which was communicated to each deputy, sealed with the seal of the city of Lubeck. It was forbidden to show these statutes to strangers. During the interval of the sessions of congresses, the direction of the general affairs of the league, internal and foreign correspondence, and other urgent matters, were entrusted to a permanent committee of the deputies of Lubeck, united with the deputies of five of the neighbouring cities. In course of time, this committee attained to a very predominant influence in the deliberations of the general assemblies; and the city, in which it sat, was considered as the capital of the league.

This important confederation was divided into three circles; the first embraced the cities situated on the southern and eastern shores of the Baltic, the second those of Weftphalia, and the third those of Saxony. In each circle, one city exercised the fame fort of supremacy with that which Lubeck claimed over the whole league, and to the subordination that was due to him: and to the federation. At the end of the session, the enactments that were drawn up in one general statute, a transcript of which was communicated to each deputy, were sealed with the seal of the city of Lubeck, united with the deputies of five of the neighbouring cities. In course of time, this committee attained to a very predominant influence in the deliberations of the general assemblies; and the city, in which it sat, was considered as the capital of the league.

This (late of things applies very generally to the cities during part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The ascendency which the league obtained, in consequence of the triumph of its arms over Waldemar III. as noticed above, rendered it sufficiently bold to engage in warfare with the celebrated Semiramis of the North, the renowned Margaret queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and they employed against her the pirates known under the name of Vitalians; but a few of common intercell induced both the parties to make peace, and the league, confirmed, by the league, confirmed the league in their ancient rights. The league dreaded the effects of the celebrated union of Calmar: but the moderation of the heroine, and the weakness of her succcessors, prevented their apprehensions from being realized in their utmost extent. See the article Denmark, vol. v. p. 721. With Eric, the successor of Margaret, the league, confirmed the league in their ancient rights. The league dreaded the effects of the celebrated union of Calmar: but the moderation of the heroine, and the weakness of her successors, prevented their apprehensions from being realized in their utmost extent. See the article Denmark, vol. v. p. 721.

With the emperor of Germany, the league is said to have uniformly coquetted; while it never respected his authority when it interfered with its views and interests, nor ever consulted him in regard to any of its measures. On the other hand, the emperor, unable to control, was constrained to wink at, its proceedings. It is true that the famous golden bull protected all the league and confederacies, as contrary to the rights of the supreme head, and to the subordination that was due to him: but this was an empty fulmination; and Charles IV., the author of this famous edict, deemed it more politic to attempt by intrigue and address to get himself appointed head of the league, than to endeavour to carry his vain attempts into effect. See the article Germany, vol. viii. p. 485. The leaders of the confederacy, however, had the address to penetrate his designs, and effectually eluded them.

The prosperity of the league after the zenith of its glory, came to be disturbed by the tranactions which prevailed in particular cities that were members of it. In a vain attempt to carry his vain attempts into effect. See the article Germany, vol. viii. p. 485. The leaders of the confederacy, however, had the address to penetrate his designs, and effectually eluded them. The prosperity of the league after the zenith of its glory, came to be disturbed by the tranactions which prevailed in particular cities that were members of it. In a vain attempt to carry his vain attempts into effect. See the article Germany, vol. viii. p. 485. The leaders of the confederacy, however, had the address to penetrate his designs, and effectually eluded them.
the most essential affiance from the naval superiority of the league. By favouring the escape of the young Gustavus Vasa, the cities accomplished what had been to long the object of all their efforts, the dissolution of the union of Calmar; a measure which, as professor Mallet observes, had been more the occasion of disquietude, than the cause of any mischief to the confederacy. Soon afterward, the league had the good fortune to see Gustavus reduce the whole of Sweden to his obedience, its enemy Christian II. deposed, and his crown seized. Mallet observes, had been more the occasion of that wish which the three northern kingdoms regarded tune to see Gustavus reduce the whole of Sweden to his the occasion of the league having afforded material af¬

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The Hanseatic cities having joined the opponents of Christian, was a sufficient reason for inducing the Dutch cities to aid him in recovering his dominions; but every exertion in this attempt failed. On the occasion of the league having afforded material affiance, the Dutch, on their part, were induced to return that the Sound should be free against the Dutch; but this people disregarded the claims of the confederacy, and on every occasion favoured their rivals. There is perhaps no instance of a jealousy more strong and permanent, than that which the three northern kingdoms regarded the Hanseatic league.

The following are the tragical particulars of the dreadful war waged by Lubeck, under the influence of the demagogue Wullenwer, affiliated by the blacksmith Meyer of Hamburg, against Denmark; which was indebted for its deliverance to its newly-chosen monarch Christian III. who was as beneficent as he was brave. Wullenwer, who had changed the government of Lubeck, who ruled in it with absolute sway, and who, aided by his associate, the low-born hero Meyer, few Denmark nearly subjudget, was destined at last to ex¬

ter a reverse of fortune; his star yielded to that of the lawful monarch; and when success forsook his standard, the abject multitude, which had before adored him, sacrificed both him and his colleague to its disappointment.

The rivers St. Croix, Jenetcoot; and Coc¬

miguen, empty into the Avon, and are all navigable except the last. The Cassague and Cobeguit are navigable forty miles for vessels of fifty tons.

HAN'S, a county of Nova Scotia, in British America, beginning about thirty miles from Halifax, contains the townships of Windfor, Falfrom, and Newport; several valuable tracts yet remain unsettled. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between Windfor and Newport, and has settlements on it at small distances. The county is about twenty miles square.

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HANTO-HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary: seventeen miles north-west of Nimgouta.

HANTOS, [from hant, Ger. a hand, and lead, i. e. lead, man's assessment.] In our ancient law, the term for an arrest because arrests are made by laying hold on the debtor, &c.
of society. He was the principal instigator of the Marine Society, for the purpose of training friendless and deserted boys to the service of the navy; and he attended, in other respects, to the great national object of manning the British fleet. The Magdalen charity, for the reformation of unfortunate females, first planned by Mr. Hanway, was much indebted to his activity for its establishment and success. Scarcely anything occurred of a nature to excite the humane feelings, which did not call forth his benevolent efforts. His fellow-citizens entertained such a fancy of his merits, that, in lord Bute’s administration, a deputation of the principal merchants of London waited upon him, with a requisition that some public favour might be conferred on a man who had done so much service to the community at the expense of his private fortune. Mr. Hanway was in consequence made a commissioner of the navy, which, poll he held of his private fortune. Mr. Hanway was in consequence, public favour might be conferred on a man who had entertained such a sense of his merits, that, in lord Bute’s

HAP, HAP, HAP,

She had her head in her lap, and nourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap, and curst be they that build a coverlet for a bed.

**Hapless**

That which happens by chance or fortune.—A fox had the hap to fall into the hands of a lion. L’Éjfrange.

Curst be good hap, and curst be they that build Their hopes on hap, and do not make despair For all these certain blows the surest shield.

**Haply**

**Hap hazard**

That which happens by chance or fortune.—A fox had the hap to fall into the hands of a lion. L’Éjfrange.

Curst be good hap, and curst be they that build Their hopes on hap, and do not make despair For all these certain blows the surest shield.

**Hap hazard, Hap hazard**

That which happens by chance or fortune.—A fox had the hap to fall into the hands of a lion. L’Éjfrange.

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Curst be good hap, and curst be they that build Their hopes on hap, and do not make despair For all these certain blows the surest shield.
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne.

Of him, 'tis whole happy state alone,
Our heavily guided soul shall climb.

Lucky; successful; fortunate:
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this happy thought.

Addressful; ready.—One gentleman is happy,
And which they draw up after them, to prevent surprize.

And fear supply'd him with this happy thought.

A coat of mail.

Spenfcr.

HA'QUETON, f. pronunciator, orator, haranguer, haranguer.

HA'RA, a city of Affryia, situated near the river Gozan, to which part of the Reubenites, Gadites, and half tribe of Manafich, were led captive by Tylath-pilefer.

HA'RA, a lake of Asia, in Tibet.

HA'RA-OSO, a town of Asia, in Tibet: forty-eight miles west-north-west of Chatcheou.

HA'RA-PALGA'SON, a town of Asia, in Tibet: twenty-five miles south-east of Oramtchi-Hotun.

HA'RA-TOU'BE, a town of Asia, in Tibet: thirty-seven miles west of Hami.

HA'RACH'ROTUN, a town of Asia, in Tibet: 160 miles west of Tourfan.

HA'RADAH, the twentieth encampment of the Israelites in their journey from Egypt to Canaan. Num. xxxiii. 24, 25.

HA'RAFO'RAS, a wandering tribe of Indians, supposed to have been the primitive inhabitants of some of the Manilla islands, and driven from their native home by the Spaniards, soon after their conquest of the Philippines. They employ themselves chiefly in cultivating succulent vegetables; and live in trees, which they ascend by means of a pole cut with notches on its sides, and which they draw up after them, to prevent surprize.

HA'Raker, a river of China.

HA'RANE, or CH'IAR'AN, of NA'Hor, a city of Mopotamia, or Padan-aram, where Terah the father of Abraham settled, after his departure from the Chaldees; and where he also died. As he was probably the founder of this place, he might name it after his son Haran who died in Ur; and its being fitted the city of Nahor, might arise from the permanent establishment of that house here, after the departure of Abraham from hence. It was the birth-place of Rebecca, wife of the patriarch Isaac, also of Leah and Rachel, the wives of the patriarch Jacob, who fled hither to avoid the fury of his brother Esau; and where he served his uncle Laban (who was also a native of this place) twenty-one years. It is mentioned as a place of confecution in the days of Hezekiah, being at that time, it should seem, but recently subdued by Assyria; and the sea of Ezekiel, as having been a place of great trade. In history it is also memorable for the defeat and death of Carthius, and for the murder of Caracalla. Gen. xi. 28. 32. xii. 4. xxiv. 10, &c. xxvii. 43. xxix. 2 Kings xix. 12. Ezek. xxvii. 23.

HA'RINGUE, f. [arangues, Fr.] The original of the French word is much questioned; Menage thinks it is a corruption of hearing, English; jantius imagines it to be different from ear, to a circle, one in which the Italian arringo seems to favour; perhaps it may be from orarion, orationem, orationer, orator, orarior, orarion, arangue, harangue.] A speech; a popular oration.—Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the art of making plausible or plausible harangues, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. Swift.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd
Allarme, and harangues are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. Milton.

HA'RASSING,/. The act of wearisome with labour.

HA'RASS, v. a. [harajser, Fr. from haraj, a heavy buckler, according to Du Cange.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasines sometimes with out, which increaseth the force of the verb.—These troops came to the army but the day before, harraffed with a long and weary march. Bacon.

Nature oppress'd, and harafl'd out with care,
Sinks down to reft. Adelphon.

HA'RA, a river of China.

HA'RANT, f. [harmant, Fr.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

HA'RAN, or NA'Hor, a wandering tribe of Indians, supposed to have been the primitive inhabitants of some of the Manilla islands.

HA'RARITE, an inhabitant of Haran. See HARRARITE.

HA'RASS, f. An orator; a public speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.

HA'RAFO'RAS, a wandering tribe of Indians, supposed to have been the primitive inhabitants of some of the Manilla islands, and driven from their native home by the Spaniards, soon after their conquest of the Philippines. They employ themselves chiefly in cultivating succulent vegetables; and live in trees, which they ascend by means of a pole cut with notches on its sides, and which they draw up after them, to prevent surprize. A forerunner; a precursor. — Love's harbingers appeared. Milton.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. Shaksp.

HA'RO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalmarand: twenty miles north-north-west of Upfal.

HA'RO'NAHs, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: five leagues east of Amiens, and four north of Montdidier.

HA'RO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: twelve miles north of Vefleros.

HA'RO'SALUM, f. In old records, a breed or stud of horses.

HA'RO-PAI'HOTUN, a town of Asia, in Tibet: 370 miles west of Tourfan.

HA'RO, or CH'IAR'AN, or NA'Hor, a city of Mopotamia, or Padanaram, where Terah the father of Abraham settled, after his departure from the Chaldees; and where he also died. As he was probably the founder of this place, he might name it after his son Haran who died in Ur; and its being fitted the city of Nahor, might arise from the permanent establishment of that house here, after the departure of Abraham from hence. It was the birth-place of Rebecca, wife of the patriarch Isaac, also of Leah and Rachel, the wives of the patriarch Jacob, who fled hither to avoid the fury of his brother Esau; and where he served his uncle Laban (who was also a native of this place) twenty-one years. It is mentioned as a place of confluence in the days of Hezekiah, being at that time, it should seem, but recently subdued by Assyria; and the sea of Ezekiel, as having been a place of great trade. In history it is also memorable for the defeat and death of Carthius, and for the murder of Caracalla. Gen. xi. 28. 32. xii. 4, xxiv. 10, &c. xxvii. 43, xxix. 2 Kings xix. 12, Ezek. xxvii. 23.

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HA'RO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland: twelve miles north of Vefleros.

HA'BOROUGH. See Market-Harborough.

HA'BOB, fr. Sax. of hecne, an army, and hot, a house, to called, because it was a place where soldiers kept their quarters. — A town in Northumberland.

HA'B'OR, f. [harrberg, Fr. herberg, Dut. alberga, Ital.] A lodging; a place of entertainment.

Harbour for a thousand doors they knock'd; Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. Dryden.

An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security:
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable harbour make. Addison.

By the constitutional law of England, the king has the prerogative of appointing ports and harbours for persons and merchandise to pass into and out of the realm, as he in his wisdom shall seem proper. By the feudal law, all navigable rivers and harbours were computed among the regalia, and were subject to the sovereign of the state. And in England it hath always been held, that the king is lord of the whole shore, and guardian of the ports and harbours, which are the inlets and gates of the realm. Dav. 9. 56. Therefore as early as the reign of king John, we find ships feized by the king's officers for putting in at a place that was not a legal port.
port. Madox. Hist. Exh. 420. These legal ports were undoubtedly at first affigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. 4 hist. 428. The great ports of the sea are also referred to, as e.g. Plymouth, by the 4 Hen. IV. c. 20, which prohibits landing elsewhere under pain of confiscation and the flat. 1 Eliz. c. 11, recites that the franchife of lading and discharging had been frequently granted by the crown.

But though the king had a power of granting the franchise of harbours and ports, yet he had not the power of revocation, or of surrendering and confining their limits when once established; but any person had a right to lade or discharge his merchandise in any part of the haven: whereby the revenue of the customs was much impaired and diminished, by fraudulent landings in obscure and private quarters. This produced the flats. 1 Eliz. c. 11 and 14 Car. II. c. 11; which enabled the crown by comination to aftenart the limits of all ports, and to affign proper wharfs and quays in each port, for the exclusive landing and lading of merchandise. 1 Comm. 246. c. 7. And by the flat. 19 Geo. II. c. 22, if any matter be a ship shall call out of any ship, riding in any harbour, &c. any ballast, &c. but only by a lane, where the tide never flows or runs, he may be fined by the justices, not more than five pounds nor less than fifty shillings. As soon as any ship shall be sunk, frammed, or run on shore, in any harbour, &c. or be brought or drove in, or be there in a ruinous condition, and there be suffered to remain, and the owner shall begin to carry away the rigging; on summons of the owner, or commander, a justice may seize the ship, &c. and by sale thereof, the money to clear the debt or damage.

Many other acts of parliament have been made for repairing and improving particular harbours in this kingdom; viz. flats. 23 Hen. VII. c. 7, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 23; relating to the ports of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Falmouth, &c. in Devonshire and Cornwall; whereby it is enacted none shall labour in the tin works near the rivers of those harbours, but shall prevent the fall of dunes and gravel therein. Stat. 27 Eliz. c. 1, was for repairing Orford haven in Suffolk; and flats. 13 and 14 Car. II. 4 Geo. I. c. 13; &c. for the repair of Dover harbour. Stat. 20 Geo. II. c. 14, was made for opening Southwold haven in Suffolk. Stat. 20 Geo. II. c. 15, was made for improving Sunderland harbour in Durham. Stat. 27 Geo. II. c. 8, for repairing and enlarging the harbour of Leith. For the construction of Harbours, &c. see the article ARCHITECTURE, vol. ii. p. 127.

To HARBOUR, v. n. To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.—This night let's harbour here in York. Shakespeare.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me Be fawning cringe, and false difembling look, And revile Battery, that harbours oft Philips.

In courts and gilded roofs.

To HARBOUR, v. a. To entertain; to permit to reside.—My lady bids me tell you, that though the harbours you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. Shakespeare.

Let not your gentle breath harbour one thought Of outrage from the king.

To shelter; to secure.—Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to truft a sleeping life among them. Sidney.

HARBOURAGE, f. [herbergage, Fr. from harbour.] Shelter. Entertainment. Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits, For fear of this action of swift fpace, Crave harbourage within your city wall. Shakespeare.

HARBOURER, f. One that entertains another.

HARBOURING, f. The act of entertaining or sheltering.

HARBOURLESS, adj. Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

HARBURG. See HAARBURG.

HARBURG, a town and castle of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld; now forming part of the department of the Harz, in the new kingdom of Westphalia: nine miles south-west of St. Pillar, and about three leagues north-east of Bernburg.

HARCOURT, a town, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bernay: three leagues north-west of Bernay, and five north-west of Evreux.

HARCOURT LE BOIS HALBONT, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Falaise: three leagues and three quarters north-west of Falaise and four south of Caen.

HARD, adj. [hear, Sax. hard, Duth.] Firm; resist penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repel you there, while I to the hard house,

More hard than is the stone whereof 'tis made.'—Which even but now, demanding after you, Denied me to come in. Shakespeare.

Difficult; not easy to the intellect,—The hard causes they brought unto Moses; but very small matters they judged themselves. Exodus.

'Tis hard to say if Clymene were mov'd.

More by his pray'r, whom the fo dearly lov'd,

Or more with fury hurl'd.'—Dryden.

Difficult of accomplishment, full of difficulties.—Is anything too hard for the Lord? Genesis.

The love and pious duty which you pay

Have past'd the perils of so hard a way.'—Dryden.

Painful; diftressful; laborious action or suffering.—Ralph travelled, and the had hard labour. Genesis.

When Sebastian weeps, his tears Come harder than his blood. Dryden.

Cruel; oppressive; rigorous; as, a hard heart.—A lots of one third of their citizes by taxes will be a very hard cafe upon a great number of people. Locke.

Whom fearc my ſleep, and crarce my painful plough, The needful aids of human life allow;—So wretched is thy fon, fo hard a mother thou. Dryden.

Sour; rough; fervere.—Rough unovernable paffions hurry men on to fay or do very hard or offensive things. Atterbury.

Infensible; inflexible:—Powerful; forcible.—A difputant, capable of. Burnet.

As thou lovet me, do him not that wrong,

As thou lov'lst me, do him not that wrong,—To bear a hard opinion of his truth. Shakespeare.

If by chance succed

In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,

Know I am not fo flupid or fo hard,

Not to feel praife, or fame's deferv'd reward. Dryden.

If by chance succed

In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,

Know I am not so flupid or so hard,

Not to feel praise, or fame's deserved reward. Dryden.
harder than even the marble itself. Dryden.—Not plentiful; not prosperous.—There are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been hard, my billet should have burnt too. Dryden.—Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD, a. [hards, old Germ.] Close; near; often with by.—Abimelech went hard unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. Judges.

Hard, a. [hard], adj. Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit; apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. Dryden.

HARD MEAT, f. See CARPINUS.

HARD-BEAM TREE. See CARPINUS.

HARD-BOUND, adj. Colive.

He writes to make his barrenness appear, and it rains from hard-bound brains eight lines a-year. Pope.

HARD-FAVoured, f. Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.—When Vulcan came into the world, his heart did hide. Dryden.

When the blast of war blows in your ears, Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood, Dryden.

HARD-GRASS, f. See DACTYLIS.

HARD-HANDED, adj. Coarse; mechanic; one that has hands hard with labor:—Hard-handed men that work in Athens here, which never labour’d in their minds till now. Addison.

HARD-HEAD, f. Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together. —I have been at hard-head with your butting citizens; I have roared your head, I have dispersed them. Dryden.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, f. Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compatiion. —How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and hard-heartedness, or want of compatiion. South.

HARD-LABOURED, a. Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought:—How cheerfully the hawkers cry a fatire, and the gentry buy! While my hard-laboured poems pines, unfold upon the printer’s lines. Spoff.

HARD-MOUTHED, adj. Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit:—’Tis time my hard-mouth’d couriers to controul, apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. Dryden.

HARD MEAT, f. For hores, hay and oats. Vol. IX. No. 579.

HARDENS, a. A fee term, in a situation close to the side of the ship.

HARDAN, a river of Germany, in Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Uitza, in the principalitv of Luneburg-Zell.

HARDANGER, mountains in Norway, in the province of Bergen; sixty miles east of Bergen.

HARDANGER, (Gulf of), a bay of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 59. 50. N. Lon. 6. E. Greenwich.

HARDAWATHER, a. Close to the weather side of the town.

HARDBERG, a town of Germany, in the district of Stidia; ten miles south-south-west of Fridberg, and fifty-two south of Vienna. Lat. 47. 32. N. Lon. 33. 51. E. Ferro.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Germany, with a considerable manufacture of leather; ten miles north-west of Gottingen.

HARDEHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn; five miles north-west of Warburg.

To HARDEN, v. a. To grow hard.—The powder of leadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-tragacant, made into oalle, will in a few days harden to the hardness of a bone. Bacon.

To HARDEN, v. a. To make hard; to indurate:—Sure he, who first the passage try’d, in harden’d oak his heart did hide, and ribs of iron arm’d his side. Dryden.

To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.—To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.—To make firm; to endue with constancy.—Then shall I have comfort; yea, I would harden myself in sorrow. Job.—One raises the soul and hardens it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it to vice. Dryden.


HARDENBERG, or HARDENBURG, a town of Overijssel, situated on the Vecht, first surrounded with walls in the year 1355, by John d’Arkel, bishop of Utrecht; ten miles south-west of Covorden.

HARDENBERG, or HARDENBERG, or HARDENBERG, a town of United America, in the state of Kentucky; eighty two miles south-south-west of Frankfort. 

HARDFARCK, a seaport town of Guelderland; situated on the Zuyder See. It was only a village before 1503, when Other, burned the Cripples, surrounded it with walls. It was formerly considered as one of the Haar-towns. In 1503, the whole was burnt down, except five or six houes; but was soon afterwards rebuilt, and is now a populous town, with an university, founded in 1618. It had five gates, three towards the land, and two towards the two Sea. In 1528, Charles d’ Egmont, the late duke of Guelders, laid siege to it, but was at that time obliged to retire. Three years after, he took it by surprize. In 1532, it was retaken by comte
de Buren, for the Charles V. and in 1572, the comte de Bergh took possession of it for the confederates. In 1672, the French made themselves masters of it, and abandoned it two years after; but not before they had destroyed the fortifications. The church of St. Martin is much admired for its tower and architecture; the Zuyder See has made considerable encroachments at different times, which obliges them to keep the town defended with dykes: twenty-five miles north-east of Utrecht, and nineteen west of Deventer. Lat. 52° 22'. N. Lon. 23° 5'. E. Ferro.

HARDI (Alexander), a French poet, born at Paris in the reign of Henry IV., and died about 1630. He was the most copious dramatic writer France ever produced; the number of his pieces being estimated at six hundred. Fertility of invention, rather than literary acumen, was his great quality; and he is praised for having adopted the true style of dramatic poetry, and written in heroic verse, though rude and unpolished. Before the time of Cornelle, he was acquainted with the principal French tragedian. His select works are published in 5 vols. 8vo.


HARDIRED, adj. Emboldened; encouraged. Obsolate.

HARDIHEAD, or HARDIMENT, [French.] In music books, with a treatise on French Poetry and Rhetoric, 3 vols. 12mo. and an Universal History, 18 vols. 12mo. to which M. Linguet added two more. He had the office of keeper of the Royal Library, and died in 1766. He wrote several papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

HARDISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: two miles north of Buttfadt.

HARDLY, adv. With difficulty; not easily. God had delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most inaccessible corners of the heart, which the law of nature can hardly, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. Hooker. Recov'ring hardly what he lost before, His right endears it much, his purchase more. Dryden.

Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood. The fish that once was caught, new bait will hardly bite. Spens.

They are worn, lord consul, so That we shall hardly in our ages see Their banners wave again. Shakespeare.

Almost not; barely:

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part, Weak was the pulse, and hardly heav'd the heart. Dryden.

Grudgingly; as an injury:

If I unwittingly Have aught committed that is hardly borne By any in this preference, I desire To reconcile me. Shakespeare.

Severely; unfavourably. If there are some reasons inducing you to think hardly of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? Hooker.—Rigorously; oppressively. Many men believed that he was hardly dealt with. Clarendon. Unwelcomingly; harshly. Such information comes very hardly and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. Locke. Not lightly; not tenderly; not delicately:

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed, So hardly lodg'd. Dryden.

HARD'MARK, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianfand: eleven miles south-west of Christianfand.

HARDNESS, f. Durity; power of resistance in bodies. —Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. Locke. From the various combinations of these corpuses happen all the varieties
learned world with a new edition of the orations of Hardocks, Shakef. With his father was a bookfeller. At Quimper-Corentin, where his father was a bookfeller. He studied the law in the Middle Temple; and, being called to the bar in 1714, soon be¬ came extremely eminent in his profession. In the same year he published Differtations on Ancient Medals. In 1685 he published, for the use of the dauphin, an edition of Pliny the naturalist, of which he gave a second edition in 1723, in several vols. folio. He next published the Systern for which he became so famous, in his Chronologia ex Nummis Antiquis refi- tuta, 410, 1697. Here he attempts to prove, that all the works attributed to the ancients, are the fabrication of some monks in the thirteenth century, with the exception only of the works of Cicero, Pliny's Natural History, Virgil's Georgics, Horace's Epistles and Satires, and a very few more. An hypothesis so adverse to found sense and good taste, was received with great indigna¬ tion by the learned of every denomination; yet, though forced to a retractation by the Jesuits, he remained attached to his system as long as he lived. Such, however, was the opinion of his learning, that the French clergy employed him with an annual pension in the preparation of a new edition of the Councils, which appeared from the Louvre prefs in 12 vols. folio, 1715. He afterwards engaged in a controversy against Courayer, on the validity of the ordinances of the English church. He published a collection of pieces left by him under the title of Opera Varia. A Commentary on the New Testament, published at Amsterdam in 1741, folio, and in 1765 there appeared at London an octavo volume, entitled J. Har¬ dock and Coacotuma veterum scripturum Protestantum, which displays the principles of his paradoxical system relative to the ancients.

HAR'DOCK, f. The refuge or coarer part of flax. HAR'KID, f. Injury; oppression. They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them, and to; we, to recover the effects of their hardship upon us. Swift.—Inconvenience; fatigue. They were exposed to hardship and penury. Spratt.

In journeys or at home, in war or peace, hardship many, many fall by cafe. Prior.

HARD'WARE, m. Manufactures of metal. HARD'WAREMAN, m. A maker or seller of metal- line manufactures.

HARD'WICK, a township of the American States, in Caledonia county, Vermont.

HARD'WICK, a township of the American States, in Worceelfer county, Massachusetts, twenty-five miles north-west of Worceiler, and seventy fourth-west of Boston.

HARD'WICK, a townshiip of the American States, in Caledonia county, Vermont.

HARD'WICK, a township of the American States, in Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, and about sixteen miles south-west of Savannah. It has lately been made a port of entry.

HARD'WICK (Philip Yorke, earl of), the illu¬ trious lord chancellor of England, born at Dover in Kent, December 1, 1690; and educated under Mr. Samuel Morland, of Bethnal-green, in classical and general learning, which he ever cultivated amidst his highest employments. He studied the law in the Middle Temple; and, being called to the bar in 1714, soon became extremely eminent in his profession. In 1718, he sat in parliament as member for Lewes in Suffolk; and, in the two successive parliaments, for Seaford. March 17, 1720, he was promoted to the office of lord chancellor, by the recommendation of the lord chancellor Parker: an obligation which he never forgot, since he testified an indelible sense of it by every mark of personal regard and affection. The trial of Mr. Lay in
the court of King's-bench for high treason, November 1723, gave him an opportunity of disclosing his abilities; his reply, in which he summed up late at night the evidence against the prisoner, and answered all the topics of defence, being justly admired as one of the ablest performances of that kind extant. About the same time, he gained much reputation in parliament, by opening the bill against Kelly, who had been principally concerned in bishop Atterbury's plot, as his secretary. February 1723-4, he was appointed attorney-general; he gained much reputation in parliament, by opening his reply, in which he summed up late at night the evidence of the court of King's-bench for high treason, November 1723, of which the two vacancies of the chancery and king's-bench. The integrity and abilities with which lord Hardwicke presided in the court of chancery, during the space of almost twenty years, appears from this remarkable circunstance, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even those were afterwards affirmed by the house of lords. After he had executed that high office about seventeen years, in times and circumstances of accumulated difficulty and danger, and had twice been called to the exercise of the office of lord high steward, on the trials of peers concerned in the rebellion; he was, April 1754, advanced to the rank of an earl of Great Britain, with the titles of viscount Royton, and earl of Hardwicke. This honour was conferred unasked, by his sovereign, who treated him through the whole of his reign with particular regard and confidence, and always spoke of him in a manner which showed that he felt as high a veneration for the house as on the minister. His resignation of the great seal, in November 1756, gave an universal concern to the nation, however divided at that time in politics. But he still continued to serve the public in a more private station; at council, at the house of lords, and upon every occasion where the course of public business required it, with the same affiduity as when he filled one of the highest offices in the state. He always feared and defended the true principles on which the laws and constitution of his country; this rendered him as tender of the just prerogatives invested in the crown, for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the least inroad upon the liberty of the subject. The part which he acted in planning, introducing, and supporting, the '4 Bill for aboliishing the heretical Jurisdictions in Scotland,' and the share which he took, beyond what his department required of him, in framing and promoting the other bills relating to that country, arose from his zeal to the protestant succession, his concern for the general happiness and improvement of the kingdom, and for the tranquility of his majesty's limited monarchy; which were the governing principles of his political conduct through life. And thefe, and other bills which might be mentioned, were strong proofs of his talents as a legislator. In judicature, his firmness and dignity were evidently derived from his consummate knowledge and talents; and the mildness and humanity which he charmed by his eloquence, from the bed of his heart. He was wonderfully happy in his manner of debating causes upon the bench. His extraordinary dispatch of the business of the court of chancery, increased as it was in his time, beyond what had been known in any former, was an advantage to the suitors, inferior only to that arising from the acknowledged equity, perspicuity, and precision, of his decrees. The manner in which he presided in the house of lords, added order and dignity to that assembly, and expedition to the business transacted in it. His talents, as a speaker in the senate as well as on the bench, were universally admired: he spoke with a natural and manly eloquence, without false ornament or personal invective; and, when he acquiesced in his colleagues' decisions, in the same manner. The most apposite cases and examples which the subject would allow, his manner was graceful and affecting; modest, yet commanding; his voice peculiarly clear and harmonious, and even loud and strong. With these talents for public speaking, the integrity of his character gave a lustre to his eloquence, which those who opposed him never doubted; and authority to the laws which he administered. His attachment to the national church was accompanied with a full conviction, that a tender regard to the rights of conscience, and a temper of lenity and moderation, are not only right in themselves, but most conducive in their confequences to the honour and interest of the crown. The strongest recommendation to him of the clergy, to the ecclesiastical prelumptions in his hands, was the interest which the decrees were to the general interest of his profession. And that respectable body owes a particular obligation to his lordship, and his predecessor lord Talbot, for the opposition which they gave in the house of lords to the '4 Act for the more easy recovery of Tithes, Church-rates, and other ecclesiastical Dues, from the People called Quakers,' which might have proved of dangerous consequences to the rights and property of the clergy; though it had passed the other house, and was known to be powerfully supported. Many facts and anecdotes which do him honour may be recollected and set down, when remembrances, partialities, and contests, are forgotten. The animableness of his manners, and his engaging address, rendered him as much beloved by those who had access to him as friends, as he was admired for his great talents by the whole nation. His constitution, in the earlier part of his life, did not seem to promise so much health and vigour as he afterwards enjoyed, for a longer period than usually falls to the share of men of more robust habit of body. But his care to guard against any exertion, and to secure his health and vigour, and the laws and constitution of his country; this rendered him as tender of the just prerogatives invested in the crown, for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the least inroad upon the liberty of the subject. The part which he acted in planning, introducing,
and digested. Till the latter end of his seventy-third year, he preferred the appearance and vivacity of youth in his countenance, in which the characters of dignity and amiablenesse were remarkably united: and he supported, and niece of lord-chancellor Sommers.

ferred to the two, who dare venture to differ from the received opinions of their country? Locke.

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame, Excite the female breast with martial flame? And shall not love's diviner pow'r infpire More hardy virtue, and more generous fire? Prior.

Strong; hard; firm. —Is a confident of his present flate. —An unwholesome blast may make in pieces his hardy fabric. South. —Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARDY, a county of the American States, in Virginia, bounded north by Hampshire. It is about forty miles long, and forty in breadth, and contains 7336 inhabitants, including 369 slaves. Chief town, Moorfield.

HARDY, adj. [hardi, Fr.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute. —Who is there hardy enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for thoes, who dare venture to differ from the received opinions of their country? Locke.

HARE (Francis), an English prelate in the eighteenth century; but the place of whose birth is uncertain. He received his classical education at Eton; whence he was sent to King's-college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards made a fellow, and took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1711 he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester; and while he held that preferment, he became an auxiliary to doctors Snape, Sherlock, Potter, &c. in the famous Bangorian controversy. From the deanery of Worcester he was removed to that of St. Paul's; and in 1727 was advanced to the see of St. Albans. In 1731 he was made a fellow, and took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1711 he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester; and while he held that preferment, he became an auxiliary to doctors Snape, Sherlock, Potter, &c. in the famous Bangorian controversy. From the deanery of Worcester he was removed to that of St. Paul's; and in 1727 was advanced to the see of St. Albans. In 1731 he was made a fellow, and took the degree of doctor of divinity.

HARE, f. [hapa, Sax. hark, Erfe.] A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. For comparison, a victorious army; which are much like — Stratocles, Polemarchus, and Hesiodus, among the Greeks. Giffen's Cyclopedia.

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the head of the tide-waters of Bush river, between Bingham's and James's runs; the former separating it from Abington. It is rather falling to decay since the courts of justice have been removed to Belle-Air; nine miles south-east of Belle-Air, and twenty-five north-east-by-east of Brixen.

HARG, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty miles north-east of Upal.

HARGÉNOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ten miles south-west of Schwerin.

Hauen in 1645. It is about one hundred miles in length, and from forty to fifty in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods; and consequently agriculture is not much practised here. Its pastures, however, are so excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the rest in the country, abound in fish. The inhabitants subsist by grazing, hunting, and fishing; and sell a great quantity of cheese, which is much esteemed. They maintain no folders in this province; and several places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

HARIER, f. A dog for hunting hares. See the article Hunting.

HARIM, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HARING, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Brixen: six miles south-west of Brixen.

HARPH, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

To HARK, v. n. [Contracted from hearken.] To listen: The king, To me inveterate, harks my brother's suit. Shakespeare.

HARK, interj. [It is originally imperative of the verb hark.] Lift! hear! listen!—What harmony is this? My good friends, hark! Shakespeare.

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursued me, Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. Rowe. To HARK'KEN, v. a. To hear by listening: Thence forth the path into his dreadfull den, Where nought but darkness entered, there, Nor creature lived, but some little, whisp'ring, and soft groaning found. Spen'ser.

HARL, f. The filaments of flax. Any filamentous substance. The general fort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or harl, daubed with cow-dung. Mortimer.

HARLE, a river of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, and county of East Friesland, which rises three miles south-south-west of Haren, and from forty to fifty in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods; and consequently agriculture is not much practised here. Its pastures, however, are so excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the rest in the country, abound in fish. The inhabitants subsist by grazing, hunting, and fishing; and sell a great quantity of cheese, which is much esteemed. They maintain no folders in this province; and several places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

HARLEQUIN, f. [This name is said to have been given by Francis I, of France, to a buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le petit. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. Harley's house, whom his friends called Harlequin, little Harley. Trevo.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace. In pantomime, it is the principal character; and is usually distinguished by a party-coloured dress, with a buffoon for an attendant. The joy of a king for a victory, must not be like that of a harlequin upon a letter from his mistress. Dryden.

The man in graver tragic known, Though his best part long since was done, Still on the stage desires to marry; And he who play'd the harlequin, After the jeft still loads the scene, Unwilling to retire, though weary. Prior.


HARLEQUINSHIP, f. The office or employment of a harlequin. Bailey.

HARLESTON, a small town in the county of Norfolk, sixteen miles from Norwich, and 112 from London. It has a bridge over the Waveney. It has a market on Wednesdays, and fairs July 5 and September 9.

HARLEY (Robert), earl of Oxford and Mortimer, eldest son of Sir Edward Harley, born in 1661. At the revolution, Sir Edward and his son raised a troop of horse at their own expense; and after the accession of King William and Queen Mary, he obtained a seat in parliament. In 1703, he was chosen speaker of the house of commons; in 1704, he was sworn of Queen Anne's privy council, and the same year made secretary of state; in 1706, he acted as one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union; and in 1710, was appointed a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. A daring attempt was made on his life, March 8, 1711, by the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist; who, when under an examination before a committee of the privy council, stabbed him with a penknife. Of this wound, however, he soon recovered; and was the same year created earl of Oxford, and lord high-treasurer, which office he resigned just before the queen's death. He was impeached of high treason in 1713, and committed to the Tower, but was cleared by a jury. He died in 1744. His character has been variously represented, but cannot be here discussed. He was not only an encourager of literature, but at immense labour and expense made that most valuable collection of useful and curious manuscripts, called the Harleian Collection; which was conducted upon the plan of the great Sir Robert Cotton. He published his first considerable collection in August 1725, and in less than ten years he got together near 3500 rare and curious manuscripts. Soon after this, the celebrated Dr. George Hicks, Mr. Anfis garter king at arms, bishop Nicholl, and many other eminent antiquaries, not only offered him their assistance in procuring manuscripts, but presented him with several volumes of very valuable. He was encouraged to perseverance by his success, he kept many persons employed in purchasing manuscripts for him abroad, giving them written instructions for their conduct. By these means the manuscript library was, in 1721, increased to near six thousand books, fourteen thousand original charters, and five hundred rolls. On the 27th of May 1724, lord Oxford died; but his son Edward who succeeded to his honours and estate, still further enlarged the collection; so that when he died, June 16th, 1741, it consisted of eight thousand volumes, several of them containing distinct and independent treaties, besides many papers which have been since bound up in volumes; and above forty thousand original rolls, charters, letters patent, grants, and other deeds and instruments,
The principal design of making this collection was the establishment of a manuscript English historical library, and the refusing from destruction such national records as had eluded the diligence of preceding collectors; but Lord Oxford's plan was more extensive; for his collection abounds also with curious manuscripts in every science. This collection is now in the British Museum; and an enumeration of its contents may be seen in the Annual Register, vol. vi. p. 142, &c.

HARLING, or EAST HARLING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which stands on a rivulet, between Thetford and Buckenham, eighty-eight miles from London. Its market, on Thursdays, is chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth; and the fairs are May 4, and Oct. 21. Middle Harling, and West Harling, are situated at a small distance from the above.

HARLINGEN, a seaport town of Friesland, on the Zuydser See. In 1496, the inhabitants of Groningen built a castle here; and fourteen years afterwards, Albert duke of Saxony built another, stronger than the first. It is not exactly known when it was surrounded with walls; but certain it is, that in the years 1533, and 1579, the city was considerably enlarged by the care of William prince of Orange. This place is now fortified with the same strength as before, and is situated on the adjacent country being very easily laid under water. There have been some strong dykes raised here to stop the fury of the ocean. The city is square, the streets handsome, straight, and clean, with canals in the centre of them. It is adorned with five gates, four towards the land, and one towards the sea. Though the harbour before it, vessels of great burden must lie oft at a little wharf. Others from the name of Horlo, concubine of Robert duke of Normandy, and mother of William the Conqueror. Horlot is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge. 1 A tramet; a woman of ill-fame. They help the by such aids as geese and harlots. Ben Jonson.

The barbarous harlots crowd the public place; Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. Dryden.

Harlots were tolerated amongst the Jews, Greeks, and Romans; and according to Terentius, the use of them was not deemed immoral. Fornication indeed was prohibited under severe penalties; but these the Jews explained as extending only to women of their own nation. The public fows were therefore stocked with foreign courtesans, who seem to have been taken under the protection of the government. Hence appears the reason why the etiastic frangia woman is often found to signify a harlot. They at first wore veils; but by degrees their modesty was entirely put aside, and they went abroad bare-faced. Amongst the Jews, the harlots used to sit by the way-sides, or at the gates or entrance of cities; at Athens they frequented the cemeteries, and in foreign cities they were compelled to distinguish themselves by their dresses, from other women. Corinth was a remarkable nursery of harlots, and gave birth to the celebrated Lais. Their accomplishments were oftentimes great, in all the polite and elegant parts of female education, viz. philosophy, dancing, singing, rhetoric, &c. Alcina, the mistress of Pericles, was admired by Socrates for her learning. The more accomplished women of this description frequently amassed large fortunes; a remarkable instance of which is given in Phryne, who offered to rebuild the walls of Thebes, when destroyed by Alexander, on condition that they would perpetuate her memory by an inscription. Prostitutes at Rome were obliged to fix a bill over their house. The Romans forbade them to change their names, after they had lived thirty years; but they were permitted to assume another, indicating their profession. It was also customary for them to change their names, after they had signified to the priest the intention of leading such a kind of life: this they did, because their trade was incompatible with their birth and condition; but they renounced their family names whenever they quitted their licentious mode of living. Women whose grandfathers, fathers, or husbands, had been a Roman knight, were forbidden by the laws to follow the profession of a harlot.

HARLOTTRY, n. The trade of a harlot; fornication; contamination.

From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst harlotry, while thou art clad so thin. Dryden.

A name of contempt for a woman: A peevish self-will'd harlotry.

That no persuasion can do good upon. Shakespeare.

HARLOW, a small town in the county of Essex, situated on the west side of the Rodings towards Hertfordshire, distant twenty-four miles from London. The church was burnt down in 1711, when the workmen in digging on the foundation of the very thing found an iron pole and a botany, and a silver plate, with dedication, Sanctus S. Catharina. Here are almshouses for poor widows, besides other charities. The market is held
held on Wednesdays: fairs, Nov. 28 and 29; and one near the town, on the 9th of September, called Harlow
held on Wednesdays: fairs, Nov. 28 and 29; and one

We, ignorant of ourselves,

beg often our own harms, which the wise Powers
deny us for our good.

To harm, v. a. To hurt; to injure.—After their
young are hatched, they brood them under their wings,
left the cold, and sometimes the heat, should harm them.

Ray.

What fene had I of her flo'n hours of life?

I saw it, not; thought it not, it harmed not me. Shaksp.

"Harm watch harm catch."—This emphatic pro-

verb is addressed to the consideration of them, who, from

flight and trivial causes, watch for opportunities of in-

jurying their neighbour; and who, as experience shows,
often fall into the pit they dig for others. The Latins
say, Et si parat mahu, qui alteri parat. The Ger-

man, Wer fene anvernag zwingelbe made; He who hunts another,
tires himself.

Harm-doing, f. The act of injuring another:

Shakespeare.

Harmal, f. In botany. See Peganum.

Harm's station, a fort of the American States,
in Kentucky, on the east side of the west branch of
Big Sandy river. On the opposite side of this branch
is the noted Great Salt Spring. Harm's Station is
about twenty miles south of Vancouver's fort.

Harmansford, a town of Germany, in the du-

cny of Stirl: two miles south-east of Graz.

Harmer (Thomas), an English nonconformist di-

vine, born at Norwich in 1715. Having early dis-
covered an inclination for the profession of the Christian
ministry among the protestant dissenters, he was placed
under proper classical instructors, and, after he had made
a considerable proficiency in grammar learning, he de-

voted himself to the task of acquiring a competent know-

ledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, languages, in
each of which he became a critic. But the favourite ob-
jective of his pursuit was oriental science, which he ap-
plied to the illustration of the sacred Scriptures. Ob-
serving a striking conformity between the present cus-
toms of the eastern nations and those of the ancients, as
alluded to in various passages of Scripture, he conceived
a wish, at a very early period, of making extracts of such
passages in books of travels and voyages appro-
priated to him to furnish a key to many parts of Holy
Writ. In 1764, he therefore presented to the public the
first fruits of these labours, in Observations on divers
Passages of Scripture, placing many of them in a light
altogether new. The favourable reception which this
work met with encouraged the author to publish a new
and enlarged edition of it in 1775. In his additions to this impri-
mon, he was indebted to the manuscript papers of the celebrated sir John Chardin, with
which he had been furnished, through the interest of the learned Dr. Bow, bishop of London. The utility of his design, and the able manner in which it was exec-
uted, procured him also the correspondence of many
other learned men. Animated by the praise paid to his work, and desirous of rendering his work still more perfect, he
continued indefatigable in further researches, till he had
collected materials for two additional volumes, which
were given to the public in 1757. On the 27th of No-

vember in the following year, after having passed the
winter in perfect health, he awoke early in the
morning complaining of pain; and, before new year
approached, he expired. Besides this grand work,
he published, 1. The Outlines of a new Commentary
on Solomon's Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions
from the Holy, 1768, 8vo. 2. An Account of the Jew-
ish Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead. 3. Re-
marks on the ancient and present State of the Congre-
sational Churches of Norfolk and Suffolk. 4. An Ad-
dress to those who are religiously disposed, as a per-suasion
to church fellowship; together with several single
sermons.

Harmesias, f. In botany. See Brownea.

Harmful, adj. Hurtful; mischievous; noxious;
detrimental. The earth brought forth dear fruit and
food for man, without any mixture of harmful quality,
Raleigh.

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies harmful harvests yield.

Dryden.

Harmfully, adv. Hurtfully; piously; detrimentally.—A scholar is better occupied in playing or scripture, than spending his time, not only vainly but
harmfully, in such kind of exercise. Aesop.
HARMFULNESS, f. Hurtfulnes5; mischiefousnes5; noxiousnes5.

HARMLESS, a. f. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

She, like harm'fis lighting, throws her eye On him, her brothers, me, her master; hating Each objefl to you, a joy. Shakespear.

Unhurt, undamaged.—The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to love himself harmles', and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a fit price. Raleigh.

HARM'LESSLY, ad. Innocently; without hurt; without crime.—Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall harmlessly into wood or feathers. De¬
cay. Pope.

HARM'LESSNESS, f. Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt: When, through taste'les5 flat humility, Indough-bak'd men some harmles'fes we see, 'Tis but his pligen that's virtuous, and not he. Donne.

HARMO'DIUS, a man's name; a famous Athenian, instrumental in delivering his country from the tyranny of Pisistratus. See the article Greece, vol. viii.

HAR'MONIA, in mythology, the daughter of Mars and Venus, whom Cadmus is said to have married. Bochart imagines that she had her name from mount Hermon: but, says Mr. Bryant, she seems to have been associated with Hermes, and the latter nurfed the child. She is from hence fifted by Nonnus, Ἀμονα. And, when Venus is represented in the allegory as making her a visit, she is said to go so; Ἐφοιομεν Ἀμονας παραμιλήσων. In some of the Orphic verses the she is not only represented as a deity, but as the light of the world:

Ἀμονα, κύριοι φανέροι, καὶ σέβει Δαιμόν.

Harmonia was supposed to have been a perfonage from whom all knowledge was derived. On this account the books of science were called κύρια Ἀμονα, the books of Harmonia, as well as the books of Hermes. These were four in number, of which Nonnus gives a curious account, and says, that they contained matter of wonderful antiquity. The drift of them is said to have been coeval with the world:

Πρὸς κύριοι ὀπτέρως δηληγοι κύριοι, ἐν ταῖς παραδικαίοις, ὡσ τοιχίνωσοι Οΐκον ἱερόν.

From hence we find, that Harmon, or Harmonia, was a deity, to whom the first writing is ascribed. The fame is the case in Greece. The inventors of harpsichords are also ascribed to Harmonia, Taut, or Thoth. Cadmus is said not only to have brought letters into Greece, but to have invented them. From hence we may conclude, that under the characters of Hermon, Hermes, Taut, Thoth, and Cadmus, one perfon is alluded to.

The deity, called by the Greeks Harmonia, was introduced among the Canaanites very early by the people of Egypt; and was worshipped in Sidon, and the adjacent country, by the name of Baal Hermon. Nonnus gives an account of a robe or pharus, which Harmonia is supposed to have worn, when she was visited by the godesses of beauty. Upon it are delineated the earth, the heavens, and the stars; the sea also and the rivers were reprefented: and the whole was at the bottom surrounded by the ocean. Mr. Bryant concludes that all this relates to a painting either at Sidon or Berythus, which was delineated in a tower or temple sacred to Hermon.

HARMONIC, or HARMONICAL, adj. [ἀμονικός, Gr. harmonique, Fr.] Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.—After every three words, note the intervals, for all genes must have half-note to be interpolated. Bacon.—Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other; just properly. Harmonic.

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Musical founds, and discordant founds, are both active and passive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. Bacon.

So wells each wind-pipe; as into its, Harmonic twang of leather, horn, and brafs. Pope.

Harmonic or musical proportion, is that in which the first term is to the third as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third; or when the first, the third, and the said two differences, are in geometrical proportion. Or, four terms are in harmonic proportion, when the first is to the fourth as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the third and fourth. Thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonic proportion, because 2 : 6 :: 1 : 3. And the four terms, 9, 12, 18, 24, are in harmonic proportion, because 9 : 24 :: 3 : 8. If the proportional terms are continued in the former cafe, they will form an harmonic progression, or series.—See the article Music.

HARMO'NICA, from ἀμονικός, Gr. harmony.] The instrument popularly known by the name of Musical Glasses. Mr. Pockrich, of Ireland, seems to have been the first who thought of playing tunes formed of the tones of drinking glasses. He collecte'd a number of glasses of different fizes, fixed them near each other on a table, and tuned them by putting water into them, more or less, as each note required. Mr. Delaval, F.R.S. next made an instrument in imitation of that which was contrived by Mr. Pockrich: and from this instrument Dr. Franklin took the hint of contriving the harmonica, which reflects infinite credit on his musical talents and ingenuity.

The glasses for this instrument are blown as nearly as possible in the form of hemispheres, running from small to large in regular proportion, and having each an open neck orocket in the middle. The thickness of the glafs near the brim is about one-tenth of an inch, increasing towards the neck, which in the largest is about an inch deep, and an inch and half wide within; but these dimensions lessen, as the proportions of the glasses diminish, observing that the neck of the smallest should not be shorter than half an inch. The diameter of the largest glass is nine inches, and that of the smallest three inches: between these there are twenty-three gradations of size, differing from each other a quarter of an inch in diameter, for contriving an instrument so intrincate, the glasses must be at least six glasses blown of each size, and out of these thirty-seven glasses (which are sufficient for three octaves with all the semitones) may be found, that will either yield the note required, or one a little sharper, and fitting so well into each other, as to taper regularly from the largest to the smallest. The glasses being chosen, and the note for each glass marked. They are marked upon it with a diamond, they are to be tuned by diminishing the thickness of those that are too sharp, which is done by grinding them round from the neck towards the brim, comparing, by means of a well-tuned harpsichord, the tone drawn from the glass by your finger with the note you want, as founded by the corresponding string of the harpsichord. The number of the instrument is G, a little below the reach of a common voice, and the highest G, including three complete octaves: and they are distinguished by painting the apparent parts of the glasses within fide, every femi-tone white, and the other notes of the octave with the seven prismatic colours: so that glases of the same colours (the white excepted) are always octaves to each other.

When the glasses are tuned, they are to be fixed on a round spindle of hard iron, an inch in diameter at the thickest end, and tapering to a quarter of an inch at the finall. For this purpose, the neck of each glafs is fitted with a cork, projecting a little without the neck; four holes are also made at each glass, corresponding to the dimension of the spindle in that part of it where they are to be fixed. The glasses are all
all placed within one another; the largest on the greatest end of the spindle, with the neck outwards; the next in size is put into the other, leaving about an inch of its brim above the brim of the first; and the others are put on in the same order. From these exposed parts of each glass, the string is drawn, by laying a finger upon one of them as the spindle and glades turn round. The spindle, thus prepared, is fixed horizontally in the middle of a box, and made to turn on brass gudgeons at each end. A square Shank comes from its thickest end through the box, on which Shank a wheel is fixed by a screw: this will serve, like a fly, to make the motion equable, when the spindle is turned by the fingers, or like a spinning-wheel. The wheel is eighteen inches in diameter, and conceals near its circumference about twenty-five pounds of lead; and may be made of mahogany. An ivory pin is fixed near its circumference about twenty-five pounds of lead, will serve, like a fly, to make the motion equable, when the spindle is turned by the fingers, or like a spinning-wheel. The box is over which is put the loop of the firing, that comes up and may be made of mahogany. An ivory pin is fixed near its circumference about twenty-five pounds of lead, will serve, like a fly, to make the motion equable, when the spindle is turned by the fingers, or like a spinning-wheel. The motion measured by a gear'd chime. Prior.

To HARMONIZE, n. To agree; to make musical.

HARMONIZING, f. The act of adapting to each other; chiefly used of the parts in a piece of music.

HARMONY, n. [æ'ro'ma'ni. Gr. harmonie, Fr.] The just adaptation of one part to another. —Sure infinite Wisdom must accomplish all its works with concomitant harmony, proportion, and regularity. Churny.

The harmony of things, As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. Denham.

Juft proportion of sound; musical concord. —Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. Watts.

The sound Symphonions of ten thousand harps, that tun'd Angelic harmonies. Milton.

Concord; correspondent sentiment: I no sooner in my heart divin'd, My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! Milton.

In the science of music, the words concord and harmony signify the same thing; though custom has made a little difference between them. Concord is the agreeable effect of two sounds in consonance; and harmony the effect of any greater number of agreeable sounds in consonance.

Again, harmony always implies consonance; but concord is also applied to sounds in succession; though never where the terms can agree equally in consonance. The effect of an agreeable succession of several sounds is called melody; as that of an agreeable consonance is called harmony. The ancients seem to have been entirely unacquainted with harmony, the soul of the modern music. In all their explanations of the melopoeia, they say not one word of the concert or harmony of parts. We have instances, indeed, of their joining several voices, or instruments, in consonance; but then these were not so joined, as that each had a distinct and proper melody, so making a succession of various concords; but they were either unisons, or octaves, in every note; and all performed the same individual melody, and constituted one concord. When the parts differ, not in the tenor of the whole, but in the different relations of the successions of the successive notes, it is this that constitutes the modern art of harmony. See the article Music.

HARMONY of the SPHERES, that concert which the heavenly bodies produce upon one another, acting at proper intervals. Kepler wrote a large work on the harmony of the world, and particularly on that of the celestial bodies. He first endeavoured to find out some connection between the dimensions of the five regular solids and the intervals of the planetary spheres; and imagining that a cube, inscribed in the sphere of Saturn, would touch by its six planes the sphere of Jupiter, and that the other four regular solids in like manner fitted the interiors that are between the spheres of the other planet, he became persuaded that this was the true reason why the primary planets were precisely six in number, and that the great Author of the world had determined their distances from the sun, the centre of the system, from a regard to this analogy. But afterwards finding that the disposition of the five regular solids amongst the planetary spheres was not agreeable to the intervals between their orbits, he endeavoured to discover other schemes of harmony. For this purpose he compared the motions of some planet at its greatest and least distances, and of the different planets in their several orbits, as they would appear viewed from the sun; and here he fancied that he found a familiarity to the divisions of the octave in music. Lastly, he supposed that these lines were drawn from the earth to each of the planets, and the planets appended to them, or stretched by weights proportional...
to the planets, these lines would then found all the notes in the octave of a musical chord. See his Harmonies; also Maclaurin's View of Newton's Discev, b. i. c. 2.

HAR'NODY, a town of the American States, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, close on the line of New York State, and a quarter of a mile north of Scarsaca creek, a water of the east branch of Susquehannah river. Between this and Stockport on Delaware river, distant eighteen miles east-south-east, there is a portage. It is about 140 miles north-by-west of Philadelphia, and 130 north-west of New York. Lat. 41.58. N.


HAR'NESS, or Harnefher, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HAR'NESS, [s. fr. harneis, Runic; Welfti and Erie, iron.] Armour; defensive furniture of war:

A goodly knight, all drest'd in harnes meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. Spenser.

The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say Spenser. That from his head no place appeared to his feet.

From the harnes, graze the flow'rly ground. Dryden.

To HARNESS, v. a. To drest in armour;

Full fifty years, harnes'd in ragged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. Rowe.

To fix horses in their traces.—Harnes the horses, and up the horsemen, and stand forth with your hamlets. Spenser.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready harnes'd for journey new. Spenser.

HARNESSING, f. The act of putting on harness; putting on armour.

HAR'NIT, or Arme, a small ifland in the English Channel, about two miles from the ifland of Guernsey, and one from Sark.

HAR'RO, a town of Spain, in Old Caftile, on the Ebro, surrounded with walls. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains seven hundred families, three parishes, and a convent: thirty-two miles north-east of Burgos, and seven north of Calzada.

HAR'RO, or Har'ron, f. In old customs, a hue and cry after felons.

HAR'RAH, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HAR'RO, [Heb. appointment.] The name of a place.

HAR'RODITE, an inhabitant, of Harod.

HAR'ROAH, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HAR'RO, a town of Spain, in Old Caftile, on the Ebro, surrounded with walls. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains seven hundred families, three parishes, and a convent: thirty-two miles north-east of Burgos, and seven north of Calzada.

HAR'PATH, a river of United America, in the Tennessee, government, which runs into the Cumberland river fourteen miles south-east of Clarkville.

HARP, f. [harpe, Sax. harpe, Fr.] It is ufed through both the Tentonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in use. Romamique tyra plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpi. Ven. Fort.] A lyre; an instrument ftrung with wire, and commonly ftruck with the finger; and of which there are feveral kinds. See the article Music.

They touch'd their golden harp, and hymning praise'd God and his works.

Milton.

Nor wanted tuneful harp, nor vocal quire,
The mufes fung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. Dryden.

The name of a constellation:

Next shines the harp, and through the liquid skies
The hell, as lighted, firft begins to rife;
Then when sweet Orpheus ftruck, to lifting rocks
He fennes gave, and ears to with'rd oaks. Greek.

To HAR, v. n. [harper, Fr.] To play on the harp.—I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps. Rev.

The helmed cherubim,
And fworded forifamph,
Are feen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd, Harping in loud and solenim quire, with unexpreflive notes to heaven's new-born heir. Milton.

To touch any passion; as, the harper touches a string. To dwell on a subjeæt,—You harp a little too much upon one string. Collier.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not baniʃt reafon
For inequality; but let your reafon serve
To make the truth appear. Shakespeare.

HARPAC'TION, f. In phyfic and furgery, a kind of gum; a platter of brimflone and turpentine. Phillips.

HARPAGUS, a general of Cyrus. He conquered Armenia after he had revolted from Alyaffes, who had cruelly forced him to eat the flesh of his fon, because he had difobeyed his orders in not putting to death the infant Cyrus. Herodotus.

HARPALICE, a woman's name; daughter of Lycurgus.

HARPALUS, an eminent Greek aftronomer, who flourifhed about 430 years before Chrift. He corrected the cycle of eight years, which Cleoftratus of Tenedos had invented, and propofed a new one of nine years, in which he imagined that the fun and moon returned to the fame point. This cycle of Harpalus was followed till about the year 444 before Chrift, when Meton the fon of Paufanias proved it to be erroneous, and published his invention of the Enneadecaeteris, or cycle of nineteen years, which is still in ufe, and called the Golden Number; though, properly fpaking, the golden number is that particular number which shows the year of the cycle with which any given year correfponds. See the article CHRONOLOGY, vol. v. p. 557.

HARPARKEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ufairitzar; three leagues and a quarter south-east of Bayonne, and two and half east of Ufairitzar.

HARPATH, a river of United America, in the Tennessee, government, which runs into the Cumberland river fourteen miles south-east of Clarkville.

HARPAX, f. In natural history, a kind of amber.

HARPE, f. A sword like a fcythe; a wood-knife. An old word.

HARPE (John Francis de la), a celebrated writer, born at Paris in 1739; his father was a Swis, and a captain of artillery in the service of France. He had no fortune in profpet, and owed his education to the kindness of the principal of the college d'Harcourt. Young La Harpe carried away the univerfity prizes, and soon distinguished himself by his productions. At the age of twenty-five he gave to the stage his tragedy of Warwick, which met with great succes; but his future effays in the fame way did not anfwer the public expectations; with the exception of Philocletes, translated from Sophocles. The abfence of the female character is a fingular trait in this tragedy; without love, the performance interefts by its noble simplicify, and by bringing to our recollection the high flate of the tragic art in Greece. Every year, besides his tragedies, this writer produced pieces of poetry, and profi effays, which were crowned with the prizes of the different academies. This honour was conferred on his orations on Fenelon, Racine, and

HARPE, f. A sword like a fcythe; a wood-knife. An old word.
that, and Charles V. He had for a long time the charge of the literary part of the Mercure. Having thrown himself a good poet and a good orator, he appeared with great eclat as a critic; he displayed a profound acquaintance with criticism, and a correct taste; of which he had acquired, found principles of taste, and a remarkable talent for discussion, as well as close and forcible reasoning; could he have commanded his passions when treating of his cotemporaries, and had he adopted a style less imperious and decisive, he might have filled with dignity the chair of Quintilian. His powers were considerable, but it was his misfortune greatly to over-rate them. When the revolution broke out, he cherished notions of reform, without carrying them into extremes: but, when the reign of terror taught him that all was capable of being abused; when he saw the ideas of liberty, equality, and justice, become rallying points for the fanatics; and when he had been confined in one of the castles that the Giron was, at last, he was torn with indignation against tyranny, and inspired with zeal for that holy religion which it was attempted to overturn, by ridiculing its worship and proliferating its ministrants. He had been the disciple and great admirer of Voltaire, who had rewarded with eulogiums his attachment to the party of the modern philosophers; he now declared his hatred on the principles in all his writings, from this period to his death. On the 18th Fructidor (4th September) he was condemned to deportation: but he had the good fortune to conceal himself in a secure asylum, and to escape the proscription. He died in the winter of 1803, at the age of sixty-four. M. de Fontanes, in a short and brilliant eulogy on him, says, "Letters and Satires at the Lyceum, of which he has been the editor, have had great eclat as a critic; he displayed a profound acquaintance with criticism, and a correct taste; of which his readers have lost nothing of their vigour, and when his talents had been strengthened and increased by the extraordinary events of the last twelve years. It is known that he had become a profelyte to those useful and considerable opinions on which the focial revolution repose; the most enriched his ideas and his style with new beauties, but they mitigated the sufferings of the latter days. The works of La Harpe have been collected in 6 vols. 8vo. but this edition is very incomplete, and renders it desirable that another should be given to the public."

**HARPEGGIATO, or HARPEGGIO, s. f.** In music, the method of striking the several sounds of a concord so as to be heard distinctly one after another.

**HARPER, s.** A player on the harp.

**Harp,** the method of striking the several sounds of a concord so as to be heard distinctly one after another.

**HARPERSFIELD, a township of the American States, in Otsego county, New York, bounded south-west by Unadilla township, and thirty-two miles south-east of Cooperstown; 153 of its inhabitants are electors. Through this town runs the great post-road from Hudson to Williamsburgh, sixty-two miles west of Hudson city.**

**HARPIUS (Henry), a celebrated mythical writer, born at Herph, a village in Brabant, whence he derived his surname. He embraced the monastic life, and died at Mechlin in 1473. He is claes among the writers of eminence in mystical divinity, and his works have been much admired and read in catholic countries. The principal of them are entitled, Epithalamium, or the Bridal Song; The Golden Directory for the Contemplative; and Eden, or the Terrestrial Paradise of the Contemplative. He also published some other treatises of a similar kind; and some sermons, which were printed after his death, 1630.**

**HARPIES, s. [from Gr. ἀρπίνιος, Gr. ἀρπίνια, Lat.] In fabulous history, rapacious monsters, represented with wings like bats, ears like bears, bodies like vultures, faces like women, and feet and hands hooked like the talons of the condor. Some make them the daughters of Tellus and Oceanus, the earth and ocean; whence, says Ser- vius, it is, that they inhabit an island, half on land and half in water. Valerius Flaccus makes them the daughters of Typhon. There were said to be three harpies, Aello, Orcypete, and Celeno, which last Homer calls Podarge. Hesiod, in his Theogony, ver. 657, only reckons two, Aello and Orcypete, and makes them the daughters of Thaumas and Electra, affirming that they had wings, and went with the rapidity of the wind. Zephyrus begat of them Balios and Xanthus, Achilles's horses. Pherecydes relates, that the Boreades expelled them from the Aegean and Sicilian seas, and pursued them as far as the islands which he calls Plute, and Homer Calydon; and which have since been called the Simphades.

**Volusius, De Idolol. lib. iii. p. 69, thinks, that what the poet has of the harpies has nothing to correspond to the great terrene bats found in the territories of Darien in South America. These animals kill not only birds, but dogs and cats, and prove very troublesome to men. But the ancients knew nothing of these bats. By the harpies, therefore, he thinks, they could mean nothing else but the winds; and that it was on this account they were made daughters of Electra, the daughter of Oceanus. Such is the opinion of the scholiasts of Apollonius, Heciod, and Euthydus. Their names, Aello, Orcypete, Celeno, are supposed to suggest a further proof of this fact.**

Mr. Bryant supposes that the harpies related to the priests of the Sun. They were, he says, denominated from their seat of residence, which was an oracular temple called Harpy, and Hirpi, analogous to Orphi, and Urphi, in other places. The ancient name of a priest was Caten, rendered mistakenly Kris, and Canis. Hence the harpies, who were priests of Ur, are said by Apollonius the Dogs of Jove:

"O οὐραγος, ο ηυσ δηοικος ξιπατης άνθρωπος, μεγαλος Δίος ΚΥΝΑΣ." This term, in the common acceptation, is certainly not applicable to the harpies, either as birds or as winged animals. But this representation was only the fancy of the ancients. They do not seem to have been a set of rapacious persons, who, for their repeated acts of violence and cruelty, were driven out of the country; and hence the degrading epithet of harpy.

**HARPING, s.** The act of playing on the harp; the sound of harpers.

**HARPING-IRON, s.** [from harp, Lat.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught; a harpoon.

The boat which on the first assault did go
Struck with a harping-iron the younger Ioe;
Who, when he felt his side so rudely goar'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. Waller.

**HARPINGS, s.** A sea term; the breadth of a ship at the bow; the ends of the bend which are fastened into the stern.

**HARP'L'E, a township of the American States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.**

**HARPOCRATES, s.** In mythology, the son of Isis and Osiris. This is an Egyptian deity, represented with his finger applied to his mouth, denoting him to be the god of
of silence. The statue of this idol was fixed at the entrance of most of the Egyptian temples, and he was commonly exhibited under the figure of a young man crowned with an Egyptian mitre, holding in one hand a cornucopia, and in the other the flower lotus, and sometimes bearing a quiver.

HARPOCRATION, a rhetorician of Alexandria, who is supposed to have flourished in the fourth century. He wrote a Lexicon of ten Greek Orators, in which he treats of the magistrates, courts of justice, forms of pleading, &c., and in public festivities, &c. of Attica, and he himself to be a polite and well-informed writer. Of this work, which has reached our times, Maaffaci published an edition, Greek and Latin, with notes, Paris, 1614, 4to. Another edition was given at Leyden, in 1683, 4to, with observations by Valois.

HARPONEER, [harponeer, Fr. from harpoon.] He that throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HARPONELLY, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the Myfro country; sixty-five miles north-north-east of Bedanore, and 152 north-north-west of Seringapatam. Lat. 14° 40'. N. Lon. 75° 28'. E. Greenwich.

HARPOON, [harpon, Fr.] A spear or javelin used to strike the whales in the Greenland fishery. The harpoon, which is sometimes called the harping-trom, is furnished with a long staff, having at one end a broad and flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges, so as to penetrate the whale with facility; to the head of this weapon is fastened a long cord, called the whale-line, which lies carelessly coiled in the boat, in such a manner as to run out without being interrupted or entangled. See Whale-Fishery, vol. vii. p. 412.

The Gun-Harpoon is a javelin of the same kind as that above described; but, instead of being cast by a man, it is discharged from a gun, whereby it strikes the whale with greater force, and consequently with more certainty of execution, provided the smoothness of thejecting it itself into the bay together with the island Se-venous wretch; an extortioner: in allusion to the harpies, afterwards by Georgetown; from which it is separated by bafoedagan, and several other small islands, are incor¬porated west-north-west of Hoya.

Kennebeck, and thus form what is called Small Point.

Weltphalia, and county of Hoya; twenty-two miles: which has of late years given place to the piano-forte. See the article Music.—It was Mr. Western's custom to approach it to the distance of ten, fifteen, or twenty, though a timorous creature, will frequently allow a boat to penetrate the whale with facility: to the head of this weapon is fastened a long cord, called the whale-line, which has of late years given place to the piano-forte. See Whale-Fishery, vol. vii. p. 412.

HARP'SWELL, a township of the American States, in Cumberland county, district of Maine, incorporated in 1759, and contains 1071 inhabitants. It is bounded easterly by Georgetown; from which it is separated by a navigable river. Here is a communication opened by a canal, between the waters of Kennebeck river and the sea will admit of proper aim being taken; for in rough weather it cannot be used. In the Transactions of the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., we have accounts of a number of whales killed in this manner; from whence it appears that the instrument is extremely useful in calm weather, since the whale, though a turgidous creature, will frequently allow a boat to approach it to the distance of ten, fifteen, or twenty, fathoms, all of which distances are within reach of the gun-harpoon, though not within reach of that thrown by the hand. On this account it is justly entitled to the encouragement given to it by that excellent society. Harp, [harp, Fr. An instrument for playing; a stringed instrument, consisting of a body furnished with a series of strings, which is stretched across a frame or back, and played by striking keys; but which has of late years given place to the piano-forte. See the article Music.—It was Mr. Western's custom every afternoon, as soon as he was drunk, to hear his daughter play on the harpsichord, Fielding's Tom Jones.

HARP'STÉDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weilphalia, and county of Hoya; twenty-two miles west-north-west of Hoya.

HARRINGTON (Sir John), a celebrated English poet, born about 1661; and was the son of John Harrington, esq. of Kelinton, near Bath. He was educated at Eton school, whence he removed to Cambridge. It appears, by a letter from Leley to James Harrington, that he married a natural daughter of Henry VIII., who was endowed with the lands of the priory of Bath. In 1791 he published a translation of Ariosto's Orlando Fur¬ioso, by which he obtained much reputation as a poet. He accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland in 1599, and received from him the honour of knighthood; and in the reign of James I. he was made a knight of the Bath. He frequented the court, and cultivated the friendship of prince Henry, to whom he presented a manuscript discourse, entitled A Brief View of the State of the Church of England, to the Year 1602. This was a kind of continuation of Dr. Godwin's Catalogue of Bilbops; but its chief scope was to difcredit married prelates, especially those who had been twice married. The work contained many free cenfures upon particular bishops, on which account it was published in 1653, by the author's grandson, J. Chetwynd, esq. Sir John died in 1612. He had planned a history of his own times, but did not live to execute it. After his death were published his Epigrams, in four books. Two volumes of miscellaneous pieces, under the title of Nuge Antiques, were printed in 1769, and 1775; by Henry Harrington, of Queen's-college, Oxford.

HARRINGTON (James), a celebrated political writer, born at the family seat at Upton in Northamptonshire, in 1611. A fervious of temper, and great dis¬position to study, distinguished his early years, and accompanied him to Trinity-college, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow-commoner in 1629. After his tuition there, under the famous Chillingworth, he travelled abroad. In the Netherlands, he entered as a volunteer in lord Craven's regiment; and being quartered at the Hague, he frequented the courts of the prince of Orange and the queen of Bohemia, and ingratiated himself with those distinguished persons. He afterwards accompanied the elector-palatine in a visit to the king of Denmark, and remained as an attendant upon his person for some years. Refuming his plan of foreign travel, he visited Germany, France, and Italy, before he returned to England. The republican ideas with which he had imbued himself at the commencement of the civil contentions, to side with the parliament; but not being able to procure a seat in the house, he remained undistinguished till 1646. In that year, accompanying
panying the parliamentary commissioners to the king at Newcastle, he was placed by them about his person, as one whom they could trust, yet who had not rendered himself particularly obnoxious to him. On their recommendation, the king nominated him one of the growths of 1617, a post which he filled without disfaine, excited in him manifold signs of disapprobation. The royal confidence and familiarity, however, gained so much upon Harrington's mind, that he was heartily desirous of accommodating the differences between the king and parliament; and his solicitations to this effect were probably the cause that, when the treaty of the Isle of Wight was broken off, he was removed from his office. The king was much concerned at being deprived of his attendance; and is said to have given him a token of affection before his execution. That event gave a great shock to Harrington's feelings, and he never forbore to speak of it with extreme regret, and with commiseration of the unfortunate prince. Yet in his capacity of a writer he has done unfavourable part to Charles I. and imputed his fate to the divine judgment.

During the interregnum he passed his time in retirement, chiefly occupied in composing his famous work, *The Oceana.* The jealousy of Cromwell's government caused this performance to be seized at the press; but by the means of the author's application to Mrs. Claypole, Oliver's daughter, it was restored, and published in 1666. It soon became a subject of controversy, and the author made replies to various attacks upon it; in none of which he excelled suspicion so far, that in December, 1661, by order from Charles II. he was apprehended and committed to the Tower. It was a conflagration that the charge against him was not founded upon his writings, but upon a suppozed plot against the government, of which he knew himself innocent. He was, however, treated with great severity, and it was a long time before he recovered his liberty. He died of a paralytic stroke, in 1677, and was buried in St. Mary's-chapel, Westminster.

HARRINGTON, a thriving town of the American States, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, at the head of the tide-waters on the Kennebec river, three miles north of Hallowell, of which, till its incorporation in 1797, it was a part, and known by the name of Fort Western. Vessels of one hundred tons anchor the river to this town. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately here and at Pownalborough. Here is a courthouse and gaol. A bridge is erected on the Kennebec, opposite old Fort Western. Several merchants are settled here, and carry on a brisk commerce with the back country. The township contains 36,000 acres of land, and about one thousand inhabitants.

HARRIOTT, a town of Hindeoosa, in the country of Orilla; ninety-one miles north-north-east of Cat-tack, and 105 west-south-west of Calcutta.

HARRIOT (Thomas), an eminent English mathematician, born at Oxford, in 1560; in which university he received his education, and was entered at St. Mary's-hall college in 1617, upon the foundation of some

HARRIOT, in 1584, made a sufficient discovery of Virginia, which he first preceptor with the colony under Sir Richard Grenville in the following year. He was well qualified for the settlement of it. Mr. Harriot remained in that country about a year, diligently employed in surveying it, and in observing the nature of its productions, as well as the customs and manners of its inhabitants. On his return to England, he published A Brief Report of the Land of Virginia, of the Commodities there found, &c. 4to. which was written from Hakluyt's *Voyages,* and also translated into Latin, and published at Frankfort in 1590. Soon after this work had made its appearance, Sir Walter introduced Mr. Harriot to the acquaintance of Hugh Percy, earl of Northumberland, who granted him a yearly pension; Wood says of 190l, but from some receipts which Dr. Zach found among his papers, it appears that he had 300l. which at that time was a considerable income. And when, in 1666, that nobleman was committed to the Tower for life, a table was maintained for Mr. Harriot, and some others of his mathematical friends, with whom the earl paid his hours of confinement in literary and scientific speculations. Sir Walter, with his friend Charles I. imputed his fate to the divine judgment, and softened the rigours of his shameful imprisonment, by entering into literary and philosophical discussions with his former preceptor. Mr. Harriot, after the termination of this engagement, resided many years at St. John's-college, where he died of a disease in his lip, in 1621, in the fifty-first year of his age. And it is said that he was in religion a deist, and that eminent divines of those times considered the manner of his death to be a judgment upon him for undervaluing and rejecting the authority of the Scriptures. But this affection is not supported by any concurrent testimony, and is irreconcilable with the author's language in his writings, and the praise bestowed upon him by orthodox and distinguished characters. He was doublets of one of the first mathematicians of the age in which he lived, and will always be remembered as the inventor of the present improved method of algebraic calculation. This was published in 1615, in folio, by Mr. Warner, under the title of *Artis Analecta,* and was afterwards improved by the Adronomical Ephemeris of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin for the year 1788, from some valuable and curious manuscripts of Harriot's, which were discovered in 1784, at Petworth in Sussex, the seat of the earl of Egremont, a descendant from the generous earl of Northumberland who was Harriot's patron. But these manuscripts not only prove most satisfactorily that Harriot was entitled to the praise of invention as an analytical, but show that he was not less eminent as an astronmer and geometrical. Of the more remarkable are 199 observations of the sun's spots, with their drawings, calculations, and determinations of the sun's rotation about its axis. Hence there is the greatest probability that Harriot was the first discoverer of these spots, even before either Galileo or Scheiner; at least there are no earlier observations of the solar spots extant than his; as they run from December 8, 1610, till January 18, 1613. Had Harriot had any notion about Galileo's discoveries, he took the width of a degree of latitude as something about the phases of Venus and Mercury, and especially about the singular shape of Saturn, first discovered by Galileo; but there...
Harris, John Clarke, Esq. of Sandford, near Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, by whom he had five children; two of these died at an early period: James, now Earl of Malmebury, and two daughters, have survived their father. In 1731, he published his Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar, which was received with great applause by the learned, and was dedicated to the ingenious Mr. Horne Tooke, in his Diversions of Purley, has made some severe criticisms upon it. The learned bishop Lowth, however, gave it a high character, by ascertaining that those who would enter deeply into the subject of universal grammar, will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest attention to investigation, perspicuity of explanation, and elegance of method, in a treatise entitled Hermes, by James Harris, Esq. the most beautiful example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle. We are informed by lord Malmbury, in the biographical sketch which that nobleman has given of his father's life, 'that what first led his father to a deep and accurate consideration of the principles of universal grammar, was a book which he held in high estimation, and was frequently quoted in his Hermes, 'the Minerva of Sanctius.' To that writer he confesses himself indebted for abundance of valuable information of which it appears (continues his lordship) that he knew well how to push his researches on the subject of grammar to a much greater length, by the help of his various and extensive erudition.'

Mr. Harris was no less a votary of the fine arts, than a lover of science. The superior taste and skill which he professed in music, and his extreme fondness for hearing it, led him to attend to its cultivation in his native place with uncommon pains and success; insomuch that, under his auspices, not only the annual musical festival in Salisbury flourished beyond most institutions of the kind, but even the ordinary subscription-concerts were carried on, by his affiduity and direction, with a spirit and effect seldom equalled out of the metropolis. Many of the beautiful selections made from the best Italian and German composers for these festivals, adapted by Mr. Harris to words which he himself selected from Scripture, or from Milton's Paradise Lost, and sometimes to compositions of his own, have survived the occasion on which they were first produced, and are still in great estimation. Two volumes of these selections have been lately published by Mr. Corfe, organist of Salisbury cathedral.

Mr. Harris was chosen a representative in parliament for the borough of Chirchhurch in Hampshire, in 1761, which feat he retained to the day of his death. In the following year, he was appointed to be a lord of the treasury: in 1774, he became secretary and comptroller to the queen, and this appointment he held during the remainder of his life. Although affiduous in the discharge of his parliamentary duty, and occasionally taking a share in the debates, he never contracted any violent spirit of party. He abhorred faction of every kind; nor did he ever relinquish, for public business, those still more interesting pursuits which had made the delight and occupation of his earlier years. If they were somewhat intermitted during the sitting of parliament, he renewed them with increased relish and satisfaction on his return into the country. But for this, we might feel surprize that he could have found time to compose and publish, in 1775, another learned work. It contains, under the title of Philosophical Arrangements, a part only of a larger work that he had meditated, but did not live to finish, on the Peripatetic logic. So far as it relates to the arrangement of ideas, it is copious, but it has other peculiarities which are not the less interesting, and give it a high estimation, and was frequently quoted in his Hermes, 'the Minerva of Sanctius.' To that writer he confesses himself indebted for abundance of valuable information of which it appears (continues his lordship) that he knew well how to push his researches on the subject of grammar to a much greater length, by the help of his various and extensive erudition.'

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proceeded from the pen of this ingenious writer, was his Philosophical Enquiries; which was received by the learned world with merited praise. While we are reading this work, we see, as it were, listening to the conversation of an elegant scholar, a gentleman, a person of the greatest candour, sincerity, and worth; deficient in impressing his own liberal sentiments on the minds of others.

Of this last production of Mr. Harris's pen, Lord Malmbury observes: "It is a more popular work than any of his former ones, and contains rather a summary of the conclusions to which the philosophy of the ancients had conducted them in their critical inquiries, than a regular and perfect system. The principles which those conclusions depend are therefore omitted, as being of a more abstruse nature than was agreeable to his design; which was to teach by illustration and example, not by fictitious demonstration. Indeed, this publication appears to have been meant not only as a retrospective view of those studies which exercised his mind in the full vigour of his life, but likewise as a monument of his affection towards many of his intimate friends. I cannot therefore but consider it as a pleasing proof of a mind retaining, at an advanced age, a considerable degree of its former energy and activity, together with, the greatest candour, sincerity, and worth; desirous of the same equable and placid temper which had distinguished him throughout his whole life, the same tender and affectionate attention to his surrounding family, the same compassionate superintendence of the miseries which he had so long been made acquainted with, as well as being made to understand, and in his parliamentary capacity, to write critical remarks and conjectures on many of the passages extracted, but he was also in the habit of regularly committing to writing such reflections as arose out of his study, which evince a mind carefully disciplined, and anxiously bent on the attainment of self-knowledge, and self-government. And yet, though habituated to deep thinking and laborious reading, he was generally cheerful, even to playfulm. There was no pedantry in his manners or conversation, nor was he ever seen either to display his learning with ostentation, or to treat with flight or superciliousness those less informed than himself. He rather sought to make them partakers of what he knew, than to mortify them by a parade of his own superiority. Nor had he any of that miserable self-indulgent airs which so often disgraces men of learning, and prevents their being admired or esteemed, at least as much as they choose to appear to, by common performances, and therefore not all that their superiority deserves. "It was with him a maxim, that the most difficult, and infinitely the preferable, sort of criticism, both in literature and in the arts, was that which consists in finding out beauties, rather than defects; and although he certainly wanted not judgment to distinguish and to prefer superior excellence of any kind, he was too reasonable to expect it should very often occur, and too wise to allow himself to be disfigured at common weaknesses or imperfections. He thought, indeed, that the very attempt to please, however it might fall short of its aim, deserved some return of thanks, some degree of approbation; and that to endeavour at being pleasing by such means was due to gentleness of disposition, and a benign affection. Far, at the same time, from that presumptuous conceit, which is so natural to minds that cannot excel in the dispositions of Providence. He detested the gloom of superstition, and the persecuting spirit by which it is so often accompanied: but he abhorred still more that benevolent and destructive spirit [which has been termed] modern philosophy; and from his early solicitude to inspire me with a hatred of it, it would almost seem that he forebore its late alarming approach and fatal progress. There is no obligation which I acknowledge with more thankfulness; none that I shall more anxiously endeavor to confer upon my own children, from a thorough conviction of its value and importance.

My father's affection to every part of his family was exemplary and uniform. As to his public and private life, he was ever kind and indulgent; and it deserves to be mentioned to his honour, that he thought it no interruption of his gravest occupations, himself to instruct his daughters, by exercising them daily both in reading composition, and writing essays for their improvement, during many of their younger years. No man was a better judge of what belonged to female education, and the elegant accomplishments of the sex, or more disposed to set a high value upon them. But he had infinitely more at heart, that his children should be early habituated to the practice of religion and morality, and deeply impressed with their true principles. To promote this desirable end, he was assiduous both by instruction and example; being himself a constant attendant at public worship, and enforcing that great duty upon every part of his family. The deep sense of moral and religious obligations which was habitual to him, and those benevolent feelings which were so great a happiness to his family and friends, had the same powerful influence over his public as his private life. He had an ardent zeal for the prosperity of his country, and the real interests he well understood; and in his parliamentary conduct he proved himself a warm friend to the genuine principles of religious and civil liberty, as well as a firm supporter of every branch of our admirable constitution." Mr. Harris died on the 22d of December 1789, in the seventy-second year of his age. All his works...
works were collected by his only surviving son the earl of Mahonsebury, and published in two volumes quarto, in 1801, with an account of his father's life prefixed, as noticed above; and from which this article is drawn.

HARRISON (William), a protestant dissenting minister of eminent abilities and character, born at Salisbury about the year 1750; and afterwards resided at Honiton in Devonshire. On September 20, 1765, the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the university of Glastonbury. He published an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives of James I. Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, in 5 vols. 8vo. after the manner of Bayly. He also wrote the life of Hugh Peters; besides many fugitive pieces in support of liberty and virtue. All his works have been reviewed, and those that differ from him in principle, fill value him in point of industry and fruitfulness. This character is given in the words of his munificent patron Mr. Hollis, who had presented him with many valuable books relative to the subjects of his history. But the doctor's works are differently spoken of by others. They certainly have none of the vivacity which inspired Bayly; and in the judgment of diffuse and passionate readers, impartiality is sometimes violated. He died at Honiton, Feb. 4, 1770.

HARRIS, or Louisburgh, a town of the American States, in the state of North Carolina: forty-seven miles west of Halifax.


HARRISON (William), a writer much esteemed by the literati of his time, was fellow of New-college, Oxford, and tutor to one of the duke of Queenbury's sons. In this employment he attracted the favour of Dr. Swift, whose solicitations with Mr. St. John obtained for him the secretarialship to lord Raby, ambassador at the Hague, afterwards earl of Stratford. An interesting letter of his whilst at Utrecht, dated Dec. 16, 1724, is printed in dean Swift's works. Mr. Harrison, who did not long enjoy his rising fortune, was dispatched to London with the barrier-treaty; and died Feb. 14, 1712, Swift, in his Stella, laments his loss with the most unfealed於tence. Mr. Tickell has mentioned him with respect in his Prospect of Peace. Dr. Birch, who has given a curious note on Mr. Harrison's Letter to Swift, has confounded him with Thomas Harrion, M. A. of Queen's-college. In Nichols's Select Collection are some pleasing specimens of his poetry; which, with Woodstock-Park in Dodgley's Collection, and an Ode to the Duke of Marlborough, 1707, in Duncombe's Horace, are all the poetry he is known to have written. There was another William Harrison, author of The Pilgrim, or the happy Convert, a Pastoral Tragedy, 1709.

HARRISON (John), the accurate and celebrated inventor of the famous time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, and also of the compound, or, as it is commonly called, the gridiron pendulum; was born at Foulby, in the parish of Wragby, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, in 1693. The vigour of his natural abilities, if not even strengthened by the want of education, which confined his attention to few objects, at least amply compensated the deficiencies of it; as fully appeared from the following projects he made in that branch of mechanics to which he devoted his time. His father was a carpenter, in which profession he obtained the means of supporting the family; and occasionally also, according to the miscellaneous practice of country artists, surveying land, and repairing clocks and watches. He was, from his early childhood, attached to any machinery moving by wheels; and while he lay sick of the small-pox about the fifth year of his age, nothing could pacify him but a watch placed open upon his pillow, which might amuse him by contemplating the movement. In 1700, he removed with his father to Barrow, in Lincolnshire; where, though his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were very few, he eagerly improved everything incident from which he might collect information; frequently employing all or great part of his nights in writing or drawing: and he always acknowledged his obligations to a clergyman who came every Sunday to officiate in the neighbourhood, who lent him a manuscript copy of professor Saunderston's Lectures; which he carefully and neatly transcribed, with all the diagrams. His native genius exerted itself superior to his solitary disadvantages; and in 1726, he had constructed two clocks, in which he applied the escapement and compound pendulum of his own invention; these surpassed everything then made, scarcely erring a second of time in a month.

In 1728, he came up to London with the drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea, in expectation of being enabled to execute one by order of the board of longitude. Thence he wrote to Dr. Halley, who, discovering he had uncommon merit, advised him to make his machine before he applied to the board of longitude. He returned home to perform this task; and in 1735 came to London again with his first machine; with which he was sent to Lisbon the next year for a trial of its properties. In this short voyage, he corrected the dead reckoning about a degree and a half; a success that proved the means of his receiving both public and private encouragement. About the year 1739, he completed his second machine, of a construction much more simple than the former, and which answered much better to his expectations than the other; but in an endeavour to improve pocket-watches, he found the principles he applied to far surpass his expectations from much, as to encourage him to make his fourth time-keeper, which is in the form of a pocket-watch, about six inches diameter. With this time-keeper his son made two voyages, the one to Jamaica, and the other to Barbadoes; in both which experiments it corrected the longitude within the nearest limits required by the act of the 12th of queen Anne; and the inventor therefore, at different times, though not without infinite trouble, received the proposed reward of twenty thousand pounds. These four machines were given up to the board of longitude. The three former were not of any use, as all the advantages gained by making them were comprehended in the last; they were worthy, however, of being called such, as mechanical curiosities, in which might be traced the gradations of ingenuity executed with the most delicate workmanship: for which purpose they were deposited in the royal observatory at Greenwich. The fourth machine, emphatically distinguished by the name of The
time-keeper, has been copied by Mr. Kendal; and that a ten-weeks trial, in 1772, at the king's private observatory at Richmond, erred only 4½ seconds. Within a few years of his death, his constitution visibly declined; and he had frequent fits of the gout, a disorder that never attacked him before his 77th year: he died at his house in Red-lion-square, in 1776, aged 83. The re- cluse manner of his life in the unpretending publick object, was by no means calculated to qualify him as a man of the world; and the many discouragements he encountered in soliciting the legal rewards of his labours, full left disposed him to accommodate himself to the humours of mankind. In conversing on his profession, he was clear, distinct, and modest; yet, like many other mere mechanics, he found a difficulty in expelling his meaning by writing; in which he adhered to a peculiar and uncouth phrasmology. This was but too evident in his "Description concerning such mechanisms as will afford a nice and true mensuration of time, &c." 8vo. 1775; which his well-known mechanical talents will induce the public to accept for from his acquaintance with letters, from his advanced age, and situation in the publick services, among which may be reckoned his obstinate refusal to accept of any alms whatever in this publication. This small work includes also an account of his new musical scale; or mechanical division of the octave, according to the proportion which the radius and diameter of a circle have respectively to the circumference. He had in his hands the catalogue of the distinguished band of church-fingers; had a very correct ear for music; and his experiments on found, with a most curious monochord of his own invention, are reported to have been not less accurate than those he was engaged in for the mensuration of time.

HARRISON, a township of the American States, in Weft Chester county, New York, containing 1003 inhabitants; of whom 215 are electors.

HARRISON, a county of the American States, in the western part of Virginia, bounded north by Ohio county, north-east by Monongalia, south by Greenbrier, and south-west by Kenhawa. Its length is about 120 miles, its breadth eighty; and the number of inhabitants 2850. Chief town, Charleston.

HARRISON, a county of the American States, in the north-eastern part of the state of Kentucky, north of Bourbon.

HARRDSBURG, or Harrodstown, a poft-town of the American States, in Mercer county, Kentucky, at the head of Salt-river: ten miles south-west of Danville, thirty south-west of Frankfort, 855 south-west of Philadelphia, and twenty-four south-west of Lexington. Lat. 37. 50. N. Lon. 85. 22. W. Greenwich.

HARRISGATE, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the vicinity of Knareborough, remarkable for its medicinal springs. There are three in number, all different in their qualities, notwithstanding their continuity. 1. The Tewet Well, or Sweat Spa, a spring of a milky taste, found in gravelly valleys, discovered by Mr. Slingsby in 1655. 2. The Sulphur Spring, useful in dropsical, scrobutious, and gouty, cafes; fires in the town, and is received in four basins under four different buildings; at one it is drunk, and hence called the Drinking Well; at the others it is used for hot or cold baths. It is distillat and attenuating, and a warm bath of it is of great service in dropsical and gravelly cases; for dissolving hard swellings, curing old ulcers and scrofulous complaints, and is a powerful cleanser of the stomach and bowels. 3. St. Mongah's Well, or Old Spa, so called from Kentigern a Scotch saint, whom his tutor Ser- vanus bishop of Orkney, out of affection for him, called Mongab, which in the Norway language signifies dear friend. The Harrogate feaon lafts from May to Michaelmas.

HARROW, f. [harwye, Fr. harcze, Germ. a rake.] A frame of timber, crossed each other, and set with teeth, drawn over fowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the feed.—See the article Harrow.

The land with daily care is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and harrows.

Dyden.

To HARROW, v.t. To cover with earth by the harrow:
Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy pleaun, but alfo thy beans. Taffier.
To break with the harrow.—Can't thou bind the un¬
icorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the
valleys after thee? Job xxxix. 10.

Let the Wolcans
Plow Rome and harrow Italy.

Shakespeare.

To tear up; to rip up:
I could a tale unfold, whose lighted word
Wound harrow up thy foul, froze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like flars, flirt from their spheres,
In time, by fome manner of means.

HARROW, interj. An exclamation of sudden dif.

trefs. Now out of ye.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What difmal day hath fent this curfed light,
To fee my lord fo deadly damnify'd.

Shakespeare.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL', a town of Middlesex, fo called from its situation on the highest hill in that county; ten miles north-west of London. It is noted for a free school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth. A silver arrow is shot for here once a year, viz. August 4, by a felected number of the scholars, who are attired for the purpose in the habit of archers.


HARROWING, f. The act of raking ploughed
land with a harrow.

HARROWTINE, f. The iron tooth of a harrow.
To HARRY, v.t. [harrer, Fr.] To teaze; to harre;
to ruffle.—I repent me much that I fo harry'd him. Shakespeare.—In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or opprel: as, to harree a nefh; thaf is, he took the young away: as alfo, he harried me out of my house and home; that is, he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors. See Te HARR.

HARRY ISLAND, an ifland of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee River, on the coast of South Carolina.

HARRYING,
Boyle.—Unpleasing; rigorous were feeling needles points, or some harsh
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Through the Dryden.
harsh
as unripe fruit. With violence; in opposition to gentle-
reflection let remembrance raise;
No
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Rugged to the touch; rough.—Black feels as if you
Forbear to mention what thou can't praise.
Prior.
Taylor.
enemy admonifies us of our duty.
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Rough to the ear: Rough.—I would rather he
ha.rshly
pluck'd.
Severely; morose; crabbedly.—Bear patiently the
ha.rsh
Denham.

HAR'SHA, [Hebrew.] A man's name.
HARSH'LY, adv. Sourly; aulterely to the palate,
adv.
HARSH'NESS, n. Sourness; aultere taste.—The unequal
distribution of the spirits maketh harshness. Bacon.
harshness of the ear.—Neither can the natural harsh-
ness of the French, or the perpetual ill harmony, be ever
reined into perfect harmony like the Italian. Dryden.
Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The found must seem an echo to the fene. Pope.
Ruggedness to the touch.—Harshness and ruggedness of
bodies is unpleasant to the touch. Bacon.—Crabbedness;
harshness; peevilness;
Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort, and not burn. Shakespeare.

HARS'KIRCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and
county of Naffau Saarbruck: six miles east-fourth-east of Zwicke.
HARTENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the arch-
duchy of Austria: twelve miles west of Crea.
Hartenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and
lordship of Schonburg: six miles south-east of Zwicke, and eighteen east of Greitz.
HARTFORD. See Tordylium.
HARTFORD, a township of the American States, in Windfor county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, op-
opposite Lebanon, in New Hampshire, containing 988 in-
habitants.
HARTFORD, a town, of the American States, on the east bank of Genesee river, in New York State, for-
more west of Genera, and sixty-seven south-east-
yeast-by-east of Fort Niagara.
HARTFORD, a fertile and populous county of the American States, in Connecticut, bounded north by the State of Maffachusettss; fourth by that of Middlefex and Newhaven counties; east by Tolland; and west by Litch-
field county. It is about thirty-four miles from north to south, and its greatest breadth from east to west is thirty miles. It is divided into fifteen townships, and
contains 28,029 inhabitants. Chief place, Hartford city.
HARTFORD, a city of the American States, and
capital of Connecticut, lies on the west bank of Connect-
ict river, in the county and township of its own name,
fifty miles north-westerly from the mouth of the river, at Saybrook Bar, in Long Island Sound; and thus far the tide flows. The township is six miles square, bounded north by Windfor, north-east by East Windfor, west by Farmington, east by East Hartford, south-east by Glas-
tonbury, and south by Wethersfield. The town is di-
vided by a small stream called Little River, with high
stone banks, over which is a bridge connecting the
two divisions of the town. The city is regularly laid out, the streets interfecing each other at right angles. Its
buildings are an elegant State-house, two churches for congregationalists, one for episcopalian, and between 400 and 500 dwelling-houses; a number of which are handomely built with brick. The inhabitants amount to upwards of 4000. A bank was incorporated in 1792, with 100,000 dollars capital, number of shares 450.
The corporation have the power to extend their capital to
500,000 dollars. A woollen manufactury was established
here, and encouraged by the state, but has not succeeded.
The town is advantageously situated for trade, has a fine
back-country, enters largely into the manufacturing busi-
dness, and is a rich, flourishing, commercial, town. It
was first settled in 1636, by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker,
who, with their adherents, removed from Maffachusettss. The Dutch had then a trading-houfe at the confluence
of Mill and Connecticut rivers. They soon relinquished
the settlement, and their lands were confiscated by a com-
mission from the Commonwealth of England in 1653. A
point of land, which formed part of their possessions, is
still called Dutch Point. It is forty miles north-east-by-
North of Newhaven, fifty-five north-west of New London, the
44th west of Boston, 128 north-east of New York,
223
from Washington city, 1044 from Augusta, and 1018 from Frankfort in Kentucky. Lat. 41. 44. N. Ion., 70. 4. W. per Saxony, and circle of Leipfic : five miles south-west of Dobeln, and seven north-east of Rochlitz.

part of the county, and runs out a good way into the

one of the towers is fallen, and the other is much lower

is much frequented by people from Cornwall; and as

called Hartland-Point, which is the extreme north-west

of Wertheim, and twenty-eight south-west of Wurzburg.

mile Falls'.

in Windfor county, Vermont, situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, eleven miles below the Fifteen-

county.

in the county of Durham, on the German ocean, lying

miles from Sunderland, thirty-two from Newcastle ;
in the county of Durham, on the German ocean, lying

miles from London. It stands on the promontory called Hartland-Point, which is the extreme north-west part of the county, and runs out a good way into the sea; and had formerly a monastery. In the reign of queen Elizabeth a bill was preferred in parliament for making a port here. The market is on Saturdays, and is often frequented by people from Cornwall; and as

the fishing-boats of Barnstaple, Biddiford, and the other

towns on the coast, lie often under these rocks for shelter from the south-west or south-east winds; the seamen make this their place of rendezvous, and supply themselves with provisions; nor is the town itself deftitute of a considerable share in the herring-fishery on this coast. The fair are on Easter Monday and the Wednesday after Easter, viz. that which was the former passage for ships on the west; two arched carriage-ways through the walls, one on the south, and the other on the north-west; the other a small gate for foot-passengers, near a ferry on the west. Here is a handsome guildhall in the middle of the town, where the mayor is chosen, and the other public

bureaus of the town transacted. On the Town Moor are two batteries, with some fine ordnance; the remains of a friary; and the break-water of an entrepôt. The fishing bureaus is the only trade now carried on here, in which the people are very skilful and expert. Great quantities of fish are taken here, and mostly sent inland: as, hollibut, turbot, sole, skate, and several other sorts of flat-fish; also, cod, ling, sole, haddock, mackerel, herrings, whittings, lampreys, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, oysters, &c. The present harbour lies on the south of the town; the entrance is easy, safe, and good, for vessels of a small draft, which find a safe retreat here when stopped short of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland. It is prefixed, that here is an opportunity of having one of the dry harbours on the east-coast.

Hartlepool is much frequented by genteel people, for sea-bathing, during the summer months, and has been considerably increasing in buildings and accommodations. During the summer months it is a pleasant place, and has severla agreeable and delightful walks and rides. The prospects are sublime: the indescribable crenelle of the German ocean on the east; a grand chain of Yorkshire high lands at a few miles distance on the south; the bay between; the great extent of diversi-}

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siderable coal-works, he has here very

fishing business is the only trade now carried on

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parts it was defended by a strong wall, with
towers, and buttresses of well-hewn stone, across the

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as a harbour, where the vessels lay in perfect safety from the unruly elements and from a destroying enemy; they could be locked in by means of large iron bars, or chains, which opened between two round towers; one of the towers is fallen, and the other is much lower than in its original state. The harbour is now choked up with rubbish, although overflowed every tide more or less. The charter mentions Thursday as the market-day; but it is now held on Saturday. The four principal fairs are May 15, August 21, October 9, and November 27. Hartlepool is a large town, containing of one principal street, one back street, and several cross streets. There are only four entrances into the town; viz. that which was the former passage for ships on the west; two arched carriage-ways through the walls, one on the south, and the other on the north-west; the other a small gate for foot-passengers, near a ferry on the west. Here is a handsome guildhall in the middle of the town, where the mayor is chosen, and the other public

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elected one of its fellows. Being originally intended
for the church, his thoughts and studies were for some
time directed towards that object: but upon a closer
tenor toward the terms of clerical conformity, serious
fructes arose in his mind against subscription to the
thirty-nine articles of religion. Finding, therefore, that
he could not enter into the service of the national efta-
tife phylfic at Newarck, in Nottinghamshire; whence he
migrated by the concurrence and intimacy of fome of
his proper and learned men of his age. From his
early youth he was devoted to the fciences; particu-
larly to logic and metaphysics. He ftudied mathema-
tics, together with natural and experimental philofo-
phy, under the celebrated professor Saunders fon. After
this Hartley removed to Edinburgh, where he obtained
upon phyfological fubjects, he prefented to the
world, in 1749, his valuable work, entitled, Observa-
tions on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,
in two Parts, 2 vols. 8vo. The most valuable edition of
it was published in 1791, in 4to. with notes and addi-
tions to the second part, translated from the German of
the Rev. Hermann Andrew Pidriorius; with a sketch of
the life and character of the author, by his son. Dr.
Hartley lived about nine years after the publication of
this work, and died at Bath in 1757, at the age of fifty-
two years. He is faid to have written in defence of in-
oculation for the small-pox, againft the objections of
Dr. Warren, of Bury St. Edmund's; and fome papers
of his are to be met with in the Philosophical Trans-
actions. He was principally inftitutional in procuring for
the empiric, Mrs. Stephens, the five thoufand pounds
grantd by parliament, for discovering the composition of
her medicine for the fome. In 1738 he publifhed,
Observations made on ten Perfons who have taken the
Medicament of Mrs. Stephens, 8vo. which were follo-
ved in 1739, with his View of the prefent Evidence
for and againft Mrs. Stephens's Medicine as a Solvent
for and againft Mrs. Stephens's Medicine as a Solvent
for the Stone, containing one Hundred and fifty-five
Cases, with fome Experiments and Observations, 8vo.
and a Supplement to the View of the prefent Evidence,
8vo. A vol. of 170 pages, in folio. The State of the
Elefior of England, at Berlin. In 1704, after three years folicitation by the
prince elector palatine, Mr. Hartfoeker repaired to the court of
that prince, by whom he was appointed honorary profofior of phyfology in the university of Heidelberg.
In the years 1707 and 1708, he publifhed, in 2 vols. 4to.
the lectures he had given in that university, under
the title of Physical Conjectures. After the publication of
these works, he set out on a visit to the learned in
other parts of Germany, and at Hesl-Caffel was tempted
by liberal offers to enter into the service of the land-
guard, but without effect. At Hanover he met with a
gracious reception from the elector, afterwards George I.
of England. Upon his return to the court of the
elector palatine, that prince having had the burning
ghls conftructed by M. Tschirnhausen, applied to Hart-
foeker to make one of the fame kind; upon which he
carved three to be cafe in the glafs-houfe at Neuberg,
and having fon finifhed them, he prefented the elector
with the largelft of them, which was three feet and five
inches (Rhineland meafure) in diameter, with a focus of
nine feet. In 1710 he publifhed a volume entitled,
“Eclaircijfancs fur les Conjectures Phyfiques,
containing anfwers to objections to his Physical Conjectures,
" which
which he attributes to M. Leibnitz; and two years afterward another volume, by way of sequel to it, which in 1722 was followed by a collection of several separate pieces, the name and title of which was After the death of the elector palatine in 1716, he quitted the palatine court, and was again invited into the service of the landgrave of Hesse; but he preferred a more independent life, and removed to Utrecht, where he undertook a course of natural philosophy. He died in that city in 1745, when about sixty-nine years of age. After his death, in 1730, his Course of Natural Philosophy was published at the Hague, in quarto, accompanied with several separate treatises in physics, and a critical extract of the most curious and useful observations from the Letters of Linnæus.

HARTZEIN (Joseph), a learned Jesuit, born at Cologne, in 1664. After having taught the belles-lettres in the seminaries of his order, he went to Milan, to study theology, and filled the chair of professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages in that university. From Milan he went to Rome, and the other principal cities of Italy, where he contracted an intimacy with the men most eminent for their talents and learning. Father Schanze, a

HARVEST-LORD, /. The head reaper at the harvest:

Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out harvest-home. Shakepspeare.

HARVEST-MAN, /. A labourer in harvest.—Harvest-man may be licenced by justices of peace to go into other counties to work, &c. by Stat. 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 12.

HARVEST-MOON, /. That lunation which happens about harvest; in which the moon at full rises much about the same time for several nights together.

HARVEST-TIMES, /. The season of harvest.

HARVEST-WORK, /. The labour of gathering in the fruits of the harvest.

HARVESTER, /. One who works at the harvest.

HARVEY (William), an eminent physician, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, born at Folkstone in Kent, April 5, 1628. At ten years of age he was sent to a grammar-school at Canterbury, and at fourteen removed thence to Caius-college, in Cambridge. At nineteen he travelled through France and Germany, to Padua in Italy; where, having studied physic under Eustachius Radius, John Minardus, and Hieron. Fabricius, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of physic and surgery in that university, in 1628. He had a particular regard for his last master; and when he was built of a motley kind of marble; it has a mine-office alone untouched. Soon after returning to England, he was incorporated doctor of medicine at Cambridge. From thence he went to London to practise, and married the daughter of Lancelot Browne, M. D. but by whom he had no issue. In 1644, he was admitted candidate of the college of physicians in London; and three years after made a fellow. In 1653, he was appointed lecturer of anatomy and surgery in that college, and the year after began a course of lectures, in which he first opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood. The original manuscripts of these lectures is extant in the valuable museum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, which was purchased by parliament, and is intitled, "Prædictios Anatomie, Notexed, per Dr. plateaus Harriæanum, medicum Londom, anat. & chirurg. professo." In 1668, he published this most valuable discovery, under the title of "Exercitatio Anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis," and dedicated it to Charles I. There follows also another dedication to the college of physicians, in which he observes, that he had frequently before, in his anatomical lectures, declared his opinion concerning the motion and use of the heart, and the circulation of the blood; and for above nine years had confirmed and illustrated.
In 1635, Dr. Harvey was made physician to Charles I. as he had been before to king James; and adhering to the royal cause upon the breaking out of the civil wars, attended his majesty at the battle of Edgehill; and went thence to Oxford; where, in 1635, he was Incorporated doctor of physic in that university, as he had before been at Cambridge and Padua. In 1645, the king got him elected warden of Merton-college; but, upon the surrender of Oxford the year after the parliament, he left that office and retired to London. In 1651, he published his book, intituled, *Exercitationes de generatione animalium; quibus accuratum quadrupedum de membranis ac humoribus ueteri, & de conceptione.* This is a curious and valuable work both of physiology and anatomy; and would have been more so, but for the misfortune by which his papers perished during the time of the civil war. For, although he had both leave and an express order from the parliament to attend his majesty upon his leaving Whitehall, yet his house in London was, during his absence, plundered of all the furniture; and his *Deferfaria,* with a great number of anatomical observations, relating especially to the generation of insects, were taken away by the savage hands of the rude invaders. In 1654, he was elected president of the college of physicians in his absence: and, coming thither the day after, he acknowledged his great obligation to the parliament for placing him into a place of the utmost honour and dignity, as if he had been elected to be *Medicorum omnia apud Anglos praecepis.* But his age and weakness were so great, that he could not discharge the duty incumbent upon that great office; and, therefore, he prevailed with Dr. Prynne, who had deserved so well of the college. As he had no children, he named as his successor, and Vander Leeuven, his confidérante, Dr. Harvey and England should run away with all the glory. Some affirmed, that father Paul was the first discoverer of the circulation; but, being too much suspected for heterodoxies already, durst not make it public, for fear of the inquisition. Honorus Faber professed himself to be the author of that opinion; and Vander Leeuven, his confidérante, published an edition of Hippocrates, about the middle of the seventeenth century, took a great deal of pains to prove, that this father of physic knew the circulation of the blood, and that Harvey only revived it; but the honour of the discovery has been sufficiently ascribed and confirmed to Harvey. The true claimant of the cause appears to be, according to Haller, that the lefser circulation, through the lungs, was previously known to several; that of the greater, there are slight notices in the works of Cæsàlinus; but no one before Harvey had demonstrated the truth by convincing experiments and reasonings, and hence the general opinion on this part of the question remains unaltered, owing to the just and fortunate investigation of Harvey. Though he himself attributed his first glimpse of the truth to the view of the valves of the veins as exhibited by his great master Fabricius, yet that celebrated anatomist had not drawn any such inference from his own discoveries.

Harvey made the college his heirs, and settled his paternal estate upon them in July following. He had three years service so well of the college. As he had no children, it was conferred upon him as an illustrious example of that virtue; but his justice, like that of most despots, was an object of general admiration. The London college of physicians honoured his memory by publishing a splendid edition of all his works in quarto, 1674, to which a Latin life prefixed was prefixed, elegantly written by Dr. Laurence. 

**Harvey's Island**, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, composed of three or four small islands, united together by rocks covered by the sea, the whole about twenty miles in circumference, discovered by Captain Cook in 1773. *Lat. 19. 18. S. lon. 155. 48. W. Greenwich.*

**Harum,** [Hebrew.] A man's name.

**Harumaph,** [Hebrew.] A man's name.

**Harum Scaramus, adj. Precipitate; wild; giddy. A vulgar word.**

**Harum,** [Hebrew.] A man's name.

**Harun, or Haroun Al Rashid, kaliph of Bagdad, was the second son of the kaliph Mahadi or Mohdi. In early youth he acquired military renown in the command of an expedition sent by his father against the Greek empress Irene, in which he laid waste several of the Asiatic provinces of the empire, and his train filled Constantinople itself, and compelled the empress to purchase peace by a tribute. After the short reign of his elder brother Hadi, he succeeded to the kaliphate A. D. 756, being then about twenty-four years of age. He was the most potent and vigorous monarch of his race, and ruled over territories extending from Egypt to Khurasan. The name of Al Rashid, the Righteous, or True, was conferred upon him as an illustrious example of that virtue; but his justice, like that of most despots, was fulfilled by occasional acts of violence and cuprice. For his history and exploits see the article Bagdad, vol. ii. p. 643.*

**Haruphite,** [Hebrew.] One of a people. 1 Chron. xii. 5.

**Harus'Pex, a footsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed. He received the name of Arufpes, ab artis ascificiendis; and that of Extipes, ab extis ascificiendis. The order of Arufpices was first established at Rome by Romulus, and the first Arufpices were Tusculum, a most inviolable and dignified person, who was particularly famous in that branch of divination. They had received all their knowledge from a boy named Tages, who, as was commonly reported, sprung from a cloud of earth. They were originally three, but the Roman senate yearly lent five noble youths, or, according to others, two, to Herculaneum, to be instructed in the mysteries of the art. The office of the Arufpices confided in observing these four particulars; the beast
before it was sacrificed; its entrails; the flames which consumed the sacrifice; and the flour, frankincense, &c., which was used. If the beast was led up to the altar with difficulty, if it escaped from the conductor's hands, roared when it received the blow, or died in agonies, the omen was unfortunate. But, on the contrary, if it followed without compulsion, received the blow without difficulty, and died without groaning, and after much effusion of blood, the frankincense fell at its feet, and the victim was fortunate. When the body of the victim was opened, each part was scrupulously examined; if anything was wanting, if it had a double liver, or a lean heart, the omen was unfortunate. If the entrails fell from the hands of the sacrificer, and seemed besmeared with too much blood, or were not preserved, as forming the augury, it happened during the two victims which J. Caesar offered a little before his death, the omen was equally unlucky. When the flame was quickly kindled, and when it violently consumed the sacrifice, and arose pure and bright, and like a pyramid, without any paleness, smoke, sparkling, or crackling, the omen was favourable. But the contrary augury was drawn, when the fire was kindled with difficulty, and was extinguished before the sacrifice was to begin, or when it rolled in circles round the victim with intermediate spaces between the flames. In regard to the frankincense, meal, water, and wine, if there was any deficiency in the quantity, if the colour was altered, or the quality was changed, or if anything was done with irregularity, it was deemed injurious.

This custom of consulting the entrails of victims did not originate in Tuscany, but was in use among the Chaldaeans, Greeks, Egyptians, &c. and the more enlightened part of mankind well knew how to render it subservient to their wishes or tyranny. Agæus, when in Egypt, raised the drooping spirit of his soldiers by a superstitious artifice. He secretly wrote in his hand the word magi, valiant, in large characters, and holding the entrails of a victim in his hand till the impression was communicated to the felth, he showed it to his soldiers, and animated them by observing, that the gods signified their approaching victories even by marking it in the body of the sacrificed animals. Ce. de Div.

HARUS/PICES, the sect or order of soothsayers, who followed the mode of augury or divination effalibled by Haruspex, as described above.

HARUZ, a man's name.

HARWICH, a considerable sea-port town in the county of Essex, distant twenty-five miles from London; the station of the packet-boats for Holland, with a safe and convenient harbour, which is so spacious, that in the Dutch war, one hundred flag of war men were anchored there at one time, with their tenders, besides three or four hundred flag of coill for; it is entirely harbour to within two miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 100 guns all the way. June 3, 1665, the great battle was fought off this place, whereon eighteen capital Dutch ships were taken, and fourteen destroyed. Though the entrance into the sea is between two and three miles wide at high-water, yet the channel where ships must keep to enter the harbour, which is on the Suffolk side, is deep and narrow; so that all ships that come in or go out are commanded by the guns at Languard-fort on that side. Languard-fort seems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Essex, and has a magnificent prospect of the coasts of both counties. It was erected in 1188, and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich. It is placed on a point of land so surrounded with the sea at high-water, that it looks like an island. A large headland is on the one mile side.

The making its foundation solid enough for so good a fortification cost many years labour, and a prodigious expense. It was repaired in the reign of James I. when it was much more considerable fortification than at present, having four bastions mounted with sixty very large guns; particularly those on the royal bastion, which would throw a twenty-eight-pound ball over Harwich. Here is a small garison, with a governor, and a platform of guns. The fort has lately been refitted and greatly enlarged for the convenience of the officers of the ordnance, engineers, and maro; and a barric is built for the soldiers. Harwich was fortified heretofore on the land-side, but in the reign of Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. Here is a very good dock for building ships, with the necessary stores-houses, launches, &c. The church here, ever since the reformation, has been a chapel to the mother-church at Dover-court. The town of Harwich is well-built and populous, has a good maritime trade, and is almost encompassed by the sea, and has strong works. It is walled in and defended with strong palisades, and burning down from the cliff, where there is a pietifying water between the town and Beacon-hill, soon grows as hard as stone; and the inhabitants boast that the wall is as strong, and the ftreets as clean, as those formed of real stone.

Harwich has been long reforted to as a bathing-place. Here are two hot and two cold salt-water baths, of elegant structure and curious contrivance. The buildings stand in a large reservoir, containing many hundred tons of pure sea-water, renewed by every tide from the sea; and from this reservoir the baths are continually supplied with pure running sea-water, at every hour of the day, by a contrivance that exactly resembles a natural spring. Harwich also receives the sea-water surrounding the whole body, or any particular limb or limbs, in the form of hot sea-water. This place was first made a free borough, and had a grant of its market (held on Tuesdays) in the reign of Edward II. Its government was settled by charter of James I. in a mayor, chosen yearly, out of eight aldermen, who, with twenty-four capital burgesses, the electors, and the recorder, form the corporation. By this charter it had also a power to elect two burgesses to parliament, the grant of its Friday market, and its two fairs, on May-day and October 18, which are each for three days. This town, which derives its name from the Saxson word harpe, a haven or bay, has no great claim to antiquity. It, however, sent members as early as 17 Edward III. when it discontinued, until it was restored by James I. The right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, or headboroughs, resident within the same. In the penion-list of Charles II. it appeared, that Thomas King, member for Harwich, had a pension of 50s. a-fection, besides fees and drink, and was a member for Harwich, with the Stour from Manningtree, forms the harbour of Harwich, called Orwell-haven. These waters render the situation extremely convenient for small craft; and in consequence upwards of sixty fishing-vessels are kept here, and employed in the North-Sea fishery, which forms a very considerable part of the trade of the place.

HARWICH, a township of the American States, on Cape Cod, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying between Yarmouth and Chatham, eighty-eight miles south-east from Boston, containing 2,552 inhabitants. It extends quite across the Cape, which is about fix miles over. Their marine business lies chiefly in the harbour.

The remains of the Indians of this township are reduced to only five or seven families, who live at Potanumauk. Harwich has been long reforted to as a bathing-place. Here are two hot and two cold salt-water baths, of elegant structure and curious contrivance. The buildings stand in a large reservoir, containing many hundred tons of pure sea-water, renewed by every tide from the sea; and from this reservoir the baths are continually supplied with pure running sea-water, at every hour of the day, by a contrivance that exactly resembles a natural spring. Harwich also receives the sea-water surrounding the whole body, or any particular limb or limbs, in the form of hot sea-water. This place was first made a free borough, and had a grant of its market (held on Tuesdays) in the reign of Edward II. Its government was settled by charter of James I. in a mayor, chosen yearly, out of eight aldermen, who, with twenty-four capital burgesses, the electors, and the recorder, form the corporation. By this charter it had also a power to elect two burgesses to parliament, the grant of its Friday market, and its two fairs, on May-day and October 18, which are each for three days. This town, which derives its name from the Saxson word harpe, a haven or bay, has no great claim to antiquity. It, however, sent members as early as 17 Edward III. when it discontinued, until it was restored by James I. The right of election is in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, or headboroughs, resident within the same. In the penion-list of Charles II. it appeared, that Thomas King, member for Harwich, had a pension of 50s. a-sea, besides fees and drink, and was a member for Harwich, with the Stour from Manningtree, forms the harbour of Harwich, called Orwell-haven. These waters render the situation extremely convenient for small craft; and in consequence upwards of sixty fishing-vessels are kept here, and employed in the North-Sea fishery, which forms a very considerable part of the trade of the place.

HARWICH, a township of the American States, in Rutland county, Vermont, containing 165 inhabitants.

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HARWOOD, a small town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seven miles from Leeds, with a stone bridge of four arches over the Wharfe, which runs in a bed of stone as clear as crystal. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle, built soon after the conquest, and which remained...
remained a strong building in Camden's time. It had a variety of mafers; one of whom, in the reign of king John, obtained a grant for a market and fair here. The remains of the castle, which seems to have been the last it covered near an acre of ground. In the church are some ancient monuments, particularly that of lord chief-justice Gascoigne, who committed the prince of Wales to prison for firing him on the bench.

HARWOOD (Edward), an English protestant dif-
fusing minister, born in Lancashire in 1729. He was in-
structed in grammar learning at Blackburn; and when
properly qualified to enter on academic studies, he was
placed in one of the institutions for educating difsenti-
enting ministers, which are supported by Mr. Coward's
funds. In 1765, he accepted of an invitation to become pa¬
ofer of a congregation at Bristol, with whom he con-
tinued about five years. Upon quitting Bristol he came
there, where he made an unsuccessful application
for a place then vacant in the British Museum; yet by
private tuition, together with other literary engage-
ments, he was enabled to procure a sufficient main-
tenance for himself and family. He died in 1794, when
about sixty-five years of age, after having suffered
by a paralytic attack, which deprived him of the
use of his left side. Dr. Harwood was the author of,
nalian Doctrine, the Socinian Scheme, the Perfon of
Christ, &c. 1772, 8vo. 4. The Life and Character of
Jefus Chrift delineated, 1773, 8vo. 5. A View of the
various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, 1775,
8vo. 6. An edition of The New Teftament in Greek,
with Notes in English, 1776, in 2 vols. 8vo. 7. Ser-
mons, 1776, 8vo. 8. The melancholy Doctrine of Pre-
defifion expofed, and the delightful Truth of Univer-
sal Redemption represented, 17,78, 8vo. 9. The great
Duty and Delight of Contentment, 1783, 8vo. &c. Of
all his performances, that which contributes most to the
author's reputation as a scholar, is his View of the va-
rious Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, which,
though an imperfect, is a valuable work, and has not
only undergone repeated improvements in this country, but
has also been translated into many foreign languages.

HARZ, a forest and mountains in Germany, in the
circle of Lower Saxony, extending from the bailiwic
of Landgeltheim, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel,
and the county of Gofsloar, through the east part of the
principality of Grubenhagen, to the county of Gofslar, through the east part of the prin-
cipality of Kaukeban; westward it meets the fove-
prife of the confederacy of chiefs, is the name by
which in the towns the owner of every
house is taxed in one rix-dollar, and a lodger and a mine-
ducer of miners, labourers in the fmelting-houfes, wood-
howers, carriers, and the fovereign's officers and fer-
vants; together with minifters, schoolmafters, artificers,
handicraftmén, and tradefmen. They neither pay lenc
nor contribution money; the only imposts levied on them
being that whereby in the towns the owner of every
house is taxed in one rix-dollar, and a lodger and a mine-
oficers in half a one, with a small excife on beer imported
here. But this is again applied to the mineage, and
benefit of the miners and labourers in the fmelting-
oufes.

HAS, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of
Yemen, capital of a diithric, and residence of a dola:
25. E. Greenwich.

HASAB, a town of Afa, in the province of Canda-
har, near the river Belific: thirty leagues north-well
of Cudahar.

HADDI'ALLI, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HASAKLU, a town of Afaic Turkey, in the pro-
vince of Notalia; five miles north-west of Beifheri.

HASAN-BASSA-PALAN'KA, a town of Servia:
twenty miles south of Senicndria.

HASAU, a town of the duchy of Coulund, six miles
west of Piltyn.

HAS'AIN, or HAS'BEIN, an ancient country of
Germany, in the circle of Weffphalia, united in the year
1030 to the bishopric of Liege. Vifet and St. Tron are the
principal towns.

HAS'BERG, or HAAS'BERG, a citadel of Germany,
in the duchy of Carniola: three miles north-north-west
of Circnitz.

HASBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of
Weffphalia, and county of Delmenhof: three miles
north-north-east of Delmenhorf.

HAS'BET, a town of Egypt, on the eaf! side of the
Nile, opposite Rosetta.

HAS'CAR, or HASH'GAR HOUT, a town of Chinefe
Tartary: 1310 miles west of Peking. Lat. 39. 34. N.
lon. 99. 32. E. Perro.

HAS'CHID-UB'E'KIL, an extenfive diithric of the
province of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, poffefed by a
number of confederated fchiechs. Its proper name is
Beliad el Kobatil, the High-country; but the other, ex-
preffive of the confederacy of chiefs, is the name by
which it is more commonly known. It extends north-
ward to the defert of Amala; on the north and the eaf! it
is bounded by the dominions of the Imam, and the
principality of Kaukeban; westward it meets the fove-
reign fale of Abu Arifh. The republican spirit previ-
ails fo little through Afa, that thefe fates may be re-
garded as a fingular political phenomenon in the eaf!.
This highland country contains many fchiechs, descen-
ded from very ancient noble families, each of whom rules
within his own dominions as a fovereign prince. The
fchiechs, finding themselves unable to make separately
any fuccelfful resistance to a powerful neighbour, have
combined, in order to defend themselves by their com-
mon force. These allied princes, and their subjects,
are much better soldiers, and more inclined to war,
thann the rest of the Albanis. The innum of Samo, and
the thers, have each reach several regiments, of
these highlanders, and pay them better than their
other troops. They have always officers of their own nation;
and the schieh usually both raise the regiments, and
nominate the officers. A tradition which subsists
concerning their common origin, may have been the cause
which first gave rise to the confederation among the
schiehs, and which has diffused them to maintain it
hierarchic. Hafchid and Befki, whose names the confed-
erates have assumed, were, by this tradition, brothers,
sons of a schieh named Babracham, by a princess called
Nedsjema. Babracham, who was born in Natolia, after
some romantic adventures, carried off that princes, who
was daughter to the king of Bithynia, and fought refuge
upon the mountains of Yemen; where, through his
sons, Hafchid and Befki, he became the ancestor of all
the schiehs of Bellad el Kobiá; and they accordingly
looked up to him as their common ancestor. The country
inhabited by these confederates is of various degrees of
fertility. Some valleys, which produce fruits in great
abundance, are interfpered among the hills; and even
the higher grounds are cultivated and fertile. A num-
ber of cattles are scattered upon the heights; but few
considerable villages are to be seen. The town of Kheiv,
in the district of the same name, is remarkable for
having been the seat, first of the Hamjare monarchs, and
afterwards of the imams. Ruins of a very ancient pa-
lace are still to be seen there. In four other villages
are several monuments, from which it appears, that
before the Turkish conquest, a great part of Bellad al
Kobéi was under the dominion of the ancient imans.
HASCK, or Hassek, a town of Arabia, in the prov-
cince of Hadramaut: 683 miles east-north-east of Mocha,
and 264 north-east of Fartach.
HASCURD, one of the smaller Shetland Islands of
Scotland, between Fitlar and Yell.
HASDE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weft-
phalia, which rises near Brinke, in the bishopric of
Osnabruck, passes by Osnabruck, Bramche, Quaken-
b urg, Harfelin, &c. and runs into the Ems at Meppen.
HASE, (Theodore), a German protestant divine, born
at Bremen in 1638. After having received an excel-
 lent education under his father, who was a minifter, and
professor of theology in the university of Bremen, he was
sent in 1702 to the university of Marburg; and he after-
wards spent several years under the instructions of the
most celebrated professors in different German and Dutch
universities. In 1707 he was appointed professor of
belles-lettres at the university of Hanau; but in the fol-
lowing year was recalled to his native city, where he
received the appointments of minifter of the church of
St. Mary, and professor of the Hebrew language in the
university. In 1712 he was honoured with the diploma
of doctor of divinity by the university of Frankfort on
the Oder; and in 1718 he was chosen a member of the
Royal Society of Berlin. His lift promotion was to the
theological chair in 1723, which he filled with great re-
putation till his death in 1731, when only forty-nine
years of age. He was author of a collection of critical
Difertations, which were published after his death, in
one volume, 8vo, and are repeted with erudition.
HASEL, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which
runs into the Werra two miles south-east of Meinun-
gen, in the county of Henneburg.
HASELDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of
Hillenh: nine miles west of Pimmenberg.
HASELOCH, a town of Germany, on the Lower
Rhine: twenty miles north-west of Mainheim, and eight
north-north-east of Landau.
HASELOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Cat-
tegat: twelve miles from the island of Zeeland. Lat. 56°
11'. lon. 11. 45'. E. Greenwich.
HASENDORF, a town of Germany, in the arch-
duchy of Austria: six miles west-south-west of Tulln.
HASENMULLER (Daniel), a German writer, of
the sixteenth century, born at Eaut in Holstein, in
1571. His education in grammar learning he received at
his native town, and when he was fifteen years of age
was sent to prosecute his academical studies at Lubbeck.
In 1670 he removed to Kiel, where he sedulously
applied himself to the study of the oriental languages
under the learned Matthias Waufmuth. In 1675 he went
to the university of Leipzig, where in 1677 he was ad-
mitted to the degree of master of arts; returning after-
wards to Kiel, he was appointed to the professorship of
the Greek language in that university in 1683, to which
was added in 1688, after the death of Wausmuth, the
chair of Hebrew and the oriental languages. He filled
both these posts till his death, which happened in 1691,
just as he had completed his fortieth year. His works
are, i. Disertatio de Linguis Orientalibus, 1677, 8vo. 2.
Horror Opitis Synoyma Facilitati & Integratione Jectus,
1678, 4to. 3. Biblia parus Graece, in quibus dicta insinuata
omnia ex Versione Septuaginta et Tberaon Dec因而n Liberum
bibliorum observation in bibliis parvis Opitianis cum Caro exhe-
skensia, 1685, 12vo. 4. Disertation de linguis orientalis
Dialogus; Gilbertus Gontinianus praus Gracis edidit, &
cum Notis illoaractis, &c. 1688, 12mo. 5. Janua Hebraifmi,
aperta, cujus Parte i. Pracepta Grammaticae breviter, fide fiitul
triduit. ii. Vocabularium ftc fads plenum exhibetur. iii.
Textus Biblii continetur. iv. Dicifillorium omnis accurate reftrictus
v. Inflationis Accidituum faciendis & claris, cum duplicit
Attestationes Descriptas praegeb, 1691.
HASENAHN, a man's name.
HASES, a town of Egypt: fifteen miles south-east of
Tinche.
To HASE, v. s. (Hascher, Fr.) To mince; to chop
into small pieces and mingle:
He raised his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a form
Of blows to terrify his death.
As if he meant to haff her quick.
Hediras.
HASE, f. Meat cut in small slices and warmed a se-
cond time; a mixture.
HASEHABRIAHH, HASEHABNAH, HASEHRBHIAH,
HASEBADANAH, HASEHIM, HASEMONAH,
HASEHUB, HASEHUM, HASEHPHA, names of men
in the Old Testament.
HASEMONAH, the twenty-fifth place of encamp-
ment of the Israe!ites, in their journey from Egypt to
the Promised Land: xxxiii. 29, 30.
HASET, a water in Asia.
HASET, a river in Germany, 16. 6. 20', N. and 247.
48', W. It is navigable for flat-bottomed boats to the
duchy of Austria; eight miles west-south-west of Tulin.
HASETNAH, a man's name.
HASETH, a river of Palestine.
HASETNAH, a man's name.
HASETH, a village in Dalmatia: 34 miles north-west
of Split.
HASETH, a mountain on the coast of Scotland:
31. 6. 16', N. and 6. 38', W. It is 312 feet high.
HASETH, a town of Arabia, in the prov-
cince of Hanau.
HASETH, a river in Scotland, above which are
six bridges.
HASETH, a town in the province of the
Hebrides: 28 miles south-west of Obonhall.
HASETH, a river in Scotland, above which are
three bridges.
HASETH, a town in the county of Monm-
such: 26 miles south-west of Edinburgh.
HASETH, a river in Scotland, above which are
nine bridges.
HASETH, a town in the county of Monm-
such: 26 miles south-west of Edinburgh.
Hasselme has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and two annual fairs, viz. May 12, and September 25. It lies on the great road from London through Chichester to Portsmouth.

HASLET, or HASELET, f. [haffer, Islandic, a bundle; haffer, haffereus, haffier, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights, of a hog, with the windpipe, and part of the throat to it.

Hasli, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. It is situated in a charming valley, fourth-east of the Lake of Lucerne, and watered by the Aar, and several smaller streams. The inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the Bernois in 1333. They are numerous, stout, well made, and warlike, and the women in general handsome. Their principal riches consist in the sale of cheese, of which they send great quantities to the ports of the northern seas.

Hay, s. [Háy, Sax.] Whence in some provinces it is yet called hápe.] A clasp folded over a flap, and fastened on with a padlock. Have your doors to open and shut at pleasure, with háps to them. Mortimer.

Te Hasp, v. n. To shut with a hasp.

Hasparan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Udaritz; seven miles south-east of Bayonne.

Hasping, f. The act of fastening with a hasp.

Hassar, (Hebrew.] A man’s name.

Hassagay-tree, f. in botany. See Curtisia.

Hassan, or Hassan, grandson of Mahomet, and the most mild and peaceable of Mahommedan Khalifs.


Hasan, a town of Peria, in the province of Irak: twenty-seven leagues north-north-east of Amadan.

Hasan-Cala, a town of Aiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, situated between mountains, which are covered in the month of November with snow, and seven miles north-east of Erzerum.

Hase (John Adolphus), an eminent musical composer, born at Bergedorff in Lower Saxony, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He composed his first opera at eighteen years of age; and in 1745 went to Naples, where he studied under Porpora and Scarlatti. He composed some operas there, and also at Venice; and in 1750 he married the celebrated singer, signora Fañulli. Returning to Germany, he was made maestro di capella to Augustus king of Poland and elector of Saxony. He resided a long time at Dresden, where he had the entire management of musical affairs, and rendered the orchestra one of the most complete in Europe. The whole number of his opera-compositions exceeded a hundred. In the latter part of his life he removed to Venice, where he died in 1784.

Hasel, or Hasslaw, a town of Germany, on the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Monzenberg; eleven miles east of Hanau, and one south of Gelhauten.

Hassell, a met on the county of Hesse, Saxony, which runs into the Flaes; one mile west of Zeitz, in Thuringia.

Haselingen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; three miles north of Mewe.

Hasselberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Blankenburg; eleven miles south of Blankenburg.

Hasseln, or Hasselune, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and bishopric of Munster; seven miles east of Meissen.

Hasselquist (Frederic), a Swedish botanist and traveller, born in the province of East Gothland in 1722, and studied medicine and botany in the university of Upsal. Linnaeus, in his lectures, had represented the extraordinary celebrity which a young student might obtain by travelling through Palestine, and by studying and describing the natural history of that country, which was, till then, unknown, and had become of the greatest importance to interpret the Bible, and to understand eastern philology. Hasselquist, fired with ambition to accomplish an object so important in itself, and so warmly recommended by his illustrious preceptor, was the first to offer his services in so important an undertaking. There being no fund arising from the liberality of the crown, private collections were made for the young traveller; and all the faculties of the university of Upsal granted him a stipend. Thus aided, he commenced his journey in the summer of 1749. By the interference of Lagerfroem, he had a free passage to Smyrna in one of the Swedish East-Indiamen. He arrived there at the conclusion of the year, and was received in the most friendly manner by Mr. Rydel, the Swedish consul. In the beginning of 1750 he set out for Egypt, and remained nine months at Cairo. Hence he went to Linnaeus, and to the learned societies of his country, with accounts of his researches. They were published, and met with the greatest approbation; and upon the proposal of dean Baec and Dr. Wargentin, secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsal, a collection of upwards of ten thousand dollars was made for the continuance of the travels and researches of Hasselquist. Consequents Lagerfroem and Nordencrantz were the most active in raising subscriptions at Stockholm and Gothenburg. In the spring of 1751, he proceeded on his visitation, and passed through Jaffa to Jerusalem, Jericho, &c. He returned afterwards through Rhodes and Scio to Smyrna. Thus he fulfilled all the expectations of his country; but he was not destined to reap the reward of his toils. The burning heat of the arid deserts of Arabia had affected his lungs; he reached Smyrna in a state of indiglution, in which he languished for some time, and died February 9, 1752, when only in the thirtieth year of his age.

The fruits of his travels were, however, preferred through the liberality of great princes. He had been obliged to contract debts. The Turks, therefore, seized upon all his collections, and threatened to expose them to public sale. The Swedish conful prevented it. He fell, with the intelligence of the unhappy exit, off the road of the learned and his pupils, and threatened to expose his collections. They arrived afterwards in good preservation at Stockholm, together with his manuscripts, which were put into the hands of Linnaeus to methodize, and were published by him, in the Swedish language, in 1753, in 1 vol. 8vo. They have since been translated into several languages, and were published in English in 1766, under the title of Voyages and Travels in the Levant. The plants described are not numerous, but rare. The zoological remarks are interesting to the elucidation of natural history, and many facts in the work are explanatory of divers passages in Scripture. See Hasselquist’s Travels in the Levant, in memory of his pupil, Frederic Hasselquist, whose contributions to science form the subject of the preceding article.] In botany, a genus of the clafs pentandria, order diphylla, natural order of umbellata or umbelliferous. The generic characters are—Calyx: unbel spreading.
umbrellas ten, five of which are in the circumference; the rudiment of the central umbrella is a mortified vitiated body, pedicelled, somewhat three-sided,复查， deprived of all form, with hollow hairs involucral very small, five-leaved, subulate, reflex. Involucres hairless: those of the outer ones three-leaved, subulate, nodding, shorter than the umbellule; umbel when fruit-bearing converging. Corolla: flowers radiate, even of the inner umbellules; floccules of the ray hermaphroditic petals unequal, bowed in and bifid, the outmost petals two clefs, and the next single one large, (so that in each corolla there are four clefs large, and six small:) floccules of the inner disk male: petals nearly equal, bowed in and bifid; all the clefs small. Staminodes: filaments five to all the floccules, longer than the smaller petals; antherty roundifh. Filifhum: germ inferior; styles differ in number; stigma thick, smooth, white rim. Pericarpium: none. Seeds: outmost double, oval, smooth, the edge thicker, crenulate; inner solitary, hemispherical, drooping, pitcher-shaped, with the side hollow; these also are furnished with two styles; in the inner disk none.—Effential Character. Corolla, radiated, in the disk, male; floccules in the circumference double, with a notched edge; in the disk solitary, pitcher-shaped, hemispherical; (outer orbiculate, flat, inner bullate, Gartner.)

Species. 1. Haeffelquinia /Egyptiaca, or Egyptian haeffelquinia: leaves pinnate, leaflets pinnatifid. Root suffiform, smaller than the finger, white, annual. Stem a foot high, upright, round, white, with rough hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs. The outer seeds are of a pale straw-colour; the inner are naturally double as well as they, but one is hairs.

Propagation and Culture. These plants are biennial, and, being natives of warm countries, are with difficulty preserved in England; for when the plants come up therefore to procure good seeds in this country, is to sow the seeds in pots about the middle of August, placing them where they may have the morning sun only, being careful to water them daily, to weed and thin them. In October remove the pots into a common frame, where they may enjoy the free air in mild weather, but be screened from frost. The spring following, if the plants are carefully turn out of the pots, and planted in the full ground, they will flower in June, and the seeds will ripen in August.

HASSION, f. In Jewish antiquity, the Jews who united under Mattathias to fight for the laws of God and the liberty of their country. See Assidians, vol. ii. p. 283.

HASSOCK, f. [cheek, Germ.] A thick mat on which performers kneel at church. Skinner.—In order to make them sit, it is usual in crosses, he gave every one a hafle and common prayer book. Addison.

HASSEL, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, situated on the river Remer, which divides it into two parts, one of which is in the county of Campine, the other in Lozé. Arnauld, comte de Chiny and Lozé, first surrounded it with walls, and gave it the privileges of a city. In 1567, the inhabitants revolted against the bishop of Liege, and received the reformation, with a minister of the reformed religion, named Herman de Swol, who converting others, they maltreated the ecclesiastics, pillaged the churches, and broke the images in pieces. The bishop, Gerard de Groebeek, not being able to bring them back to their obedience by good words, laid siege to the town, and compelled them to surrender, on condition, that the Roman Catholic religion should be re-establishd, and that the inhabitants should for the future keep a strong garrison at their own expense; sixteen miles north-north-west of Liege. Lat. 50, 54. N. lon. 22, 49. E. Ferro.

HASSEL, a town of Overisel, situated on the Vecht. In 1634, there happened a quarrel between the inhabitants of Deventer on one side, and those of Campen and Zwol on the other, in which Hassel was besieged and taken by the latter, for taking part with Deventer; but in about three years the differences were adjusted by the mediation of the states of Holland. The town is small but handsome, and endowed with many privileges by its ancient lords, the bishops of Utrecht, and confirmed by the emperor Charles V. in 1557. Its magistrates are four esheins and four councilours, changed every year: ten miles east of Campen. Lat. 52, 36. N. lon. 23, 29. E. Ferro.

HASSELWICK, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: eighteen miles north-north-west of Drontheim. Hassi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty-six miles north-north-west of Akrida.

HAST, the second person singular of haste.

HASTA, f. [Latin.] A pike, a spear, a javelin; any kind of offensive arms. Phillips.—It is also the name of a measuring rod.

HASTA, in some countries, is a measure or quantity of ground amounting to thirty paces; thus called, according to M. Du-Cange, from the hafa or rod whereby it was measured.

HASTATED, adj. Furnished with a spear; having a leaf like the head of a halberd.

HASTATTI, f. Soldiers armed with pikes; spearmen.

HASTATE-LEAF, /folium hastatum, Lat.] In botany, a leaf resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base, and on the sides, with the angles spreading. It is exemplified in Rumex, and Scutillaria hastifolia. See also the Botany Plate IV.

HASTATUM, n. [hastatum, fr. hafle, Dut.] Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation:

Spare him, death! But O, thou wilt not, can't not spare! Hast hath never time to hear. Crosw.

Patience; vehemence.—I said in my hafle all men are liars. Psalms.

"The more hast the worse speed." A very ancient proverb, intended as an admonition to those who hurry over the business before them, without taking that time and pains which is requisite to perfect or obtain the object in view; wherein the whole labour is lost, and the best of purposes oftentimes defeated. The Latins say, Qui nimium properat, sita absolut. The Greeks, H kai otopna to tepo trdni. The French, Qui trop se hache en cheminant, en bon chemin se faire vous vous savez. The Italians, Citroppo hafferti men noa. The English, Hast, or hasten. Fr. hafte, Dut.] To make hafe; to be in a hure; to be busy; to be speedy.—I have not hafened from being a paifor to follow thee. Jeremiah.—To move with swiftnes; eagerness; hurry; Cima, where hafe you fo I Shakespeare.—All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a poll that was hafled by. Wifdom.

Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea, Like mortal life to meet eternity. Denham.
These rites performed, the prince, without delay, 
Hasten to the nether world, his destiny's way. Dryden.

Soon as the sun awakes, the sprightly court
Leave their repose, and hasten to the sport.

Prior.

To Hasten, or Hasten, v. a. To push forward;
to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace:
All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now you must unour ruin hasten.

Dryden.

Each fits his lamp with different luftre crown'd;
Each knows his course with different periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space
Nor hastens, nor retards, his neighbour's race.

Prior.

Hasten's Ground, rocks in the Cattagat: 
about twelve miles north from the Island of Zealand.
Lat. 56. 11. N. Lon. 11. 45. E. Greenwich.

Hastenbeck', a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 
and principality of Calenberg, near which the
French, under the command of the Marechal d'Êftrées,
gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757:
five miles south-east of Hameln.

Hastener, f. One that hastens or hurries.

Hastening, and Hast'ing, f. The act of mak¬
ing haste.

Hasting, n. [hast', a spear, and ludo, to play.]
Spear play; a bout at tilt or tournament.

Hastly, and Hastily, ad. In a hurry; speedily;
nimbly; quickly:
A voice that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come hastily! Spenser.

Rashly; precipitately.—Without considering con¬
sequences, we hastily engaged in a war which hath cost us
sixty millions. Swift.—Passionately; with vehemence.

Hastiness, f. Halte; speed. Hurry; precipita¬
tion.—A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be
on the eve of fainting, sent to us an angry hastener told Baillie. Sidney.
—Rash eagerness.—There is most just caufe to fear, let
our hastiness to embrace a thing of so perilous confe¬
quence, should cause poverty to feel the woes of evils. Hooker.
—Angry tenseness; passionate vehemence.

Hastingia, f. in botany. See ABROMA.

Hasting's, [from hast']. A kind of apple; a 
kind of early pease.

Hasting's, a sea-port town in the county of Sussex, 
the chief of the cinque-ports; and sends two members to
parliament. Its distance from London is sixty-four miles;
from Rye, ten; East Bourne, eighteen; Winches¬
ters, seven; and Brighthelmstone, forty. It is go
ged over by a mayor, twelve jurats, and an indefinite number
of freemen. William the Conqueror march'd to this place with his army, immediately after landing at
Pevensey, and by him it was made one of the five ports, 
as lord Coke, in the fourth part of his Institutes, affirms.

After the conquest, the port of Hastings feems to have
been made the common passage from England to Norm¬
andy; for Matthew de Haftings held the manor of
Grenocle, in this county, of the king, by the service of
finding an oar whenever the king passed over the sea at
the haven of Haftings. The editor of the Saxon Chrono¬
icle states that a Danish pirate, Haftings, who used to
land here on his plundering expeditions, gave name to the
place; and among the ruins of the castles which ever
he went for these purposes, it is highly probable that
the preient castle was built on the site of one of his
ruin fortresses. It stands on a steep cliff above the sea: 
no part is entire; all that remains are disjoined walls,
and wall fragments scattered over various parts of the
beach: it is divided from the main land by a vall foss a hundred feet broad, and there are two others on the
eastern side. Over the beach hangs a projection sepa¬
rated from the castle by another foss. This evidently
seems to be the site of one of the Danilh forts of the
pirate Haftings.

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Hastings was certainly a flourishing town long before
the Norman invasion; for it appears that king Athelstan,
who reigned between the years 925 and 932, had here a
royal mint. After the conquest, king William bestowed
Hastings, and the whole rape or hundred which bears the
name of on Robert earl of Erle, descended from a
natural fon of Richard I. duke of Normandy. This
name gave name to the great family of the Haftings, afterwards
earls of Huntingdon. The first was Robert, portrerge of
the town, and steward to the Conqueror. They flour¬
ished from that time till the death of the laft in 1759.
The town and liberty consists of three parishes, though
there are but two churches, St. Clements and All Saints;
the first decorated with a tower of neat tasteful work.
The priory of Austin Canons stood behind the castle;
but not a vestige of the building is to be seen: it was
founded, as is laid, by Sir Walter Brictet, in, or perhaps
before, the time of Richard I. The original building
was washed away by the sea, and afterwards replaced
on its late site. In the town is a small manufactur of thin
silks; but its chief support is its fishery of herrings, mackerel,
and foles. The first begins in November, and lasts
until Christmas; about forty vessels are employed, and
about two hundred men, who go out four or five leagues
cozing during the seafon, and they afford a consid¬
erable supply to the London market. Near the castle are
some lime-kilns of a most magnificent size and structure. The
line is no small article of commerce, and made of the
chalk brought from Beach-y-head, in boats of from thirty
to forty tons burden.

The port of Haftings had charters from Edward the
Confidor, William I. Henry II. Richard I. Henry III. Edward I. and Charles II. but it was burnt by the
French in the reign of Richard II. after having been
plundered by them. It has sent members to parliament
ever since Edward III. The town is built in a pleasant
vale between two hills, with a rivulet called the Bourne
erunning through it. The number of houses is but few;
but at fix hundred, and the inhabitants at three thou¬
sand. The town is endowed with two noble charities, under
the wills of James Saunders and William Parker, by
which are founded two free-schools for the instruction
of 130 scholars in the several branches of literature and
religious education, placing poor boys apprentices, &c.
It is very remarkable that there is not a single difliner
from the church of England, nor is there a copyhold ten¬
ure, in the town. The salubrity of the air, the retired
situation, and the good accommodations, render it equal,
if not preferable, to any place on the coaft for fer¬
bathing, and in confequence it is become a favourite
resort of invalids, which is called the Spa, and is fas¬
tiful, is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and there
are three fairs annually, one called Rock-fair, held July
26, the others called the Town-fairs, held on the 23d
and 24th of October, and on the Tueday and Wednes¬
day in Whit-fun-week.

The harbour of Haftings, though formerly so famous,
is now only a road for small vesfles, it having been ruin¬
ed by the storms which, from time to time, have been
so fatal to the neighbouring ports of Rye and Winches¬
ters; and it still continues a very indifferent one, though
great sums have been laid out in order to recover it.
On the rocks near Haftings grow quantities of the
coral animals of the Actinia genus, called Actinia, and
Animal flowers, &c; for figures and a description of which, see the articles
ACTINIA, and ANIMAL FLOWER, with the correp¬
pondent Engravings, in our First Volume.—The cliffs along
the coast, from the west side of Wincheffers to Haftings,
confist of flinting, with a high beach at their base; that
on which the castle stands, of a land-done mixed end
slime, split into figures and vast gaps. The view to¬
wards Beachy-head is of a great curvation, with a high
beach; the land near the shore flat, but rising, four or
five miles inland, into lofty downs. Upon one of these
downs the memorable and decisive battle was fought
between William the Conqueror, and Harold king of England; for the events of which see the article England, vol. vi. p. 553.

HASTINGS BAY, a bay of the island of St. Matthew, in the Archipelago of Mergui, in the Indian sea, and the China Sea.

HASTINGS, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, ten miles south of Dax.

HASTY, adj. [hasty, Fr. from hast; hastig, Dut.] Quick; speedy; passionate; vehement. —He that is flow to wrath is of great understanding, but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly. Proverbs. —Rash; precipitate.

Hast thou a man that is rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God. Eccl. v. 2. —Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the hasty fruit before the summer. Isaiah.

Utter any thing before God. Eccl. v. 2. —Early ripe.

Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the hasty fruit before the summer. Isaiah.

HASTY PUD'RING, f. A kind of pudding made of milk and flour boiled up quick together.

HAT, [hat, Sax. hat, Germ.] A cover for the head, with a brim, which distinguishes it from a cap, or a bonnet.

—His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish montero. Bacon.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd, And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd; And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling-rod. —His hat adorned with wings did clo's the god,

And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling-rod. Dryd.

The manufacture of hats is of late years become a great object of national commerce; and the improvements made therein are considerable.

The materials for making hats, are rabbits fur cut off from their body, together with wool, and beaver; to which have been lately introduced mole fur, and kid hair. These are mixed in various proportions, and of different qualities, according to the value of the hats intended to be made; but the beaver is now wholly used for making the finer hats, and not for the body or main cloth. Experience has shewn, that the hair or fur cannot be evenly and well felted together, unless all the fibres be first separated, or put into the fame flate with regard to each other. This is the object of the first process of hat-making, and is called bowing. The material is laid upon a platform of wood, or of wire, about four feet square, called a hurdle, which is fixed against the irrmural wall of the workshop and is enlightened by a small window, and separated by two side partitions from other hurdles, which occupy the rest of the space along the wall. The hurdle, if of wood, is made of deal planks, not quite three inches wide, disposed parallel to the wall, and at the distance of one-fortieth of an inch from each other, for the purpose of stiffening the material of the stuff, to pass through; a purpose still more effectually answered by the hurdle of wire.

The workman is provided with a bow, a bow-pin, a basket, and several cloths. The bow is a pole of yellow deal or ash, about seven feet long, to which are fixed two bridges, somewhat like that which receives the hair in the bow of the violin. Over these is stretched a cat-gut, about one-twelfth of an inch in thickness. The bow-pin is a flick with a knob, and is used for plucking the bow-string. The basket is a square piece of ozier-work, confisting of open straight bars with no crofting or intertwaving; its length across the bars two feet, and its breadth eighteen inches. The sides into which the bars are fixed are slightly bent into a circular curve, so that the basket may be set upright on one of these edges near the right-hand end of the hurdle, where it usually stands. The cloths are linen. Besides these implements, the workman is also provided with brown paper.

The bowing commences by shovelling the material towards the right-hand partition with the hurdle, on which the workman, holding the bow horizontally in his left-hand, and the bow-pin in his right, lightly places the bow-string, and gives it a pluck with the pin. The firing, in its return, strikes upon the fur, and causes it to spring up in the air, and fly partly across the hurdle in a light open form. By repeated strokes, the whole is thus subjected to the bow; and this beating is repeated till all the original cloths or muffs of the filaments are hardened and stiffened, having thus been twisted together in all possible directions, form a thin mass or substance for the felt. The quantity thus treated at once, is called a batt, and never exceeds half the quantity required to make one hat.

When the batt is sufficiently bowed, it is ready for hardening, which denotes the firft commencement of felting. The prepared material, being evenly disposed on the hurdle, is first pressed down by the convex side of the basket, then covered with a cloth, and pressed forwards andwards succedentially in its various parts, by the hands of the workmen. This preflure brings the hairs closer to each other, and multiplies their points of contact; the agitation of them gives to each hair a progressive motion towards the root; by means of this motion the hairs are twisted together, and the lamella of each hair, by fixing themselves to those of other hairs which happen to be directed contrary way, keep the whole in that compact state which the preflure makes it acquire. See the article hats, &c.

Upon this same disposition of the hairs in felting, the hair-balls, or aggropilia, formed in the flomachs of hairy animals which lick themselves, are alone to be accounted for. See Aggropilia, vol. i. p. 134. In proportion as the mass becomes compact, the preflure of the hands is increased; not only to make it more close, but also to keep up the progressive motion and twirling of the hairs, which then takes place with greater solidity: but throughout the whole of this operation, the hairs fix themselves only to each other, and not to the cloth with which they are covered. It may here be proper to explain why that hair which is intended for making hats is always cut off with sharp instruments, (although that cannot be done without losing a part of its length,) and not plucked out by the roots, as might be done after softening the skin; the reason is, the bulb of the hair, which in the latter case would come out with it, would render that end which was fixed in the skin thick and obtuse; and it would consequently be less disposed to introduce itself among the contiguous hairs, and to contribute by its progressive motion to the texture of the mass. But this conformation of the surface of hairs and wool, is not the only cause which produces their disposition to felting. It is not sufficient that every hair poifeeses the before-mentioned tendency to move progressively towards the root, and that the mass, viewed as a whole, is pressed lamella, by hooking themselves to each other, preserve the mass in that state to which compression has brought it: but it is also neceffary that the hairs should not be straight, like needles; for if they were so, pressing and rubbing them together would merely cause them to move from the centre of the mass, without producing the requisite compactness. Every hair must therefore be twisted or curled in such a manner that the extremity which is towards the root may be disposed to change its direction perpetually, to twist itself about other hairs, and to incline towards them; and the effect of these operations would only be to make them move from the centre of the mass, without producing the requisite compactness. Every hair must therefore be twisted or curled in such a manner that the extremity which is towards the root may be disposed to change its direction perpetually, to twist itself about other hairs, and to incline towards them; and the effect of these operations would only be to make them move from the centre of the mass, without producing the requisite compactness. Every hair must therefore be twisted or curled in such a manner that the extremity which is towards the root may be disposed to change its direction perpetually, to twist itself about other hairs, and to incline towards them; and the effect of these operations would only be to make them move from the centre of the mass, without producing the requisite compactness. Every hair must therefore be twisted or curled in such a manner that the extremity which is towards the root may be disposed to change its direction perpetually, to twist itself about other hairs, and to incline towards them; and the effect of these operations would only be to make them move from the centre of the mass, without producing the requisite compactness.
confiting of a kettle (con-
folding, the felt becomes firmer and firmer, and contracts
progresive action of the filaments in felting, and to join
want of labour. This, in handling the dry grey hat when
open the body again—by throwing in a handful of oat¬
the two together. Many hatters, to hurry this work,
the same time they leave them quite grainy from the
femented of leather, alumed or half tanned, should be ufed
or
harden¬

A superior method is said to be, that after the
point being returned back again in the same manner,
be done, is to give it the form required by the wearer.

The beaver for the nap is laid on towards the conclu-
sion of this kind of working. The hat now possesses
the form of a cone, and the whole of the several actions it
undergone have converted it into a soft flexible felt, capa-
cable of being extended, though with difficulty, in any
in every direction; therefore the next thing to be
soned agitation and pressure, the cloth is taken off, and
a flat central portion of the felt, and by forcing a
firing down the sides of the block, he causes the next
part to assume the figure of the crown, which he con-
tinues to wet and work, until it has properly disposed
itself round the block. The brim now appears like a
piece wet with the liquor, pulls out the point with his
fingers, and presses it down with his hand, at the same
time turning it round on its centre in contact with the
plank, till he has, by this means, rubbed out a flat
portion equal to the intended crown of the hat. In the
next place, he takes a block, to the crown of which
applies the flat central portion of the felt, and by forcing
a firing down the sides of the block, he causes the next
part to assume the figure of the crown, which he con-
tinues to wet and work, until it has properly disposed
itself round the block. The brim now appears like a
flounced or puckered appendage round the edge of the
crown; but the block being set upright on the plank,
the requisite figure is soon given by working, rubbing,
and extending this part. Water only is used in this
operation of fashioning or blocking; at the conclusion
of which it is pressed out by the blunt edge of a copper
implement used for that purpose.

Previous to the dying, the nap of the hat is raised or
loosened out with a wire brush, or carding instrument.
The fibres are too rotten after the dying to bear this
operation. The dying materials are logwood, a little
oak-bark, and a mixture of the sulphates of iron and of
copper, known in the market by the common names of
grounds and extending this part. Water only is used in this
operation of fashioning or blocking; at the conclusion
of which it is pressed out by the blunt edge of a copper
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of which it is pressed out by the blunt edge of a copper
implement used for that purpose.
vent the glue from coming through to the face, and also to give the requisite firmness at a less expense than could be produced by glue alone. Were the glue to pass through the hat in different places, it would be more difficult to produce the requisite firmness at a less expense than could be produced by glue alone. Were the glue to pass through the hat, the crown of which is notched, or flat open in various directions. There are then placed on the bottom of a deal board, which supports the hat, and the glue is applied with a brush. In France, however, they use wine-lees in lieu of beer-grounds, and gum-water instead of glue.

The dry hat, after this operation, is always rigid, and its figure irregular. The last dressing is given by the application of moisture and heat, and the use of the brush, and a hot iron, as before mentioned, somewhat in imitation of beaver. The ars of cutting them round, is very ingenious and simple. A number of notches are made in one edge of a flat piece of wood for the purpose of inferring the point of a knife; and from one side or edge of this piece of wood there proceed a straight handle, which lies parallel to the notched edge, forming an angle somewhat like that of a carpenter's square. When the legs of this angle are applied to the outside of the crown, and the board lies flat on the brim of the hat, the notched edge will lie nearly in the direction of the radius, or line pointing to the centre of the hat. A knife being therefore inserted in one of the notches, it is easy to draw it round by leaning the tool against the crown, and it will cut the brim very regular and true. This cut is made before the hat is quite finished, and is not carried entirely through; so that one of the last operations consists in tearing off the redundant part, which by that means leaves an edging of beaver round the external face of the brim. When the hat is completely finished, the crown is tied up in gauze paper, which is neatly ironed down. It is then ready for the subsequent operations of lining, f. c. for sale.

Mr. John Clennell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has published some valuable observations, in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, as well as in his History of Hat-making, on the probable gain or loss of employing machinery in the manufacture. These observations are worthy of the serious attention of every judicious hat-maker, who carries on his business on a large scale; for he will find them not the reveries of a rash speculator, but the cool reflections of a philosopher, who is at the same time no stranger to the arts of life. They suggest the following subjects of enquiry: Whether carding, which is rapidly and mechanically done, be inferior to bowing, which does not promise much facility for mechanical operation? Whether a succession of baths or cardings might be thrown round a fluted cone, which rapidly revolving in contact with three or more cylinders, might perform the hardening, and even the working, with much more precision and speed than they are now done by hand? Whether the whole of these processes extremely well calculated for the operation of one or more machines? Whether loose weaving and subsequent felting might not produce a lighter, cheaper, and stronger, article? And how far the mechanical felting, which is not confined merely to the hairs of animals, might be applied to this art?

When felt hats are to be dyed of any other colour than black, the processes are as follows: As soon as the hat is to be raised by means of a card, or the side intended to be dyed, as for instance, green, either at top or bottom; it is then to be boiled in alum argol. A thin paste of flour, or clay, is spread over every part that is not to receive the dye, and then closed; or the hat may be previously pasted, and instead of being boiled, it might only be simmered in the liquor that supports the glue, like a common funnel, are fixed over the paste, to prevent the dye from penetrating through. In this state the hat is immersed in the dye, till the colour be sufficiently fixed; when it is taken out, opened, and cleansed from the paste; but, if any colouring particles have penetrated through the felt, they may be removed by rubbing them with a small quantity of spirit of salt, aquafortis, c. The compounds employed in this dye, are: fufiric, turmeric, ebony, faffron, alum, indigo, and vitriol, with urine or pearl-ash, at the option of the dyer; and which are to be used according to the colour required. Among the most recent improvements in the manufacture of hats, we have to notice an invention of Mr. George Durnaghe, who, in 1793, obtained a patent for making water-proof hats, in imitation of beaver. The articles he employs are similar to those used for the making of common hats, with which he mixes Bergamot or Orange-wine, &c. These are dried and worked in a peculiar manner; and finally coated with a strong varnish impenetrable by water. The reader will find the patentee's specification inserted in the fourth volume of the Repertory of Arts. The same manufacturer procured another patent in November 1798, for a method of ventilating the crowns of hats. This invention consists in separating the top from the sides of the crown, so that the tip, or top-crown, may be either raised or let down at pleasure, in order to admit the external air, or to exclude it from circulating in the crown of the hat. The whole contrivance is effected by means of springs, sliders, grooves, and loops, which are connected with the top and side crown; thus the admission or exclusion of the air, in front, behind, or on either side, may be regulated accordingly. This invention is also described in the tenth volume of the work above quoted.

The following is the specification of a patent granted to Meffrs. Walker and Alleph, for making and manufacturing caps and hats, and rendering them perfectly waterproof; as also of the kinds of leather, satin, silks, fluffs, and other substances intended for women's hats, bonnets, shoes, &c. as to be used on all occasions, where the repelling of wet or moisture may be desirable. It is dated November 3, 1801, and the patentees describe their process to be as follows:

"For the manufacturing of our new-invented caps, which are principally intended for the use of the military, we take suitable pieces of pasteboard, and cover both sides thereof with linen cloth, or any other texture. Furthermore, we take pieces of pasteboard, and cover both sides thereof with linen cloth, or any other texture. Furthermore, we take pieces of pasteboard, and cover both sides thereof with linen cloth, or any other texture. Furthermore, we take pieces of pasteboard, and cover both sides thereof with linen cloth, or any other texture. Furthermore, we take pieces of pasteboard, and cover both sides thereof with linen cloth, or any other texture."
the cap, together with the cape behind, agreeable to the quality and fashion ordered to be made, is also to be painted, japanned, or varnished, on one or both sides, as may be thought necessary. When the peak or rim, together with the cape and lining, are affixed to the crown, the nails the wire, and it is then to be painted, japanned, or varnished, on one or both sides, as may be thought proper to affix to the same. Men's hats are made in the same manner, and with the same materials, as the crown of the cap, except being principally covered with silk, linen, cotton, or other texture, wrought in a loom, cemented to the paperboard in like manner as described for the cap. And also except that such breadth is given to that side or inner part or edge of the flap, or brim, that is next the crown, as will admit of its being notched and turned up, so as to lie close to the side of the crown, and to be united thereto by sewing. And, with the same cement as applied to the cap, the parts so turned or bonnet, or to perform any flat work, take a sheet of pasteboard, silk, linen, cotton, stuffs, or any other texture wrought in a loom, intended for waterproof shoes, gaits, women's hats or bonnets, &c. are to be painted, japanned, or varnished, on one or both sides, in like manner as the articles before specified."

**Straw Hats and Bonnets** have of late years taken a decided lead among the fashions of the day, which their simple elegance and lightness of wear indisputably warrant; besides that it is encouraging our home manufacture, instead of that of Leghorn. The art of making straw into hats, bonnets, &c. which takes off its brittleness, and makes it work uniformly, is both easy and ingenious. Mr. Boileau, of Bruton-street, Hanover-square, obtained a patent for the manufacture of straw into hats, bonnets, &c. which he describes to be as follows: "I prepare the straw, by separating it at each joint, and taking off all the outside skin or covering. One end must be cut pointed, in the form of a taper, so that it may be inserted into the hole of another, as it is worked. It must then be immerged in water, so that the water may pass through its tube; which takes off its brittleness, and makes it work uniform, so as to take the shape of the block, and yet preserve its natural shape. After the straw is thus prepared, if it is to be made of wood, or other article, as of the form or shape of the crown of the hat, bonnet, or other article you propose to make; and, at the top of it, from the centre, describe a small circle; from that circle, draw perpendicular, serpentine, diagonal, or other lines or curves, as fancy may dictate. As those lines or curves form the ribs or separations of the work when complete, at the top of each of these lines or curves where they touch the circle, fix a small nail, or pin; to which fasten a double wire, covered or uncovered; which wire must be twice the length of the line or curve, and tied or fastened to the nail, or pin, just in the middle of the wire, that there may be two equal ends of wire to work. Begin working, by introducing the pipe or quill straw between the two wires; which wire must be drawn tight, and even with the line or curve. Repeat the same at every line or curve round the block; that is to say, let one wire go over, and the other under, the straw, at every line or curve. To the end of it join the straw, by introducing the sharp end of another straw into the former, and as the line or curve is drawn through the bottom of the block. To make the brim of the hat or bonnet, or to perform any flat work, take a sheet of thick pasteboard, and, after drawing the circle (for a hat or bonnet) formed by the bottom of the crown, and for other flat work at will, draw lines or curves, according to fancy, as before; and, instead of nails or pins, as described to be fixed into the block, make two small holes at the top of the lines or curves on the circle, through which the wire may be passed, and the extremity fastened to the nails or pins. When finished, the brim is to be fewed, or otherwise fixed, to the crown; or it may be continued to be worked on the pasteboard to the crown, so that the hat or bonnet shall be all in one piece, without separation. Fix or place, in the space left by the wire at the top of the crown, a device of draw, or any other ornament, and likewise round the edge of the brim, when the work will be complete. It may be observed, that, being worked with wire, a variety of form or shape may be obtained, without injury to the work."

Mr. Corfion of Ludgate-hill has communicated, in the Transactions of the London Society of Arts, &c. vol. 23, for 1805, an account of his having succeeded in manufacturing plait for hats of rye-straw, raised on poor land, equal to the finest foreign plait. Persons who have dealt many years in this article, attest that they could not distinguish this home manufacture from the very best Italian Legotto.

The duty on felt hats commenced October 2, 1784, by flat. 24 Geo. III. c. 51, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence to fell hats retail in London, Westminster, un- der penalty of</th>
<th>£. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ditto in other parts of the kingdom</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto not to be sold without such licence, under penalty of</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto in other parts of the kingdom</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

And "Dealers in Hats" to be written over the door under penalty of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duty on every hat of 4s. or under</th>
<th>£. s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ditto above 4s. and not exceeding 7s.</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto above 7s. and not exceeding 12s.</td>
<td>0 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto above 12s. and upwards</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

And by the flat. 36 Geo. III. c. 125, it is enacted, that, after August 5, 1796, the above duty shall be calculated according to the full price of the hat, and of all the mountings and other ornaments (except gold and silver lace) fixed therewith. And every hat made wholly of felt, wool, stuff, beaver, or leather, or any mixture therewith, shall be liable to the duties. And every such hat shall, previous to the sale and delivery, be lined or covered in the inside of the crown with silk, linen, or other proper materials, with a durable stamp affixed thereon to denote the above duties.

And, after August 5, 1796, if any person (other than licensed dealers buying hats of other licensed dealers) shall receive on sale, or if any person shall, after April 5, 1797, wear or use, any hat wherein no lining or inside covering shall be affixed, or if the lining or covering shall not be stamped according to this act, or not have the stamp placed therein in a visible manner, every such person shall forfeit ten pounds. And no person (other than licensed dealers selling to other dealers) shall sell or exchange any hat wherein no lining or inside covering shall be affixed, or wherein there shall be a lining that shall not be stamped, or that shall not be stamped with a stamp placed in the inside of the crown so as to be visible, or shall be stamped with a stamp of less value than required, on pain to forfeit ten pounds.

Perons carrying about hats for sale without any lining, or with a lining not duly stamped, may be apprehended and carried before a magistrate, and the apprehender, on conviction of the offender, is to be entitled to forty shillings; and the offender in such case is to be committed to the house of correction for not exceeding the usual term of forty days, and if the offender shall take out of any hat the stamped lining after the fame shall have been used or worn, with intent to affix the same to any other hat, or shall affix any such flat. 6
HAT

flamed lining after the same shall have been used or worn, such cushions shall forfeit twenty pounds.

HATTA HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary. Lat. 35° 10'. E. Ferro.

HATACH, [Heb. a striker.] A man's name:

HATAI'NAN KIA'MEN, a poft of Chinese Tartary; thirty-five miles north-west of Telticottar Hotun.


HAT'BAND, f. A firing tied round the hat.—They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, fet round like hatbands. Bacon.

HAT'BOX, /. A flight box to put a hat in.

HAT'CASE, f. A flight box for a hat; an oiled clotb to put over the hat.

To HATCH, v. a. [haken, Germ. as Skinner thinks, from hecken, v. a. to cut, hatchen, eghen; a small axe. The hatchet is to hew the irregularities of flax is. beaten. The hatchel or hatchet is to hew out of a block by a hatchet; an ape his own dear image will embrace: An ugly bean adores a hatchet-face. Dryden.

HATCH'ETCH-VETCH, f. in botany. See CORONILLA.

HATCHING, f. The act of producing young from eggs, whether by the incubation of the parent bird, or by artificial means. In some countries, the production of chickens by an artificial process, constitutes an extensive and lucrative trade; for the methods of which, see the article EGG, voL. vi. p. 295.

HATCHMENT, f. [corrupted from achievement. See ACHIEVEMENT.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. See the article HERALDRY, in this volume.

Hat's means of death, his obscure funeral; No trophy, sword, nor hatchment, o'er his bones, No noble rites nor formal ollentation, Cry to be heard. Shakespeare.

HATCHWAY, f. The way over or through the hatches.

HATCHY, a navigable river of the American States, in the state of Tenesee, runs westerly into the Mississippi, about nineteen miles north of Wolf river; and seven miles from its mouth is about eighty yards wide.

To HATE, v. a. [hazian, Sax.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love:—

You are, I think, affur'd I love you not.

Your majesty hath no just caufe to hate me. Shakespeare.

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?

Hates any man the thing he would not kill?

Every offence is not a hate at first. Shakespeare.

HATE, f. [see, Sax.] Maliciousness; malice; the contraries to love:

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear Your favours nor your hate. Shakespeare.

HATEFUL, a. J. That which causes abhorrence; odious; odious; odiously; abominable; detestable. There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude. Peacham.

But Umbriel, hateful gnome! for bears not so; He breaks the phial where the流es flow. Pope.

That which feels abhorrence; abhorrent; detestable; odious; odiously; abominate; malignantly; malevolently.

That no more to try the fortune of the field; And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes His rival's conquest. Dryden.

HATEFULLY, adv. Odiously; abominably. Malignantly; malignantly; malignantly. They shall deal with thee hateful, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. Ezek. xxiii. 29.

HATEFULNESS, f. Odiousness.

HATER, f. One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester. —An enemy to God, and a hater of all good. Brown.

HATFIELD, or BISHOP'S HATFIELD, a small town in Hertfordshire, distant seven miles from Hertford, and twenty from London. It takes its latter name from having once belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which, with the manor, became alienated to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who occasionally resided here, and was hence conducted to be crowned at London. James I. exchanged this royal demesne
demeane for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury. Here are two charity-schools, and two Sunday schools, one for boys, and the other for girls. The market day is on Thursdays; fairs April 23, and October 18. Near this town are the elegant seats of the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Viscount Melbourne.

Hatfield Heath, or King's Hatfield, and township of Ely, eight miles from Dunmow, and twenty-nine from London. It is so called, from its tenure under William the Conqueror and his successors, and from a broad oak growing in the town. The market is on Saturdays; fair on August 5.

Hatfield, a very pleasant town of the American province of New England, Massachusetts, situated on the west bank of a branch of Connecticut river, where it is eighty rods wide, five miles north of Northampton, and one hundred west of Boston. It lies chiefly in one street, and contains 703 inhabitants. Here are two ferries; the one to Hadley, the other to Amherst. North of the ferry to Amherst, the river meets with a bed of rocks, which renders its breadth twenty or thirty rods; no full, but a large eddy at high water.

Hath, third perf. fing, of have, v. a. Possessed; held; regarded.

Hath, a sign of the past tense, third perf. sing, of have, v. n. Hath now, hath indeed.

Hatherleigh, or Hatherley, a town of Devon, seven miles from London, twenty-eight from Exeter, eighteen from Bideford, and twenty-two from Barnstaple. It is seated on a branch of the river Towbridge, near its confluence with the Ock. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactury, and in agriculture. It has a market every Tuesday and Friday; and four annual fairs, viz. May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8. There is also a great market held on the Friday that happens nearest the 21st of March in every year, at which there is as great a show of cattle as at either of the fairs.

Hating, f. The act of detesting.

Hattita, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

Hatmaker, f. One whose trade is to make hats.

Hatred, f. Hatred; ill-will; malignity; malignity of God. It was one of their distinguishing tenets, that God does not punish man for his sins, but by the sins. Thrice two feet, says Mosheim, still sufficent, though they no longer bear the names of their founders.

Hattin, a town of the kingdom of Holland, in Guelderson, situated on the IJssel, taken by the French in the year 1672, which destroyed the fortifications: thirty miles north of Deventer, and nine south-east of Kampen.

Hatten, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine; seven miles northeast of Haguenau.

Hattenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; and electorate of Mentz, situated on the Rhine; twelve miles west of Mentz.

To Hatter, v. a. [corrupted from batter.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue. He is hatter'd out with penance. Dryden.

Hatter, f. A maker of hats; a felter.

Hatteras, a most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of North America. This point extends far into the ocean, from the coast of North Carolina, in lat. 35. 15. N. The water is very shoal at a moderate draught, not above half that extent. Oil the south-east part of these is about ten feet at low water; and here, at times, the ocean breaks in a most tremendous manner, spouting, as it were, to the clouds, from the violent agitation of the Gulf Stream, which touches the eastern edge of the banks, from which the declivity is so perfectly deep, that is far from ten fathoms to the foundings. On the spot above-mentioned, which is firm land, it has been the lot of many a good vessel to strike, in a gale of wind, and go to pieces. In moderate weather, however, these shoals may be passed over, if necessary, at full tide, without much danger, by vessels not drawing more than nine or ten feet water. From this bank, formerly of vast extent, and called the Polt Mene Skoal, a ridge runs the whole distance to the cape about a north-west course, is about half a mile wide, and at low water has generally from ten to twelve feet water. There are gaps at equal intervals, affording channels of about fifteen or sixteen feet water. The most noted of these is about a mile and a half from the land, and is at least two miles and a half wide, and might at full sea be safely passed by the largest ships; but is rarely used except by coasting-vessels. It may be easily known by a range of breakers always seen on the west side, and a breaker head or two on the eastern side; which, however, are not to constant, only appearing when the sea is considerably agitated. A little north of the cape is great anchoring in five fathom water, with the wind westward, a boat may land in safety, and even bring off casks of fresh water, plentiful of which is to be found every where on the beach, by digging a foot or two, and putting a barrel into the sand.

Hattering, f. Wearying; fatiguing.
HATTERSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, eleven miles east-south-east of Laub.

HATTIL, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HATTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark: fifteen miles north-east of Bonn, Lat. 51° 22' N- Ion. 34° 34' E. Ferro.

HEATIPH, Hebrew. A man's name.

HATTOCK, f. [tacket, Espe.] A thock of corn.

HATTONCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Mihiel: fifteen miles north-east of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Mihiel: two leagues and three quarters north-east of St. Mihiel: and four and a half west-north-west of Douai.

HAT'TUSH, Hebrew. A man's name.

HATVANY, a town of Hungary, twenty miles north-east of Buda.

HATZFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Hatzenpflie, and principality of Upper Hesse: nineteen miles south-west of Waldeck, and thirty-fix south-west of Caffel. Lat. 50° 50' N- Ion. 9° 26' E. Ferro.

HAVANAH, a sea-port town of Spanish America, in the island of Cuba, situated on the north-west part of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is in every respect one of the best in the West Indies, and perhaps in the world. It is entered by a narrow passage, upwards of half a mile in length, which abounds in banks, and leads into a large basin, forming Cul de Sac, and is sufficient, in extent and depth, to contain one thousand fall of the largest ships, having almost throughout six fathom water, and being perfectly covered from every wind. The town was built by Diego de Velagez, who conquered the island of Cuba for the king of Spain. It was but a small place, and named originally the port of Carenas; but afterwards, when the king of Spain took it, it was called St. Christopher of the Havannah, and was esteemed the key of the West Indies. It is now a magnificent city. The buildings are elegant, mostly of stone, and some of them most superbly furnished. Here are eleven churches and monasteries, and two handsome hospitals. Near the centre of the town is a spacious square, surrounded with uniform buildings. The churches are rich and magnificent; the lamps, chandeliers, and ornaments for the altars, being of gold and silver. It is not a bishop's see, though the bishop of St. Jago resides here. In 1790 the inhabitants were computed at 26,000, since which they have considerably increased. Presently, they are at about 50,000. This is more than the inhabitants of any of the Spanish towns on the continent; and very much imitate the French both in their dress and manners. The town is supplied with water by a small river called Lagisa, which rises from the hills on the south-west side of the town, and divides itself into three streams, one of which falls into the sea on the east side of the town, but the other two flow through the place, entering the wall near the middle of the town.

The fortifications are the strongest in this part of the world. The entrance into the harbour is defended on the east side by a strong castle called El Moro, situated on a high rock; and on the walls and bastions are mounted forty pieces of cannon. Under the faces of the south-west bastion of the Moro, and more within the entrance of the harbour, is a battery of stone called the Tocohi Apostles, almost level with the water, and the guns of which carry each a ball of thirty-six pounds. A little higher, and opposite to the Point gate, is the Divino Poforo, or Shepherd's Battery, of fourteen guns, level with the sea. On the west side of the entrance to the harbour, is a square fort called the Punto, with four bastions well mounted with cannon, about two hundred yards distant from the Point gate of the town. On the bastions of the town, next the harbour, are a great number of cannon; and about the middle of the city is another fort, called El Fuerte, a square fort with four bastions, mounted with twenty-two pieces of cannon. Here the governor resides; and in it the king of Spain's treasures are deposited till the arrival of the galleons. But, though the fortifications are thus strong, they have many defects, and from the situation of the town and forts, are commanded by many eminences, of which a besieging enemy could not fail to take advantage. On the east side of the harbour, the Carabon, on a part of which the Moro is built, commands in a great measure that fort, as well as the Punta, El Fuerte, and the whole north-east part of the city, which is the best fortified. On the west side of the city runs a fault of country, called Guadalope, whose church is situated on an eminence about half a mile from the land-gate, with which it is on a level, and higher than any other place in the fortifications. From the north side of this rising ground, the Punta gate may be flanked; and from the south-east side the dock-yard is commanded. Along the north side runs an aqueduct, which, falling into the ditch at the land-gate, runs down to the dock-yard, both for watering the ships and turning a saw-mill. About half a mile from the church, is a bridge made over a rivulet that runs into the bay about one hundred yards. That road leads to the centre of the island, and extends to Baracoa, above six hundred miles distant. From this bridge to the Lazaretto, is about two miles, with a rising ground between them. A trench thrown up between these two points would completely sever the connection with the town by land. Hence it will plainly appear, that the Havannah, though well fortified, is not impregnable.

This settlement has greatly contributed to the maritime strength of the crown of Spain, many excellent ships having been built here, from sixty to eighty guns each; the island furnishing the finest materials, such as oak, pine, cedar, and mahogany. Upon the rupture of Spain in 1762, a British squadron and army was sent against this place, under the command of Admiral Cock and lord Albermarle. The Spaniards had then in the harbour a fleet of twelve fall of the line, two of them just launched, two more on the decks nearly finished, and a number of merchant ships. Most of the men of war were nearly ready for sea; but no account had reached the governor of the intended attack. The place, however, was gallantly defended, and sustained a siege of two months and eight days before it capitulated; when the noble ships, and public property to the amount of upwards of three millions sterling, fell to the lot of the enemy. Private property was less suffers, and the place was restored at the peace of Paris, in 1763.

The jurisdiction of the Havannah extends to half the island; the other half belongs to the capital, St. Jago. While the galleons lie here, a fair is held, in which great sums of money are exchanged, and every thing is excidedly dear; but at all times, the price of every necessity of life at the Havannah is extravagant, bread particularly; neither have they any great variety of fresh meat, nor is what they have of the best kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the soil of the island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. During the war between Henry II. of France, and the emperor Charles V. it was taken, and burnt by the French; and in the year 1669, it was taken by the Buccaneers, under the command of captain Morgan. Lat. 23° 12' N- Ion. 81° 14' W. Greenwich. See the article CUBA, vol. v. p. 426.

HAVANT, a neat and pleasant town, situate on the south-easterly coast of Hospshire, on the turnpike-road between Portsmouth and Chichester, from each of which the town is thirty-six miles distant. Of the entrance of the town the west side consists of about five hundred houses; its air is particularly salubrious, as is evident from the many instances of longevity here met with. The church is an ancient fabric of Norman-Gothic architecture. Here are two annual fairs, viz. on June 22 and October 17. Market on Saturdays for all sorts of grain; and by an order
the corn returns are ordered to be delivered at this market instead of at Gosport. Nearly opposite Havant lie two romantic islands, the larger called Hayling, the other Thorny; each of which has its parish-church. The hills leading from Havant to Portsmouth afford a most unbounded view of the Solent, and of the Wight, for miles together.

On the north-east side of Havant is Rowland-castle, where two fairs are held annually: one on the 12th of May, referred to by the gentry many miles round; the other on the 14th of November, for corn and cattle. This place is beautifully situated; being bounded by woods on the north, south, and west, and by a rich and extensive lawn (about one hundred yards broad and two miles in length) leading to the magnificent seat called Stanstead, in Suffex, formerly belonging to lord Halifax; and since to Richard Barwell, esq. It is four miles from Havant, and five from Chichester.

HAVASH, or HAWASH, a river of Africa; which rives in Abydinia, and runs into the Arabian sea. Lat. 19. N. lon. 44. 55. E. Greenwich.

HAUBAN, a mountain of Arabia Felix; twelve miles east of Taas.

HAUBERK, /.' A hauberk. Obj.ote.

HAUBERGETS, /.' A coat of mail; a breast-plate:

Haubers and helms are haw'd with many a wound; The mighty mazes with such hafe defend, They break the bones, and make the armour bend. Dryd.

HAUBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: seven miles north-north-west of Gotheborg.

HAUBOURDIN, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lille: one league south-west of Lille, and four and a half north-east of Bethune.

HAUDB, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: fifty-six miles south of Saide.

To HAVE, v. a. in the present I have, thou haft, he hath: we, ye, they, have; pret. and part. past. had; [haben, Gotic; habban, Sax. habben, Dut. hebben, Fr. avoir, Ital. avere.]

Not to be without.—I have brought him before you, the nation had, I must have something to write. Acts xxv. 26. —To carry; to wear.—Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, having nothing upon him. Sidney. —To make use of.—I have no Levite to my priest. Judges. —To possess.—He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack. Exod. xvi. 15. —To obtain; to ensnare.—Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. John xvii. 5. —To receive.—A secret happiness in Petronius is called curios con felicitas, and which I suppute he had from the feliciter audere of Horace. Dryd. —To be in any state; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.—Have I need of madness, that ye have brought this fellow? Acts xxvi. 15. —To put; to take.—That done, go and cart it, and have it away. Tuffier. —To procure; to find.—I would have any one name to me that tongue, that one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar. Lech. —Not to neglect; not to omit: Your plea is good; but still I lay beware: Laws are explained by men, to have a care. Pope.

To hold; to regard.—Of the maid-servants shall I be had in honour. 2 Sam. —The proud have had me greatly in derision. Psalms. —To maintain; to hold opinion.—Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. Bacon. —Con-

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tain.—I will never trust a man again for keeping his word clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. Shakespeare. —To require; to claim:

What would these madmen have ?

First they would brieve us without penes,

Deceive us without common fene,

And without powe'r enlafe.

Dryd.

To be a husband or wife to another.—If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have had him. Shake-peare.—To be engaged, as in a talk or employment.—Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons. Bacon. —To wish; to desire; in a lax fene.—I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Psalms. —To buy.—If these trifes were rated only by art and artfully, we should have them much cheaper. —It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; have, has, and had, the preterperfect; and had, and had, the preterperfect.—If there had been a word between them to have expressed to keep, they had gone together by the ears. Congre. —The gods have placed labour before virtue. Addison. —That excellent author has shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happines, in him who shall hereafter practise it. Addison.

Have, at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions: have this at you; let this reach you, or take this; have with you; take this with you; but this will not explain have at, or have at him, which must be considered as merely elliptical; as, we will have a trial at it, or at him. —He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, will let him lend me the money, and have at him. Shake-peare.

Have, a sign of the paff tense neuter. Have now; have indeed.

TO HAVE, v. n. To behave. Obf.ote.

TO HAVE AFTER, v. n. To make pursit. —Have after. Herriet.

HAVE (Le), a small island, near the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 44. 15. N. lon. 64. 50. W. Green-\n
HAYEL, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and runs into the Elbe, near Werben, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

HAYELBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz, situated on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island. It was formerly the seat of a bishop, founded in the year 968, by the emperor Otho I. but the bishop, Joachim Frederic, succeeding to the electorate in 1598, no other bishop has been since appointed, but the chapter Hill continues.

HAY-ES, [have, Dut. have, Fr.] A port; a harbour; a station for ships. —See Harbours.

HAVEN, f. [have, Dut. haven, Fr.] A port; a harbour; a station for ships. —See Harbour.

We entered into a good haven, being the port of a fair city. Bacon.

Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale, Doubles his hate, and fills his fail, Till he arrive where I shall prove, The haven, or the rock of love. Waller.

A shelter; an asylum:

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,

Are to a wife man ports and happy havens. Shake-peare.
and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, havener, and cifomier. Carœs.

HAUSSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, capital of the county to which it gives name, in the Austrian Brabant; the county contains rich mines of iron ore, divided into eight communities; the town is situated near the Rhine; the towe, first, by title, three miles east of Lauenburg, and thirteen north-west of Baden.

HAVER, f. [from haver.] Possessor; holder: Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the haver. Shakespeare.

HAVER, a common word in the northern counties for oats, & a haver breed for oat breed; perhaps from avena, Lat. or harver, Germ. —When you would anneal, take a blue-flone, such as they make haver or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cors bars of iron, Peckham.

HAVER, in botany. See Avena.

HAVERCAM (Siegbert), a Dutch critic and philosopher, born in 1683. He was made professor of history, the Greek language, and rhetoric, at Leyden, where he died in 1742, at the age of fifty-nine. His learning and industry were displayed in the following works: 1. S. F. Tertulliani Apologiae, Lugd. Bat. 1718, 8vo. 2. Dissertatio de Nummata Alexandri Magni, qua qua tormenta Romana Terrae imperii continuatur, & de Nummis conscriptis, Apoll. 1723, 4to. 3. Acta et Praelectiones de Nummatico de Parisia, cum Commentario, 1733, 3 vols. folio. 4. T. Lucretii Carini de Rerum Natura, cum Notis Variorum, Amf. 1725, 2 vols. 4to. 5. Josephi Opera omnia Graeca & Latina, 1726, 2 vols. folio. 6. Etymologiae Historiae Romanae, 1729, 8vo. 7. Theaumus Mortiianus, sive Familiarum Romanorum Numismata omnia, Angled. 1734, 2 vols. large folio.


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HAV'ERHULL, a post-town of the American States, in New Hampshire, and the capital of Grafton county, situated on the east side of Connecticut river, in Lower Canada. It has a weekly market, a custom-house, and a congreational church. This township was incorporated in 1763, and then contained 532 inhabitants. In it is a bed of iron ore, which has yielded some profit to the proprietor, also a quarry of free-stone of an excellent quality. It has also a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and many other excellent mill-farts. It is opposite to Newbury in Vermont, thirty-five miles above Dartmouth-college, 119 miles north-west of Portsmouth.

HAV'ERHILL, a handsome post-town of the American States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, situated on the east side of Merrimack river, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting this town with Bradford, 660 feet long, and 54 wide. It has three arches, of 150 feet each, supported by three hand-fome stone piers, forty feet square; with a draw of thirty feet, over the channel of the river, in the centre of the bridge. Haverhill has a considerable inland trade, lying about thirty-two miles north-by-west of Boîlon, and twelve from Newburyport, at the mouth of the river, and about twenty-eight miles west of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. It has twenty-five excellent mills situated on the Merrimack, and has a considerable inland trade, lying about thirty-two miles north-by-west of Boîlon, and twelve from Newburyport, at the mouth of the river, and about twenty-eight miles west of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. It has twenty-five excellent mills situated on the Merrimack, and is a place of considerable importance. It has a weekly market, a weekly market, and a fair on the fifth of May, and another on the first of August, and many other excellent mill-farts. It is opposite to Newbury in Vermont, thirty-five miles above Dartmouth-college, 119 miles north-west of Portsmouth.

HAV'ERHILL, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the island of Skye. Lat. 57. 22. N. long. 5. 17. W. Edinburgh.

HAV'ERSTRAW, a township of the American States, in Orange county, New York, situated on the west side of a bay of the same name, thirty-five miles north of New York, and contains 4326 inhabitants, of whom ninety-eight are electors.

HAV'ERSTRAW BAY, a bay of the American States,
States, called by some Havervahm, in Havens's river, thirty-eight miles above New-York city, spreads south of Stony Point, and before the town of its own name is ten miles long and about three wide.

HÁVÉRY, two small islands of Scotland, near the west coast of Shetland. Lat. 59. 59. N. Ion. 1. 33. E. Edinburgh.

HAUGH, s. A little meadow lying in a valley. Camden.

HAUGH'I, adj. [haut, Fr.] Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

The proud infulting queen,
With Clifford and the haughty Northumberland,
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax. Shakes.

High; proudly magnanimous:

His courage haughty,
Daunt'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures fought. Spenser.

HAUGHTILY, adv. Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously:

Her heav'nly form too haughtily the priv'ld,
His perfon hated, and his gifts despis'd. Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS, s. Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.—By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildneff, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. Dryden.

HAUGHTY, adj. [hauteur, Fr.] Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous:

I shall fell of tongues, battle, and rage,
And haughty souls, that, mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields purf'd and found their fate. Dryden.

Proudly great:

Our vanquish'd wills that pleading force obey;
And haughty Britannia yields to arbitrary sway. Prior.

Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete.

Who now shall give me words and found
Britain yields to arbitrary sway.

HAUGSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auffria: five miles eaf of Roz.

HAVILAH (Land of), mentioned by Moses, Gen. ii. 11. Probably the fame with that mentioned Gen. xxvii. 18.

HAVILAH, a city and district of Arabia, bordering on the Perian gulf, belonging to the grand vizir. It is under the government of a defendant from Mahomet, who has the privilege of minting money.

HAVIXBEEK, a town of Germany, in Weiphalia, and bishopric of Minden: fix miles south-eaft of Hoftmar.

HAUK'AL (Abu Cafim Ebn), a celebrated Mohamnedan geographer, who, about the middle of the tenth century, travelled through Arabia, Egypt, and Samar- cand, and published an account of his travels in the Arabic language. "My design," says Ebn Haukal, "in the composition of this book, is to describe the various climates and regions of the face of the earth, comprised within the circle of Islam, or Mohemmedanism; but, as the particular details seemed unnecessarily prolix, they are here compreffed within a small compass; and in the present volume, (which is entitled Myfeles, or Memalik,) our plan is to difcribe, and to delineate on paper, the various feas of oceans which form the land, the inhabited and the defert islands, and every cli- mate or region of the earth; affixing the name of each, so that it may be known in the maps; and confining our- selves to those countries which are the seat of Islam, and the residencc of true believers." In these countries the following ancient curiosities are stated:

In the territory of Itakkar is a great building, with statues carved in stone; and there, also, are inscriptions, and paintings. It is said that this was a temple of Solomon, to whom be peace! and that it was built by the Dives, or Demons: similar edifices are in Syria, and Baalbek, and Egypt. The ruins here meant are the temple of Min, or forty pillars, supposed to contain the only remnants of the city of Persepolis, destroyed by Alexander.

In the territory of Itakkar, also, is a kind of apple, half of which is sweet, and half four. Mirdas ben Ontru mentioned this circumstance to Hafan Reja: he denied the possibility of it; and Mirdas fent and caufed one to be brought, and he difcover'd it. At the village of Abderrahma, there is a great pit, the bottom of which is dry all the year, except at the feafor for watering the fields, when water in fues from it, and serves for the purpofe of agriculture and drinking. When it is not any longer neceffary for the husbandman's life, the water disappears. This fuplerphenomenon is not entirely without example: as we read of a pool in Guine, near the church of St. Jean d'Angeli, which is almoft deftitute of water in winter, though in summer it yields it abundantly. A fimilar fountain is faid to exift in Spain, about twelve miles from Valladolid, which begins to flow in May, and ceases in November.

In the territory of Shapar, there is a mountain, and in that mountain are the statues of all the kings, and generals, and high prifons, and ilhufious men, who have exifted in Pers. And in that place are numenous perfons who have repreffentations of them, and the flowers of them written; and this territory belongs to the tribe of Arg- han, fub Hifi Mohdi. This probably relates to the ruins at Nakli Kullum, which have been usually men- tioned as fepulchres.

At the city of Jaur, near the northern gate, is a pond, or pool of water, in which a brazen vulture is placed, that, from a hole in it, the water influes with great violence. In the vicinifity of Abercuh are conliderable heaps of alhes. The common people fay, that here was the fire of Nimrod (into which he caufed Abraham to be thrown). But this is not true: the fact is, that Nimrod, and the kings of Canaan, dwelt in the land of Babylon. In the Curia of Argan, called Ragian on our maps, at the village called Sahil al Arab, there is a well, from which proceeds water enough to turn a mill, and water the fields. The people here fay, that they have made various efforts to ascertain the depth of this well, but have not ever been able to reach the bottom. In the Curia of Roffac al Roffac there is a place between two hills, from which fmoke constantly influes; and it is faid, that if a bird should fly near that place, it would drop dead before.

At Sinir, Genab, Cazarun, and Tuj, linen garments are manufactured; and the embroidery and clothes made at Basra are esteemed by the princes in all countries, and fent into all parts of the world. The gold brocade worn by the princes is made at Basra. This embroidery is per-
formed with a needle; and here they also weave cloth of gold, and fine garments, and hangings, of silk and camel's hair. At Yezda and Ahercub, they manufacture clothes of silk and cotton; at Gehren, fine carpets. At Aby, which is a town of the Desert Varin, they make beautiful tapestry and carpets. Basa is remarkable for needle-work; and they excel there, in respect to that art, the people of Corcub. The striped stuff of Shiraz are well known; and in the Cura of Iftakhar they manufacture fine linen.—This interesting and curious work of Ibn Haukal has been translated by Sir William Ouseley, and published in quarto, in 1830.

HAUKEDAL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen; seventy miles north of Bergen.

To HAUL, v. a. [halar, Fr. to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is exemplified in hale, etymology is regarded in hale, and pronunciation in haul.

HAUL'D, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen; seventy miles north of Bergen.

Thither they bent, and hau'd their ships to land;

HAU'KEDAL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen: seventy miles north of Bergen.

To HAUL, v. a. [halar, Fr. to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is exemplified in hale, etymology is regarded in hale, and pronunciation in haul.

Their cottage divides the yellow sand.

HAU'KEDAL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen: seventy miles north of Bergen.

Their cottage divides the yellow sand.

Thither they bent, and hau’d their ships to land; The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. Pope.

Thither they bent, and hau’d their ships to land; The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. Pope.

Thither they bent, and hau’d their ships to land; The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. Pope.

HAU'MANSGRUN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony; chief place of a canton in the department of the Tarn, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated in a flat marshy soil, intersected with creeks and ditches, at the mouth of the Seine. In 1509 it contained only a few houses inhabited by fishermen. Francis I. erected it into a town, and called it Ville de Franeker, which was afterward changed to the name it now bears, on account of a chapel, and the harbour formed by the mouth of a river. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on that coast; the water does not begin to ebb till three hours after the full tide, which gives an opportunity for a great number of ships to depart in the same tide. The cause of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which crosses the mouth of the harbour as soon as the sea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour till it has spent its strength. The bafoin is reserved for ships of war, with sufficient room for thirty, and depth of water for vessels of sixty guns. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a governor-general, and other officers; a barracks, a citadel with bastions, &c. During the civil wars it was the seat of a governor-general, and other officers; a citadel, admiralty, &c. It contained two churches, three convents, an hospital, town-house, an arsenal, magazine, and store-houses, necessary for the construction and arming of ships. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches filled with water, and furnished with breaches; a regular citadel with baillie, &c. During the civil wars on account of religion in France, the French Huguenots fled from this town, and put it into the hands of the English; but in 1623, the Protestants concluding a peace, the English garrison was obliged to surrender the town,
on capitulation. In 1604, this town was bombarded by the English fleet, under the command of rear-admiral Rodney, who set fire to the town several times, and destroyed a great number of flat-bottomed boats, that were intended to bring troops over to England. It is ten pofts and a half weft of Rouen, and twenty-seven north-west of Paris.

HAUVE, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jersey: five miles north of St. Helier.

HAUVE-GERSE, a post-town and port of entry of the American States, in Hartford county, Mary-land, on the west side of Susquehannah river, at its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. It is the port of entry for all the flores of Chesapeake Bay above Turkey Point: six miles west-by-south of Charlestown in Cecil county, thirty-seven north-east of Baltimore, and sixty-five west-by-south of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 39'.

HAUVE-MER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles north-west of Mulhau.

HAUVE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles north-west of Steyregg.

HAUSAY, a small island of Scotland, one of the Out Skerries: sixteen miles east of Shetland.

HAUSE, f. A sea term; the haue, the space between the stern of the ship when it is moored with two anchors.

HAUSE-HOLES, f. In a ship, the holes cut through the bows of a ship on each side of the stern.

HAUSE-LINES, f. Breaches; flops. An old word.

HAUSE-PICES, f. A sea term; the foremost tim-ber of a ship.

HAUSEBERGE, a town of Germany, in Weftphalia; and county of Minden: three miles south of Minden.

HAUSEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles north-east of Bavarian Waid-haven.

HAUSEN, a lordship of Germany, in Swabia, belonging to the prince of Fürstenberg, in the Schwartzwald.

HAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and capital of the lordship to which it gives name, on the Kinzing: twenty miles north-east of Rothweil, and twenty-five south-east of Straubing.

HAUSIBLE, adj. [hauruc, Lat. to draw.] Capable of being emptied. Col.

HAUSIEU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles south of Soummen.

HAUSEN, a town of Germany, on the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, near Salminfter, and three miles north of Orbe.

HAUST, or HAUSTUS, f. A draught; as much as a man can well swallow at once; a dry cough. Col.

HAUSTOTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: two miles south-east of Graz.

HAUT, an island of the American States, the south-easternmost of the large islands of Penobscot-bay, in Lincoln county, district of Maine.

HAUT-CONTRE, f. [French.] In mufe, counter-tor.

HAUT-DESSUS, f. [French.] First treble.

HAUTBOY, f. [haut and bois, Fr.] A wind instrument of mufe.—Now give the hautboy breath; he comes, he conies. Dryden.

HAUTCOMBE, a town of Savoy, on the west side of the lake Bourget: twelve miles north-east of Chambery, and seventeen south of Belley.

HAUTFUIVRE (John), a French ecclefiaftic, born at Orleans in 1647. He was the fon of a baker in that city; but having by the brightness of his parts recommended himself to the notice of the duchefs de Bouillon, that lady bestowed on him a liberal education. After he had gone through the preparatory studies, he embraced the ecclefiaftical life, and through the interefl of his patroness was prefted to several benefices. He had also the honour of accompanying her in her travels through Italy, England, and other countries, which afforded him an extensive field for observation and improvement. He had a particular taste for clock-work, in which art he made several discoveries that were of singular ufe. He was the firft who invented the method of moderating the vibration of the balance in watches by means of a steel fpring. This discovery he communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, in 1674; and the watches into which it is introduced are called, by way of eminence, pendulum-watches; because they nearly approach to the finelness of pendulums. This invention was perfected by M. Huygens; but as that mathematician claimed the merit of the original discovery, and had obtained from Louis XIV. a patent for the conftuction of watches with spiral springs, the abbe Hauteville opposed the registering of that privilege, and published his objections against M. Huygens in 1675. He afterwards published a variety of other treatifes, moft of which abound in ufeful obfervations, and ingenious hints. He died at at Orleans in 1700, aged seventy-four years. He was the author of, 1. The Perpetual Pendulum, 1678, 4to. 2. New Inventions, 1717, 4to. 3. The Art of Breathing under Water, and the Means of preferring a flame confined within a small Space, 1681, 4to. 4. Reflections on certain Machines for raising Water, 1682. 5. A New Method of finding the King on the Longitude, 1709, folio. 6. A Letter on the Secret of the Longitudes, 1719. 7. A New Syfte-m of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, 1719. 8. A New System of the Time of the Earth, 1720.

HAUFTFORT, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Excideuil: two leagues south-east of Excideuil, and fix north-east of Perigueux.

HAUTELUC, a town of the duchy of Savoy: thirteen miles north-east of Confians.

HAUTEFIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Drome: one league north of Romans, and five north-east of Montbrison.

HAUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the Aine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belley: two leagues south of St. Kambert.

HAUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the departe-ment of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Itirey-le-François: three leagues south-east of Itirey.

HAUTEVILLE-la-GUICHARD, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: seven miles north-east of Coutances.

HAUTGOUR, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Ciaccole: twenty-two miles north-west of Ganjam.

HAUTGOUT, f. [French.] Any thing with a strong fcent.—They made ufe of both the leaves, stalk, and extract, espe-cially of filphium, as we now do garlic, and other hautgouts, as naufeous altogether. Evelyn.

HAUTPOUL, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: five leagues north of Carcassonne, and three and a half south-east of Carcassonne.

HAUT THORAUME, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Epernay: one league north of Epernay.

HAUTZENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the coun-ty of those fields.
HAUT'ZENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles south of Sonnenberg.

HAUZ HOK'MOZ, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman: thirty leagues south of Sirjan.

HAUZBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, and bishopric of Passau: six miles north-east of Passau.

HAW, f. [hag, Sax.] The berry and seed of the hawthorn.—Store of hawes and hips portend cold winters. Because.—An excrefence in the eye. —[Paga, Sax. hawa, Dan. a garden.] A small piece of ground adjoining to a house; as hemp-haw, or bean-haw, andinclined for such like cultivation. But sir Edward Coke, in an ancient plea concerning Feverham in Kent, says hawes are houfes. Co. Lit. 5.

To HAW, v. n. [perhaps corrupted from hawk, or hatch.] To speak slowly with frequent interruption and hesitation.—'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and having upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. L'Estrange.

HAW-FINCH. See the article Loxia.


HAWES, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, two miles below Newtown, in the county of Montgomery.

HAWK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the river Tiviot: thirty-two miles south-west of Berwick, and thirty-three south-south-east of Edinburgh.

HAWING, v. f. A flowness of speech; a speech made with frequent hesitations.

HAWK, f. [hawker, Welth; hauco, Sax. accipiter, Lat.] A bird of prey, anciently used to catch other birds. For the natural history and numerous species, see the article Falco, vol. vii. p. 183.

Hawk, v. n. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch with hawks feek their game where they can find it.

Hawk, n. [hoge, Welfh; hapoc, Sax. Accipiter, Lat.] A fal'cner Henry is, when Emma hawks;

To fly at; to attack on the wing:

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or hawk at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know.

Prior.

Dryden.

Hawk, v. n. To force up phlegm with a noise—Come, a song, without hauk'ning or fittine, or faying we are hoarse, which are only the prologues to a bad voice. Shakespeare.—To fell by proclaiming them in the streets.

From hocke, Germ. a fal'man's pack.

His works were hawked in every street,
But seldom rofe above a little.

Swift.

Hawke (Edward), a gallant English admiral, the son of Edward Hawke, esq. barrister at law. He was educated for the navy, and passed through the subordinations, till in 1734 he became a post-captain. He first distinguished himself in 1744, in the incomplete engagement between our admirals Matthews and Leflock, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Toulon. On that occasion a Spanish ship of the line (the only enemy's vessel which yielded) struck him; and he broke the line-of-battle to succour two English ships, for which act he incurred the fullpenion of his commission, but it was most honourably restored to him. He was made a rear-admiral of the white in 1749; and in October of that year, having been sent with a squadron of fourteen ships of the line to intercept a French West-India fleet, he fell in with it under a convoy of nine ships of the line, out of which, after an obstinate action, he captured seven. His successes were rewarded with the knighthood of the Bath, and promotion to the vice-admiralty of the navy. On the renewal of the war in 1755, after the failure of admiral Byng in the Mediterranean, Sir Edward Hawke was sent thither with a powerful fleet, but arrived too late to save Minorca. He, however, blocked up the enemy's fleet in Toulon, and restored the English superiority in that sea. In 1759, for Edward during the whole summer blockaded the harbour of Brest, where the French fleet under admiral Conflan, with a large equipage of transports intended for the invasion of England. In the beginning of November a storm drove him into Torbay, and in the mean time the French fleet got out. Hawke immediately steered to the coast of Brittany, and on November 20th came in fight of the enemy. The weather was tempestuous, the coast full of rocks and shoals, and Conflan's fleet as near as possible on the lee-shore. The English admiral, however, resolved to pursue, and, notwithstanding the danger of running aground, ordered the helmsman to lay him close to Conflan's ship. A bloody engagement ensued, in which the approach of night alone faved the French from total destruction. The result was, that the French admiral-ship and another were burnt, two were sunk, and one taken, all of the line; and seven more were obliged to take shelter in the mouth of a shallow river. The meditated invasion was thus entirely defeated, and the French navy received a blow from which it never recovered during the remainder of the war. The pay and salary of the English admiral was doubled with a pension, and parliamentary thanks. He was raised to the high office of vice-admiral of Great Britain in 1765, and in 1770 was placed at the head of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a peer of the realm by the style of baron Hawke of Towton in Yorkshire; and thus deservedly ennobled, he died in 1781.

Hawke, a township of the American States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, distant twenty-seven miles from Portsmouth, was incorporated in 1766, and contained, in 1770, 420 inhabitants.

Hawke's Bay, a bay on the east coast of Labrador. Lat. 53. 10. N. lon. 55. 30. W. Greenwich.

Hawke's Bay, a bay on the east coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Hawke's Bay, a bay on the coast of West Florida, westward of the mouth of Mobile-bay, between Pelican and Dauphin islands. There is a broad channel of eleven and twelve feet water, afterwards safe anchorage in four fathoms, good holding ground, and sheltered from middle winds; on which account it is very convenient for small vessels.

Hawke's Harbour, a harbour formed by an arm of Igonrachio Bay, Newfoundland Island.

Hawke's Island, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. Lat. 53. 10. N. lon. 55. 30. W. Greenwich.

Hawked, adj. Formed like a hawk's bill.—Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or hawked one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman. Brown.

Hawker, f. [from hocke, Germ.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the streets; a pedlar:

To grace this honour'd day, the queen proclaims,
By herald hawkers, high heroic games;
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. Pope.

Hawkers were originally deceitful fellows, who went from place to place buying and selling brats, pewter, and other goods and merchandise, which ought to be utterly in open market; and the appellation seems to grow from their uncertain wandering, like perfons that from place to place buying and selling brats, pewter, and other goods and merchandise, which ought to be utterly in open market; and the appellation seems to grow from their uncertain wandering, like perfons that

They are mentioned in flat. 33 Hen. VIII. 8. c. 4. Hence came
came Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapman, who travel from place to place with goods and merchandise, and are under the control of commissioners who are to licence them for that purpose by direction of Stats. 8 and 9 Will. III. c. 25. 29 Geo. III. c. 26. Traders in the linen and woollen manufactures, lending their goods to hawkers and pedlars, and selling them by wholesale; makers of goods, selling those of their own making; and makers and sellers of English bone-lace, going from house to house, &c. are excepted out of the acts, and are not to be taken as hawkers. Stats 3 and 4 Ann. c. 4. 4 Geo. I. c. 6. 29 Geo. III. c. 26. Hawkers of newspapers, pamphlets, &c. are expressly excepted from the penalties and regulations applied to other hawkers. The Stat. 29 Geo. III. c. 26, directs that hawkers, pedlars, &c. shall pay a duty of four pounds a-year for a licence for themselves, and four pounds more for every beast employed by them. Before obtaining this licence each of them is to produce a certificate, signed by a clergyman, and two respectable inhabitants in his place of residence, of his good behaviour. Selling one parcel of silk handkerchiefs, shall not make a man a hawkor or pedlar. Burr. 609. The said Stat. 29 Geo. III. c. 26, also provides, that such hawkers shall not sell their things by auction; that the words licensed hawker shall be marked on all packs, boxes, and parcels, and that hawkers, failing to mark their packs, &c. hawkers selling smuggled goods shall forfeit their licence, and be incapable of having another granted them. The Stat. 7 Geo. III. c. 43, prohibiting hawkers to carry foreign cambric or lawn is repealed by Stat. 27 Geo. III. c. 6.

Trading as a hawker without a licence, or refusing to show it, incurs a penalty of twelve pounds, half to the informer, and half to the poor; or on non-payment to suffer as a vagrant. Stats 9 and 10 Will. III. c. 27. 3 and 4 Ann. c. 4. Under Stat. 29 Geo. III. c. 26, the penalty is ten pounds, half to the king and half to the informer. Hawkers refusing to produce their licences, or lending or borrowing licences, to forfeit ten pounds. And they may be detained till they produce their licences. Stat. 29 Geo. III. c. 25. Counterfeiting licences, fifty pounds. Stat. 9 and 10 Will. III. c. 27. Now one hundred pounds. Stat. 25 Geo. III. c. 78. If hawkers and pedlars, hawkers, or pedlars, should create forgeries to sell, though they have permits, the same may be seized as forfeited. Stat. 9 Geo. II. c. 35.

Every contable, &c. refusing to affist in the execution of this act, shall, on conviction by the oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses before a justice of the peace, forfeit ten pounds for each offence. The clauses reducting hawkers from selling in market-towns, except on a fair or market-day, is repealed by Stat. 35 Geo. III. c. 91.

Hawkers, &c. who were licensed on or since May 1, 1759, may set up, occupy, use, or exercise, any craft, mystery, or occupation, in the place where they are resident inhabitants, though not brought up thereto by apprenticeship, and may employ therein persons who have been apprentices, notwithstanding the act of 5 Eliz. and, if they shall be prosecuted, may plead the general issue.

Nothing in this act shall extend to prohibit any persons from selling any printed papers, licensed by authority, or any fish, fruits, or victuals, nor to hind any persons who are the real workers or makers of any goods, wares, or manufactures, of Great Britain, or his, her, or their, children, apprentices, agents, or servants, from carrying abroad, exposing to sale, and selling by retail or otherwise, any of the said goods, wares, or manufactures, in any mart, market, or fair, and in every city, borough, town-corporate, and market-town; nor any tinkers, cobblers, glaziers, plumbers, harness-makers, or other persons usually trading in mending kettles, tubs, household goods, or harnesses whatsoever, from going about and carrying with him or them proper materials for mending the same. No wholesale dealer in British goods, selling by wholesale only from house to house, to be deemed a hawker.

HAWKESBURY, a river of New Holland, so named by governor Phillip, which is from three hundred to eight hundred feet wide, and detersquies into Broken Bay, near Port Jackson, in New South Wales. It is found navigable for the largest merchant ships as far as a lofty eminence called Richmond Hill, which is called the head of the river, where it divides into two branches, each of which becomes shallow and narrow, losing them-
by the canals; and, from the finenes and lightnefs of its quality, it is in many places conveyed a great way by land-carriage. Lately, it has begun to be shipped for the West Indies.

Here is a very good free grammar-school, founded in 1585, by Edward Sandys archbishop of York, a native of this place. It consists at present of above one hundred boys, and is defervedly in distinguished repute amongst the schools in the north, under the auspices of three classical teachers. The market is held on Mondays; and the fairs established by charter from James I. are on Easter Monday, the Monday next before Ascension day, Whit-Monday, and the ad of October. The tolls, granted to the town to be taken at these fairs, have for their encouragement been a long time discontinued. Hawkefhead is distant from Kendal by the ferry at Windermere (where carriages of all kinds are taken over with the greatest convenience and dispatch) thirteen miles south; from Lancaster, by Carmel, over land, thirty miles fourth; from Ulverston, fifteen miles south-west; from Penrith twenty-nine miles north-east; and from London 573 miles north.

HAWKESWORTH (John), an ingenious writer, born in 1715, or, according to others, in 1719. His parents were dissenters in humble life. By great industry and application he fitted himself for the profession of a man of letters; and in 1742, he became Dr. Johnson's fencing officer in the office of compiler of the parliamentary debates for the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1752, he began to publish a set of periodical papers under the title of The Adventurer, which were continued to the one hundred and fortieth number, and then collected into four volumes 12mo. Of these, one half, or seventy numbers, were of his own composition. He had for his coadjutors Johnson, Bathurst, and Warton, and there were a few other occasional contributors. The Adventurer was favourably received by the public, and merited its success by the purity of its morals, the elegance of its critical disquisitions, and the acquaintance it displayed with life and manners. Archbishop Herring, to whom Hawkefworth had approved the moral and religious tenor of these papers, that he conferred upon Hawkefworth the degree of doctor of civil law. This acquisition of dignity, however, left Dr. Hawkefworth the friendship of Johnson, (who had not then obtained a similar honour,) and they appear never again to have associated together. That Hawkefworth was elevated by this new title to a degree of doctor of civil law. This acquisition of dignity, however, left Dr. Hawkefworth the friendship of Johnson, (who had not then obtained a similar honour,) and they appear never again to have associated together. That Hawkefworth was elevated by this new title to an eminence in the literary world, is evident from the numerous panegyrics which were written about him in the newspapers; and his works were for a short time, after his death, under the censorship of some of the critical journals. But as the reputation he had thus acquired as a writer, obtained for him, in 1737, the distinguished task of compiling into one narrative an account of all the voyages of discovery made by command of his majesty George III. up to that period of his reign. This work was published in three volumes quarto, magnificently adorned with charts, maps, &c. and comprising the journals kept by commodore Byron, captains Walfall and Carteret, and lieutenant Cook, in their respective voyages to the Southern hemisphere and Pacific ocean. Dr. Hawkefworth received the munificent reward of six thousand pounds, and his execution of the task obtained the praise of lively and elegant narration, and of fidelity as to matters of fact; which, indeed, from such materials, he could not have miffed. The honour and fame he had acquired were enjoyed by him but a very short time; for the year in which this work appeared was the year of his life, which closed on November 16, 1773, at Bromley. He was a man of irritable passions and exquisitely sensibility, but friendly, social, and humane. His conversation is represented as having been highly agreeable, and his manners to have been those of the scholar and the gentleman.

HAWKING, J. The art of sport of taking wild-fowl or game by means of hawks. The method of reclaiming, manning, and training a hawk to this exercise, is called falcore; for which see the article FALCONRY, vol. vii. p. 197, and the correspondent Engraving. — The effort to bring up phlegm from the throat. The practice of offering goods to trade from place to place.

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the English who had landed were put to the sword. In his retreat, commodore Hawkins was obliged, for want of provisions, to put on-shore, at a creek in the bay, half of
his remaining crew. With the rest, after undergoing great hardships, he reached England, in January 1566. This ill-success damped his ardour for maritime enter-
prise, and he determined to adopt the same profession; but the design was changed when he read of knighthood, and the commendations of the queen. In 1590 he had the command of a squadron which, in conjunction with that under sir Martin Frobisher, was sent to blockade the coasts of Spain, and intercept the plate-reefs. They failed in their attempt upon the island of Falsa; yet their cruise proved very distressing to the Spanish commerce, and maintained the English superiority at sea. The concluding service of sir John Hawkins was in 1595, when, in consequence of the proposal of himself and sir Francis Drake to attack the enemy in the West Indies, he was appointed to the command of a squadron of men-of-war, which joined a larger number of ships under Drake. In this action Hawkins unfortunately differed in opinion, and Hawkins was obliged to give way. Hence their attempt on the Ca-
ribean islands proved unsuccessful; and the time lost there, and afterwards at Dominica, rendered the success of the re-
sultless. Sir John Hawkins had the command of a vessel in an expedition to the West Indies under his uncle, captain William Hawkins. He commanded the queen's ship the Swallow in the action, with the Spanish armada, and distinguished himself on the occasion. He afterwards cruised with his father and Frobisher on the Spanish coast, and, upon his return, entered in the bold design of a voyage to the South Sea. Upon this expedition he failed in June 1593, with three vessels of his own, and proceeded to the coast of Brazil. He burnt one of his smaller vessels, and was defeated by the other; so that he failed through the straits of Magellan alone. He coasted along the western side of South America, and he was joined by a squadron, to which, after a gallant resistance, he was obliged to strike. After a confinement of upwards of two years in Peru and the adjacent provinces, he was liberated. Nothing is known concerning him after his return to England, till his death in 1622, which happened from an apoplectic fit, while attending the privy-
 council. At this time he had in the press a work, which soon after appeared, under the title of, The Observa-
tions of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, in his Voyage to the South Seas, A. D. 1593, folio, London, 1622.
HAWKINS (sir John), a celebrious writer, born in Cork harbour, ten miles below Cork. Previous to its incorporation in 1792, it was called Plantation No. 7, and had 539 inhabitants. —It is
called the town of the American States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 120 miles westerly of Boston. Previous to its incorporation in 1792, it was called Plantation No. 7, and had 539 inhabitants. It is
composed of parts of several adjoining towns, and is situated about twenty miles north-west of Northampton.
HAWKINS, or HAMES, f. The crooked timbers round a horfes's collar.
HAWLS, or HAMES, f. In botany. See Hieracium.
HAWTHORN, f. in botany. See CRATAEGUS.
HAWTHORN-BERRY, f. The fruit or seed of the hawthorn.
HAWTHORN-BUSH, f. The white thorn, a white thorn grown bushy.
HAWTHORN-HEDGE, f. A quick hedge, a hedge consisting chiefly of hawthorn.
HAWYE, f. A river of Wales, which runs into the Ython, in the county of Radnor.

HAY, f. [L. alce, Sax. hey, Dut. hooie.] Gras fried to fodder cattle in winter.—Make hay while the sun shines. Camden.—For a defection of the best grass for hay, see the article GRASS, vol. vii. p. 790.—See also the article Husbandry.

Carts of hay, which stand to be sold in the Hay-market, London, are to pay three-pence, and draw one penny, per load; and shall not stand loaden with hay after three o'clock in the afternoon, &c. on pain of forfeiting five shillings. Hay fold between the first of June and the last of August, being new hay, is to weigh sixty pounds a-truf, and old hay the rest of the year fifty-five pounds, under the penalty of one shilling and five pence for every truf offered to sale, Stats. a Will. and Mary. c. 8. & 9 Will. III. c. 17. 31 Geo. II. c. 49. Whitechaple hay-market, under flat. 11 Geo. III. c. 15, is open between the hours of eleven one in the afternoon, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and from eight to twelve during the other half-year.

To dance the hay. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay-cock.—I will play on the tabor to dance the hay. Shakespeare.

HAY, adj. Belonging to hay, consisting of hay.
HAY, f. [French.] A hedge.—Hay-bote or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing hays, hedges, or fences. Blackstone.

HAY (L'), a town of France, in the department of Calvados, at a distance of fifteen miles from Caen, where it takes its name from the river Hay, which runs through it. It is a market town on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 17, Ougust 12, and October 10. It is seated on the river Hay, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It stands on the north-east corner of the county; and was formerly fortified by the Romans with a caflle and wall. It is the birthplace of Henry IV., to whom it is due that the fury of a civil war; for Owen Glendour, when he took up arms against that king, not only burnt it to the ground, but laid waste all the parts adjacent; and nothing remains of its caflle but a mound of earth, and the intrenched round it. The town, as to its present state, is not contemptible; and has in its centre a curious Gothic gateway of a caflle, built after the destruction of its Norman one; but there are no farther remains of the second caflle except the entrance.

HAY (L'), a town of France, in the department of Orleans, on the river Loire.

HAY (L'), a town of France, in the department of Paris; one league and a half south of Paris.

HAY (William), a gentleman distinguished by various writings and books. Born at Glynsborne in Sussex, the seat of his father, who died soon after his birth, and left him heir of a moderate estate. After a preparatory education, he was sent to Oxfrod, where he remained till his twentieth year, and then removed to the Temple for the study of the law. He quitted that situation on account of ill-health, and made a tour on the continent. A weak constitution, accompanying a deformed body, caused him to pass several years in rural retirement, amusing himself with books, and the exercise of his pen. In 1743 he published An Essay on Civil Government, which proved him to have thought largely on that important topic. He entered into the married state in 1751, with Ann, daughter of Henry IV., by whom he had three sons, who arrived to manhood. He engaged in public life not long after his marriage, and was chosen member of parliament for the borough of Seaford, which town he continued to represent as long as he lived. He supported the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, who rewarded his services, in 1738, with the place of commissioner in the Victualling-office. When this became incompatible with the parliamentary seat, he obtained the appointment of registrar of the records in the Tower of London. He was always an industrious attendant in the house of commons, and was always independent enough to dissent from measures which he disapproved. He published, in 1755, Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor; of which a second edition, enlarged, was printed in 1756. In 1755, came out his伟大复兴, a work containing many solid and valuable observations. His Essay on Heroics in 1755, was the most popular of his writings. It had both the merit of novelty in the subject, and of a peculiar happiness in the mode of treating it, principally arising from the amiable satire with which the writer continually alludes to his own bodily conformation. His two poetical publications, a Translation of Hawkins Brown's Latin Poem on the Immortality of the Soul, and Translations and Imitations of select Epigrams of Martial, complete the list of his literary productions. He died of a paralytic stroke, in June 1755, aged sixty years. The embellishments of his mind made ample compensation for the inexpressible grief of his person. As an useful member of society, a magistrate, a critic, he will long remain an example worthy of imitation in others. In each of these characters his views were extended for the public good, without low or selfish designs; and his private and domestic life was highly beneficial to the circle within its influence. From the time he began to reside in Sussex, he devoted his thoughts to the improvement of his estates, endeavored against neglect, cultivated gardening in almost all its branches, and was perhaps the first who began to ornament cornfields with walks and plantations. He also endeavored to make usefull experiments a part of the amusements of his family. In 1743, a small quantity of silk was manufactured in Spitalfield, from silk-worms bred at his house, sufficient to answer the purpose of proving that good silk can be produced in England, though at an expense too great perhaps to make it an article of trade, on account of the price of labour. His diligent study of the law in the early part of his life, well fitted him for a magistrate. For after seventeen years he had studied the commerce of the peace, and constantly attended all the meetings in the division to which he belonged. He never refused to see those persons who applied to him for justice, though their numbers often made it fatiguing to him; his meals, or his company, were left by him, that he might not lose those waiting who came from a distant place; and if he had leisure to receive any, he was seldom absent when they came. His activity did not stop here, for he was many years chairman of the quarter-seions for the eastern division of his county. His unwearying endeavours in parliament to obtain amendment in the laws relating to the poor, prove that his heart, as well as head, was engaged in that business. Though he is mentioned as a supporter of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, yet he was always discriminative, and on every occasion thought for himself. When he was clearly of an opinion contrary to those with whom he usually acted, he was not content with giving a silent vote against what they proposed, but publicly declared the reasons for his dissent. It has been long since remarked, that such men are not often the favourites of any party. Two of his sons survived him. The eldest, Thomas, rose to be lieutenant-colonel of the queen's dragoons. He afterwards filled the fame command in the suffolk militia, represented the borough of Lewes in two parliaments, and died in 1786. The second son, William, represented the borough of Lewes for ten years in the civil department, and enjoyed a high reputation; but remaining a hostage with Meer Collim, he was most cruelly put to death in 1753. The works of Mr. Hay, which
which had long lain dispersed in detached pieces, were collected, and judiciously arranged, and published in two elegant volumes 4to. in 1794.

HAY-BOTE, f. [from hauve, Fr. and bote, Sax. com-prentatio.] A liberty, in some certain tenures, to take wood to make and repair hedges, gates, fences, &c. either for lifetime or years: it is also said to be wood for the making of lances and forks with which men make hay. Co. Lit. 41.

HAY-COCK, f. A small parcel of hay raked together during the proceeds of hay-making:

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd hay-cock in the mead. 

Milton.

HAY-COCKS, a small island of the American States, in Delaware river, about seven miles below Easfon in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

HAY-LOFT, f. A loft to put hay in.

HAY-MAKER, f. One employed in drying grass for hay.

HAY-MOW, f. A hayrick, a mow of hay.

HAY-RICK, f. A roll of hay.

HAY-STACK, f. A mow of hay.

HAYANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nancy, four leagues west of Nancy, and five north of Contances.

HAYER (John-Nicholas-Hubert), a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Sar-Louis in 1718. He embraced the monastic life, and by his talents and learning recommended himself to the posts of professor of philosophy and theology among the Recollets. He died at Paris in 1780, at sixty-two years of age. He frequently held a post as the champion of revealed religion, in opposition to modern sceptics. The principal of his works were:


HAYES (Charles), an ingenious English mathematician, born in 1673. He entered early into the service of the Royal African Company, in whose employment he had a voyage to Africa. After he spent some years, and afterwards rose to the chief management of the African affairs at home. In 1731, he published a Treatise on Fluxions, in which he delivers the elements of that science in an easy and familiar manner, and is said to be the first work on the subject published in the English language. In 1715 he published A New and Easy Method to find out the Longitude, from observing the Altitudes of the Celestial Bodies, 4to. and in 1723, The Moon, a Philosophical Dialogue; intended to show, that the moon is not merely a dark and opaque body, but that its poiseless no inconsiderable share of native and original light. The Septuagint version of the Old Testament he held in the highest estimation; and, after examining the history of that version which passes under the name of Arilaeus, he undertook to write a defence of that performance against the objections of modern critics. This piece he published in 1736, under the title of A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint, &c. 8vo. His next work made its appearance in 1735, and displays much learning and ingenuity, in an endeavour to ascertain, fully and clearly, the true year of the maternity of Christ. It is entitled, A Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ, 8vo. In 1742 he exhibited another specimen of his erudition by publishing A Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint; shewing, that the Chaldaean and Egyptian Antiquities, hitherto esteemed fabulous, are perfectly consistent with the Computations of that most ancient version of the Holy Scriptures, 8vo. To this dissertation he added a supplement in 1747, containing a complete series of the kings of Argos and Athens from Ixion, and of the old emperors of China from Pothi to the birth of Christ; at the same time undertaking to show, that the chronology of all these nations perfectly agrees with the Septuagint. In 1753, he commenced a laborious undertaking for a period seventy-five years of age; which was, to compile a work in Latin, under the title of Chronographia Asiatica & Erygptiae ab Origo mundi usque ad annum 5500, ed Fidelis Seriptorum Veritatis, 1211, 12mo. From the first part of the author attempts to show, that both the septuagint interpreters, and Josephus, took their system of chronology
logy from several ancient writings (distinct from the sacred books of the Old Testament,) which had for many ages been carefully preserved by the priests, in the library belonging to the temple of Jerusalem. He did not long survive this publication, as he died in 1760, in the eighty-second year of his age.

**HAYES (Dr. Philip),** a celebrated English musician and composer, professor of music in the university of Oxford. He was supposed to be the largest man in England, and nearly equal in weight to the famous Bright. He was made doctor of music in 1777; and died in London, March 19, 1797. He had lately come to town, in order to attend the opening festival for the New Musical Fund. He drest himself in the morning, to attend the chapel-royal, St. James's; but suddenly showed symptoms of approaching dissolution, and expired in a short time afterwards. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral. The corpse, on entering the church, was met by the gentlemen of the choir of the chapel-royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster-abbey, who sang Dr. Green's funeral anthem, "Lord, let me know my end," &c. Dr. Arnold and a number of other musical gentle

men attended the obsequies.

**HAYES, rocks** near the north-east coast of the island of Guernsey, between the small islands of Harnet and Humnet.

**HAYES ISLAND,** a small island of New South Wales, formed by the rivers Nelfon and Hayes. At the mouth of Nelfon river stands Fort York; which, as well as Nelfon river, is called Burton's by the French.

**HAYGER, or HEGER,** a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Dillenburg; three miles north-east of Dillenburg.

**HAYLISHAM.** See HAILSHAM, p. 162.

**HAYM (Nicholas-Francis),** a musician and scholar, native of Rome. He came to London early in the eighteenth century; and associating himself with Clayton an Englishman, and Dicrpart a Frenchman, he aided in the introduction of Italian music into England, and composed operas and other pieces. The arrival of Handel superceded their plans; and Haym employed himself in writing operas, which were set by that great master. Being skilled in antiquities, he formed a plan of publishing to the world such remains of antiquity as were then found in England. This he executed with respect to coins and medals; and published them in a work entitled, Tetrarum Britannicam, Parte I. de Maffe Numerario, seu de contengono le Medaglie Greche e Latine in ogni Metallo e' Forma, non prima publicate, Lond. 1719-1720, 2 vols. 4to. It was published at the same time in English, and an edition in Latin was printed at Rome in 1762, with a view, perhaps, at the time, to their being printed for the benefit of learned foreigners. Besides his situation at the mint, Mr. Haynes discharged the duties of principal tally-writer of the exchequer for the time, to their being printed for the benefit of learned foreigners.

**HAYNES (Hopton),** a distinguished assayer, born in 1672. In 1696 he entered into the service of his majesty's mint, in which he continued till he rose to the office of the keeper. He first attended the mint, led to an intercourse between himself and Sir Isaac Newton, during which he acquired the esteem and confidence of that most eminent philosopher. In the Prolegomena to Whittein's edition of the Greek Testament it is related, that Mr. Haynes had been employed in translating into Latin two letters of Sir Isaac Newton on the true reading of 1 John v. 7, 8, and 1 Tim. iii. 16, with a view, perhaps, at the time, to their being printed for the benefit of learned foreigners. Besides his situation at the mint, Mr. Haynes discharged the duties of principal tally-writer of the exchequer for above forty years, with great diligence and fidelity. He died in 1749, aged seventy-seven years. He was author of The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God; and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ. He was the author of a production in support of the Unitarian doctrine. He died however while this work was in the press; but the printing of it was finished in 1752 in 8vo. A new edition of it was published in 1752, with an introductory preface, by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey.

Mr. Haynes had a son named Samuel, who was educated to the church, and, after he had taken his degree of M. A. was appointed tutor to the earl of Salisbury, with whom he made the tour of the continent. In 1737 the nobleman rewarded him by a presentation to the rectory of the valuable rectory of Hatfield in Hertfordshire. In 1734 he succeeded Dr. Snape in a canonry of Windsor; and in 1747 was presented by his noble patron to the rectory of Clothall in Hertfordshire. He died in 1752. He published A Collection of State Papers, relating to Affairs in the Reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, from the Year 1542 to 1572; transferred from Original Letters and other authentic Memorials, in the Library of the Right Honourable the Earl of Salisbury; folio, 1745.

**HAYNES FORT,** a strong fort built by Colonel Haynes, and situated in Nellon county, Kentucky, on the north fork of Green river, twenty-five miles west of Craig's Fort, and fifty-three from the Ohio.

**HAYNICHEN,** a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony; eight miles west-north-west of Fremeberg, and twenty-five miles west of Dresden.

**HAYNSBERG,** a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and bishopric of Naumburg; three miles south-west of Naumburg.

**HAYLI,** the revived Indian name of the black empire in St. Domingo. See HISPANIOLA.

**HAYWARD,** [from the French, haya, a hedge, and garde, custody.] One who has the care of a common herd
of cattle of a town: one part of whose office is to see that they neither break nor crop the hedges of inclosed lands. He is an officer appointed in the court leet or baron, and is to look to the fields, and impound cattle that trespass therein; to inspect that no pound-breaches be made; and, if any be, to prevent them at the court. Kelt. 46.

HAYWARD (Sir John), an English historian, educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.D. He published in 1599 The first Part of the Life and Reign of Henry IV. which he dedicated to the earl of Essex, and was appointed by King James, in 1610, one of the historiographers of his intended college of controversial divinity at Chelsea. At the desire of Prince Henry he composed the Lives of the three Norman Kings of England, 4to. 1630. As an historian he obtained most credit for the Beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, v. as published his Life and Reign of King Edward VI.

His Life of Henry IV. which, Bishop Nicholson observes, is imitated the ancient practice of putting speeches in the style, though some judged it to be too dramatical. He gave him the repute of a good clean pen, and smoothness of expression, and is called by Kennet a professional speech-maker.

HAY-WOOD FORT, a fort of the island of Barbadoes: one mile and a half north of Speight's-town.

HAZ, f. with astrologers, the dignity of a planet, heightened by some favourable circumstances or situation.

HAZ-OGHU-BE.ZARZICH, or Agio-Basarco, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. The town is commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians: thirty-eight miles south of Driftra.

HAZAPAH, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HAZAR-AD-DAR, or Adar, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Judah; situated on the southern boundary of that province, and very probably belonging to that country. Numb. xxxiv. Ezek. xlvii. 17, xviii. 1.

HAZAR-GAD-DAH, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Judah; situated in the southern part of the province, near the borders of Edom. Josh. xv. 27.

HAZAR-HATTICON, the name of a place mentioned Ezek. xlvii. 16.

HAZAR-SHUAL, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Judah; situated in the southern part of that province, near the borders of Edom: it was afterwards assigned to the tribe of Simeon, as their inheritance was included within that of Judah. Josh. xxv. 13. xix. 3.

HAZAR-SUSAI, or Hazar-Susim, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Simeon. Josh. xix. 5. 3 Chron. iv. 31.

HAZARD, f. [hazard, Fr. aazar, Span. haza, Runic; danger.] Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.—Where the mind does not perceive connection, there man's opinion is not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and hazard. Locke.

I have met my life upon a cast, And I will flend the hazard of the die. Shakespeare.

Dangers; chance of danger. —Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger. Rogers.—A game at dice.—The duke playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. Swift.

To HAZARD, v. u. [hazarder, Fr.] To expose to chance; to put into danger. —They might, by perfiling in the extremity of that opinion, hazard greatly their own estates. Hooker.—By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may hazard your own share. Sherlock.

To HAZARD, v. n. To try the chance. —Pause a day or two, before you hazard. Shakespeare.—To adventure; to run the danger:

She from her fellow-provinces would go, Rather than hazard to have you a foe. Waller.

HAZARD, or Richmond Bay, a bay in Hudson's Bay, on the west coast of Labrador, with a great number of small islands, called Artic islands, by the Indians of the country. Lat. 55. 56. long. 52. 53. W. Greenwich.

HAZARDBABLE, adj. Venturous; liable to chance. —An hazardous determination is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects to affix a positive type or period. Brown.

HAZARDER, f. He who hazards.

HAZARDERY, f. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventuromenafs. Obsolete.

Hasty wrath, and needless hazardry,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. Spenser.

Playing at hazard:

Some fell to dance; some fell to hazardry;
Some to make love; some to make merriment. Spenser.

HAZARDUS, adj. [hazardus, Fr. from hazard.] Dangerous; exposed to chance:

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secure from greater pain. Dryden.

HAZARDOUSLY, adv. With danger or chance.

HAZARDOUSNESS, f. The state of being hazardous.

HAZARDS, f. The holes in the side of a billiard-table.

HAZA'ZON-TA'MAR, or Haz'zon-Tamar, or En-Gedi, the feast of the Amorites in the days of the patriarch Abraham. Here the Moabites and Ammonites pitched against Jehoshaphat king of Judah. Gen. xv. 7. 2 Chron. xx. 2. See En-gedi.

HAZE, f. [the etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.—In the fog and hazes of confusion all is enlarged and appears without any limit. Burke.

To HAZE, v. n. To be foggy or milky.

To HAZE, v. u. To fright one. Ainworth.

Hazzeroock, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North: six leagues and a half west of Lille, and six and a half south of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 2. 29. E. Ferrier.

HAZEL, f. [hazel, Sax.] The common nut-tree. See the article Corylus, vol. v. p. 246.

Kate, like the hazel twig, Is straight and slender, and as brown in hue As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. Shakespeare.

HAZEL, adj. Light brown; of the colour of hazel. —Chufe a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould. Mortimer.

HAZEL-NUT, f. The common small nut, the fruit of the hazel.

HAZEL-OPO'NI, [Hebrew; fliade and sorrow of the hazel.] The name of a woman. Ainjworth.

HAZEL, f. [hazel, Sax.] The common nut-tree. See the article Corylus, vol. v. p. 246.

HAZEL, adj. Light brown; of the colour of hazel. —Chufe a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould. Mortimer.

HAZEL-OPO'NI, [Hebrew; shade and sorrow of the hazel.] The name of a woman. Ainjworth.

HAZEL-Ly, adj. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock, or stone, hazel loam, clay, or black mould. Mortimer.

HAZERIM, the name of a city of ancient Canaan, mentioned by Moses as being the seat of the Avims, or Avites, who were dispossessed by the Caphtorims, who occupied the country in their stead. Deut. ii. 23. Josh. xiii. 3.

HAZEROTH, the thirteenth place of encampment of the Israelites in their journey from Egypt to Canaan. Numb. xi. 35. xxxiii. 17, 18.

HAZOR, a city of ancient Canaan, and the seat of one of the most powerful kings of that nation. It was taken
taken by Josua, who totally destroyed it with fire; notwithstanding, we again find the Israelites oppressed by the descendants of Jabin, king of the days of Deborah and Barak. Jos. xi. 10-12. Judges iv. 2.

HA'ZOR, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Naphtali; it was taken by Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, in the reign of Pekah king of Israel. Jos. xix. 36. 2 Kings. xv. 29.—Also the name of another city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Benjamin. Neh. xi. 31-32.—Likewise the name of two cities of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Judah, situated in the southern part of that province, near the border of Edom. Jos. xiv. 25-26.

HA'ZOR, the name of a kingdom mentioned Jer. xliii. 28-33.

HAZ'ZU'BAH, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HA'ZY, adj. Dark; foggy; misty.

Oft engender'd by the hazzy North,
Myriads on myriads, infett armies waft.

Thomson.

HE, pron. gen. kin; plur. they; gen. them: [ky.

Dut. he, Sax. It seems to have borrowed the plural from Sêr, plural Sêr, dative Sêron.] The man that was named before.—Feed, and regard him not. Shakespeare.

So cheer'd his fair spouse, and he was cheer'd. Milton.

Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd
On to their blissful bow'r.

Milton.

The man: the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word:

He is never poor
That little hath, but he that much desires. Daniel.

HE, f. The man, or male being;

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. Shakespeare.


HE, adj. Male: a, he bear, a he goat.

HE'A, an extensive province of the kingdom of Morocco, in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. A great part of this province is a sandy desert: but its maritime situation renders it favourable for commerce. The new town or city of Moixador is its capital; which see.

HEAD, f. [heap'd, heap'b, Sax. hopfel, Dut. koevel, old English, whence by contraction head.] The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation and feeling of thought. —I could have offers, that some who held their heads higher would be glad to accept. Swift.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. Swift.

Perfon, as exposed to any danger or penalty.—What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. Shakespeare.

Who of all ages to succed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curfe
My head? ill fare our ancestor impire! Milton.

Denomination of any animals.—The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate per head upon cattle. Arbuthnot.—Chief; principal perfor; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander:

Your head I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heaven, and shall confess him lord. Milton.

Place of honour; the first place.—Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of them. Addison.—Place of command.—An army of four thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing. Addison.—Countenance;

preference.—Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head. Dryden.

With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never shew thy head by day or light. Shakespeare.

Understanding; faculties of the mind; commonly in a ludicrous sense. —We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. Addison.—A fox and a goat, a wall to drink; the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh! says Reynard, never trouble your head, but leave that to me. D'Urfange.—Face; front; fore-part:

The gathering crowd pursues;
The raveliers turn head, the light renews. Dryden.

Resistance; hostile opposition. —Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head against my power. Shakespeare.

Then made he head against his enemies, And Hymner flew. Fairy Queen.

Spontaneous resolution.—The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own head, without any pay or commissione from the state. Davies. —State of a deet's horns, by which his age is known—The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of head. Shakespeare. —Individual. It is used in numbers or computation,—If there be fix millions of people, then there is about four acres for every head.

Granta.—The top of any thing bigger than the rest.—His spear's head weighed six hundred thousand iron bars. Sam. —If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or tops; fo heads of apricots or apples. —Head is therefore an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. Watts.

As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,
So low 'toward his roots descend. Denham.

The fore-part of any thing, as of a ship. —By gallies with heads the might transport over Indies at once three thousand hundred soldiers. Raleigh.

His gallies mow;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stens to shore. Dryden.

That which rises on the top.—Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the case, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the head or yeat into it. Mortimer. —The blade of an axe. —A man fetched a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head split from the helve. D'Urfange. —Upper part of a bed. —Israel bowed upon the bed's head. Gen. xlvii. 31.—The brain:

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their heads to imitate the sun. Pope.

Drefs of the head.—Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced head. Pope. —To imitate the sun.

His gallies mow;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their stens to shore. Dryden.

That which rises on the top.—Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the case, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the head or yeat into it. Mortimer. —The blade of an axe. —A man fetched a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head split from the helve. D'Urfange. —Upper part of a bed. —Israel bowed upon the bed's head. Gen. xlviii. 31.—The brain:

As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their heads to imitate the sun. Pope.

Dress of the head.—Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petticote. Swift. —Principal topic of discourse. —'Tis our great interest and duty to satisfy ourselves on this head, upon which our whole conduct depends. Atterbury. —Source of a stream. —It is the glory of God to give: his very nature delighteth in it; his honours in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the head they never fail. Hooker.

Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. Dryden.

Crisis; pitch. —The indiposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a head, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. Addison.—Power; influence; force; strength; dominion;

Within her breath though calm, her breath though pure, Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd some troubled thoughts. Milton.

Body; confusion. —A mighty and a fearful head they are. Shakespeare.
Let all this wicked crew gather Their forces to one head. Ben Jonson.

Power; armed force.—My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head. Shakespeare.

At sixteen years, When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought, Beyond the mark of others. Shakespeare.

Liberty in running a horse:—He gave his able horse the head, And bounding forward struck his agile heels Against the panting sides of his poor jade Up to the rowell-head. Shakespeare.

Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.—God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he cannot now govern nor control them. South. It is very improperly applied to roots: How turnips hide their swelling heads below, And how the cloven cedworts upwards grow. Gay.

HEAD, s. The head of an anchor, is the shank or longest part of it.

HEAD OF A CAMP, a military term, is the ground before which the army is drawn out.

HEAD OF FLAX, is twelve fists of flax tied up to make a bunch.

HEAD OF WORK, in fortification, the front of it which is next the enemy, and farthest from the body of the place.

HEAD AND EARS. The whole person: In jingling rhimes well fortified and strong, He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. Granville.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS. By force; violently. —People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in several companies. L'Estrange.

HEAD, adj. Chief; principal; as the head workman; the head inn. —The horse made their escape to Wincheter, the head-quarters. Garrudon.

HEAD, v. t. To head; to influence; to direct; to govern.

To HEAD, s. n. To head; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled, Or what we fear, our enemies does head. Dryden.

Tohead; to kill by taking away the head. —If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. Shakespeare. —To fit any thing with a head or principal part: Headed with fints, and feathers bloody dy'd, Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. Gay.

If ever with airy horns I planted head's, —There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress: I have known it rise and fall. Addison.

And a conftable, a man of fame, —I have known it rise and fall. Addison.

A filet for the head; a top-knot. Pope.

A fillet for the head; a top-knot. Prideaux.

A discompos'd head-dress, —There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress. Pope.

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A discompos'd head-dress, —There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress. Pope.
rope which terminates the fall on the upper edge to
which it is fastened.
HEAD-SAIl, f. A fail that belongs to the fore-part
of the ship.
HEAD-SEA, f. A sea term: a great wave coming
directly towards the head of the ship.
HEAD-SILVER, f. The fine of forty pounds or up¬
wards, which the sheriff of Northumberland heretofore
exacted of the inhabitants twice in seven years.
HEAD-STILL, f. Part of the bridge that covers the
head.—His horse, with a half-check'd bit, and a head-
still of his, had been oft enough burnt. Shakespeare.
HEAD-STONE, f. The first or capital stone.—The
stone, which the builders refused, is become the head-
stone. By. cxviii. 24.—A stone at the head of a grave.
HEAD-TO-WIND, adj. Having the head of the ship
directly to the wind.
HEAD-WAY, f. The act of moving forward; the
motion of advancing; room for the head to pass.
HEAD-WORKMAN, f. The foreman, or chief ser¬
vant over the reft. Properly 'two words.—Can Wood
be otherwise regarded than as the mechanic, the head¬
workman, to prepare furnace and flamps? Swift.
HEADER, f. One that heads nails, or pins. In ma¬
forty, the first brick in the angle.—If the header of one
side is toothed as much as the flretcher on the out¬
side, it would be a stronger tootthing, and the
joins of the headers of one fide would be in the middle
of the headers of the course they lie upon of the other
side. Moxon.
HEADFAST, f. A sea term: a rope employed to
fallen the head of a ship.
HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of
Galway: twelve miles north of Galway.
HEADINESS, f. Hurry; rashness; flubbornnes; pre¬
cipitation; obduracy.—If any will rally blame fuch his
choice of old and unwonted words, him may I morejudly
headlong.—Him I may more judly blame and
headlefs.—Heads broke on our associates bleeding backs.
And headlong lab'ring till they blunt their axe. Dryden.
HEADSTRONG, adj. Unrestrained; violent; un¬
governable; refolute to run his own way; as a horse
whole head cannot be held in.—An example, for head¬
strong and inconfiderate zeal, no lefs fearful than Achi¬
tophel for proud and irreligious widom. Hooker.
Now let the headstrong boy my will controul;
Virtue's no flave of man: no fex confines the foul:
I, for myself, th' imperial feat will gain,
And he thall wait my leisure for his reign. Dryden.
HEADSTRONGNESS, f. Stubbornnes; obstinacy.
HEADY, adj. Raffi; precipitate; haity; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with pillon.—Men, naturally
warm and heady, are transport'd with the greatest flush
of good-nature. Addison.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of heady murder, spoil, and villainy. Shakespeare.
Apt to affect the head.—I was entertained with a fort
of wine which was very heady, but otherwife seemed to
be fack. Byll.
Flow, Weftfead! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. Pope.
Violent; impetuous:
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current fcow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydr-a-headed wilfulnfs
So foon did lofe his feat. Shakespeare.
To HEAL, v. a. [halgan, Goth. helcan, Sax. hecan,
Dut.] To cure a perfon; to refore from hurt or fick¬
nes.—I will refore health, and heady thfe of thy wounds.
Jer. xxx.—To cure a wound or defemer.—Thou haft
no healing medicines. Jer. xxx. 13.—To perform the aft
of making a fole to oratine, after it is cleansed.—After
feparation of the efchar, I deterged and
HEADSTRONG, f. Stubs; obduracy; headlefsness; in¬
comfort.—I will redore health, and
headlong.—To cure a wound or defemer.—Thou had
nefs.—I will redore health, and

HEAD, f. The ftep of moving forward; the
part. adj.
HEADLING, adj. Steep; precipitous. Raffi;
thoughtlefs. Sudden; precipitate.—It suddenly fell
from an excefs of fentour, which many examples having
taught them, never flop his race till he came to a head¬
long overthrow. Sidney.
HEADLONG, adv. With the head foremost. It is
often doubtful whether this word be adjectuve or adverb:
Headlong from thence the glowing Fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings. Pope.
Raffily; without thought; precipitately.—To give Ahab
fuch warning as might infallibly have prevented his de¬
ftruction, was esteem'd by him evil; and to push him on
headlong into it, becaufe he was fond of it, was accounted
good. South.
Some ask for envi'd pow'r, which public hate
Purifies, and hurries headlong to their fate. Dryden.
Haftily; without delay or refpite:
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb. Dryden.
HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of
Galway: twelve miles north of Galway.
HEADINESS, f. Hurry; rashness; stubbornness;
precipitation; obstinacy.—If any will rashly blame
such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I
more judly blame and condemn, either of witnesses
injudicious and headlong. Pope.
Now let the headstrong boy my will controul;
Virtue's no slave of man: no sex confines the soul:
I, for myself, the imperial seat will gain,
And he shall wait my leisure for his reign. Dryden.
HEADSTRONGNESS, f. Stubbornness; obstinacy.
HEADY, adj. Rush; precipitate; hasty; violent;
ungovernable; hurried on with passion.—Men, naturally
warm and heady, are transport'd with the greatest flush
of good-nature. Addison.
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of heady murder, spoil, and villainy. Shakespeare.
Apt to affect the head.—I was entertained with a fort
of wine which was very heady, but otherwise seemed to
be sack. Byll.
Flow, Weftfead! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. Pope.
Violent; impetuous:
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current flowing faults;
Nor ever hydr-a-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat. Shakespeare.
of a building. The healing is various; as of lead, tiles, slate, slates, lead, earth, flour, &c.

HEAL'LY, adv. Without fickness or pain. Heath's.

HEALTHi'NESS, f. The state of health. Heath's.


HEALTH'SOME, adj. Wholesome, salutary. Not us'd. Shall I not then be stifled in the vault, To whose foul mouth no health'ome air breathes in, And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes? Shakespeare.

HEALTHY, adj. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale, sound. The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and healthy, because innocent and laborious. South. Conductive to health; wholesome. Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthly recreations for a man of study or business. Locke.

HEALTHY COVE, a bay of the island of Jamaica, situated on a river, about four days' journey from the sea, where the French have a factory; it is the residence of a mandarin.

HEAP, f. [heap, Sax. hop, Dut. and Scot.] Many little things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. The dead were fallen down by heaps, one upon another. W. Sh. xviii. 23. —A crowd; a throng; a rabble. —A cruel tyranny; a heap of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no heir or ancient families. Bacon. —Clutter; number driven together:

An universal cry refounds aloud; The sailors run in heaps, a helpfull crowd. Dryden.

To heap, v. t. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. —Heap on wood, kindle the fire. Ezek. xxiv. 10. To accumulate; to lay up. —Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust, and raiment as the clay; but the juit shall put it upon, and the innocent shall divide the filver. Job, xxi. 16. —How great the credit was, where in that oracle was preferved, may be gathered from the vain riches which were there heaped up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. Temple. —To add to something else:

For those of old, And the late dignities heap'd up to them, We reit your hermits. Shakespeare.

HEAP'ER, f. One that makes piles or heaps. Heaping, f. The act of making heaps; the act of laying up in heaps.

HEAP'Y, adj. Lying in heaps:

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement the heap'y ruins;
Rais'd o'er the heap'y wretch, the branching elk
Lies fumbling fallen in the white aby's. Thomson.

To hear, v. n. [hep, Sax. horen, Dut.] To enjoy the fene by which sounds are distinguished. —The object of hearing is found, whose variety is fo great, that it brings in admirable store of intelligence. Holder. —Princes cannot fee far with their own eyes, nor hear with their own ears. Temple. —To listen; to hearken to; as, He heard with great attention:

4 A
So spake our mother Eve, and Adam heard, Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not.

To be told; to have an account: with of. I have heard by many of this man. (Acts, ix. 13.) I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the feeling of it. (Heb. ix.)

Hear of such a crime. As tragic poets, since the birth of time, 

Ne'er feign'd. As the French ambaflador upon that inftant received.—Bees are called with sound upon brafs, and hearing. (Shakespeare.)

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me, And fend the hearers weeping to their beds. (Addison.)

Tell thou the hearers, where the dead are conveyed to the grave. A temple in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. (L'Esfrange.)

HEAR'N, v. n. [heareen, Sax.] To listen; to listen eagerly or curiously. He hearkens after prophecies and dreams. (Shakespeare.)

The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. (Dryden.)

So pleasant a noise, than it suits their humour. (Locke.)

There's not a blessing individuals find, but some word steals and hearkens to the kind. (Pope.)

HEARKKEN, f. Litterer; one that hearkens.

HEARNE (Thomas), an induftrious antiquarian, fon of the paretherlands of White Waltham in Berkshire, where he was born, in 1660. His active and early genius being noticed by Francis Charny, esq; a gentleman who refided in the fame place, he generously lent him, at the age of thirteen, to the grammar-school of Bray; and in 1665, entered him at Edmund-hall, in Oxford, where he acquired a great taste for antiquarian reftudies, to which he was now shown a predilection. He took his degree of bachelor of arts, and became so attached to Oxford on account of the advantages it offered to his reftudies, that he refused to take orders, and fettle in a curator. He was fo confant a frequenter of the Bodleian library, that Dr. Hudson, the librarian, took him for his coadulator. He afterwards obtained the poft of Janitor, and in 1712 of second librarian, to which were added some other collegiate advantages. All these, however, he resigned through his confcientious fcruples of taking the oaths to George I. These fcruples had probably grown upon him in the course of his antiquarian fudies; for he had in his youth written a tract in order to undermine his patron, Mr. Churchill, to take the oaths, but without success. He continued to devote at the university, and avidly to pursue his great bufinefs of editing old authors, till his death in 1735. The works, edited by him amount to thirty-eight. Of these are some classics, fuch as Pliny the younger, Eutropius, Jullin, and Livy; but much the greater number are Chronicles, Annals, Lives, and other works, relative to the hisory and antiquities of England, the publication of which has entitled him to the gratitude of thofe engaged in fimilar pursuits.
And, better'd by cultivation, bear the grain
again,
Mortimer.

To find in the heart. To be not wholly averse—For
my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could
find in my heart to ask your pardon. Sidney.—It is much
used in composition for mind, or affection.

The mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty. Shakespeare.

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HEART-HEAVINESS, f. Heaviness of heart. —By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of heart-heaviness. Shakespeare.

HEART-QUELLING, adj. Conquering the affection; and let fair Venus, that is queen of love, with her heart-swelllingion, upon you smilé. —Spenser.

HEART-RENDING, adj. Killing with anguish:

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few who her relish, and her defires pursue; that death should licentious have to rage among the fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young. —Wallace.

HEART-ROBBING, adj. Ectatic; depriving of thought. —Spenser.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thystelf sweet art; for when on me thou shinedst, late in face of the day, a melting pleasure ran through every part, and me revived with heart-robbing gladness. —Spenser.

HEART-SEED, f. in botany. See Cardiospermum.

HEART-SICK, adj. Pained in mind. —If we be heart-sick, or afflicted with an uncertain foul, then are we true deliers of relief and mercy. —Taylor.

—Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyself. —Nay, unless the breath of forrow flood.

The fair, the wise, the virtuous; and the young. —Shakespeare.

Yield up, O love, thy crown and hearted throne to tyrannous hate. —Shakespeare.

It is now mostly used in composition; as, hard-hearted.

He never like bullies, coward-hearted.

Attacks in public to be parted. —Gay.

To HEARTEN, v. a. To encourage; to animate; to stir up:

My royal father, cheer these noble lords, and hearten those that fight in your defence. —Shakespeare.

Thus heart'd well, and heart'd upon his prey, the youth may prove a man another day. —Dryden.

To melliorate or renovate with manure: the ground one year at rest; forget not then. With richest dung to hearten it again. —May's Virgil.

HEARTH, f. The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney:

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth the fairy ladies danc'd upon the hearth. —Milton.

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place; or, full with feeding, sink into a deep:

Each household genius shews again its face, and from the hearths the little lores creep. —Dryden.

HEARTH-MONEY, f. A tax levied by flat. 14 Car. II. c. 2. It was productive of great discontent, and in consequence thereof abolished.

HEARTILY, adv. From the heart; fully:

I bear no malice for my death; but those who fought it I could with more Christians; be what they will, I heartily forgive them. —Shakespeare.

Sincere; actively; diligently; vigorously. —Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily; yet the opposition ended there. —Addison.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from heartiness, and well become the agent. —Dryden.

Heartiness, f. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy:

Vigour; eagerness. —The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness than the kindnees of a friend. —Taylor.

HEARTLESS, adj. Without courage; spiritless:

Thousands besides flood mute and heartless. —Cowley.

Heartless they fought, and quitted from their ground, while our's with easy victory were crown'd. —Dryden.

HEARTLESSLY, adv. Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, f. Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY, adj. Sincere; undifsembled; warm; zealous. —They did not bring that heartiness than the kindnees of a friend. —Taylor.

HEARTLESS, adj. Without courage; spiritless:

Thousands besides flood mute and heartless. —Cowley.

Heartless they fought, and quitted from their ground, while our's with easy victory were crown'd. —Dryden.

In full health. Vigorous; strong:

Whole laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse, and loves you beft of all things, but his horse. —Pope.

Strong; hard; durable. —Oak and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in crofts and transverse work. —Wotton.

HEARTY-HALE, adj. Good for the heart:

Vein-healing verrens, and head-purging dill, sound savoury, and balm hearty-hale. —Spenser.

HEAT,
The notion caused by the approach or touch of fire. — Heat is a very brisk agitation of the inelastic parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. Locke.—The word heat is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and hence we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in the fire resembling our own sensation; whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted for smiths to make. Fire is the cause of the sensation of burning.

To agitate the blood and spirits with action. — When he was well heated, the young orator could not stand before him; and we find the elder contend not for the gift, but for the honour. Dryden.

The investigation of the properties of heat, or caloric, and the importance of its agency in the grand laboratory of Nature, are objects of considerable interest to the philosophical world. It has been laid down as a maxim, that the principal agent employed to balance the power of attraction or cohesion, is fire. By the natural effect of attraction we should possess none but solid and compact bodies; but the caloric, unequally dispersed in bodies, tends to destroy this adherence of particles. Hence the metals and substances which compose this globe are subjected, on the one hand, to a general law which tends to bring them together; and on the other, to a powerful agent which tends to remove them from each other: and upon the respective energy of these two forces, the confidence of all bodies depends. When the attraction prevails, they are in a solid state; when the caloric is most powerful, they are in a fluid state; and when both forces appear to be the point of equilibrium between these two powers. The term heat, in common language, has a double signification; it is used indiscriminately to express a sensation of the mind; and an unknown principle, which is the exciting cause of that sensation. Philosophers and chemists in the latter sense. See the article Caloric, vol. iii. p. 634. The effects of heat are known and measured, first, by the peculiar sensations which it excites in animals; and, when considered as exciting those sensations, it is called feyble heat. Secondly, heat is known by the effect it produces on the thermometer. This is called the temperature of heat in bodies. It is found by experiment that in bodies of different kinds, the quantities of absolute heat may be unequal, though the temperatures and weights be the same. Heat has a constant tendency to diffuse itself over all bodies, animate and inanimate, till they are brought to the same temperature. Thus it is found, by the thermometer, that if two bodies, of different temperatures, are mixed together, or placed contiguous, the heat passes from one to the other till their temperatures become equal; and that all inanimate bodies, when heated, and placed in a cold medium, continually lose heat, till they are brought to the state of the surrounding medium. — See this subject most amply discussed and explained under the heads Fire, Light, and Caloric; in the article Chemistry, vol. iv. p. 179-189.

But though heat or caloric has a constant tendency to diffuse itself over all bodies; yet it does not permeate all bodies alike. This has been lately proved in a very satisfactory manner, by the interesting and curious experiments of Mr. Leflie, as given in his Enquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat, published in 1804. This ingenious philosopher provided himself with a peculiar apparatus, consisting of reflectors or specula, and of tubes containing hot water, formed on purpose to facilitate this enquiry. These reflectors were hammered out of block-tin, and highly polished, exhibiting great brightness, smoothness, and regularity of surface. When the tubes were exposed to the direct light of the sun, they collected the rays into a distinct focus, which was so powerful, that bits of wood or cloth, held in the focus, were burnt through, or set on fire, in a few seconds. The part of the apparatus intended to contain hot water, consisted of hollow tin tubes or canisters, formed exactly, and harmonized to a smooth and bright surface. The reflectors had an orifice at the middle of the upper side, from half an inch to an inch in diameter, and the same in height, fitted to receive a cap through which was inserted a thermometer, whose bulb might reach nearly to the centre of the water. The tubes were of different sizes of three, four, six, and ten inches. In two of
If heat, however, can be concentrated at a certain point, is one substance more qualified than another to receive such heat? Cover the focal ball with tinfoil, present the blackened side of the canister to the reflector, and the effect is $90^\circ$; present the bright side, and the effect is $12^\circ$, that it reflects bounding effects below were $100^\circ$, and $12^\circ$. Hence the power of tin to emit heat that can be concentrated, and to receive or absorb concentrated heat, is much inferior to the power of glass; and the two circumstances are concomitant, viz., the powers of emitting and absorbing heat. If glasses be received to absorb heat abundantly, then, to be different, the must say that the instrument is very small, and the same whether the back of the glasses spectrum be filtered or not, whether it is smooth or rough: but, if the front of the speculum be covered with tinfoil, then the effect on the thermometer is increased tenfold.

The human mind is so impatient during the interval which separates new and strange facts from acknowledged principles, that it soon forms for itself a mode of connection, and in some way unites effects with causes. To account for the curious facts which now present themselves, it might be supposed that heat is a fluid, but, if the front of the speculum was deftroyed: he placed a screen of plate glass, and the effect was $90^\circ$ at a certain distance, but less when the distance was increased; consequently, emitted heat does not permeate all bodies equally, nor similarly to light. If, instead of glass, a paper screen be used, the effect is $20^\circ$. "What then, asks Mr. Leslie, is this calorific and frigoric fluid after which we are enquiring? It is incapable of permeating solid substances. It cannot pass through tin, nor glasses, nor paper. It is not light, it has no relation to aether, it bears no analogy to the fluids real or imaginary, of magnetism and electricity. But why have recourse to invisible agents?"

Quod petis, hic est.

It is merely the ambient AIR!

"But how shall we explain the diversified effects of different screens? By all of them, the current or pulse of hot or cold air, in its progress towards the reflector, will be constrained. A body of a different substance from that of the reflector, the effect is $20^\circ$; any inclosure between the reflector and canister would account for the curious facts which now present themselves. The reflector and canister are differently heated; the current of heat, therefore, must remain stationary. But if, for instance, the ball which holds a portion of the liquid be warmer than the other, the superior elasticity of the confined air will drive it forwards, and make it rise in the opposite branch above the zero, to an elevation proportional to the excess of elasticity or of heat. The interval between freezing and boiling water being distinguished into 100 equal parts called centigrade, each of these subdivided decimally constitute the degrees which I employ, and which, following up the same system of nomenclature, would be termed milligrade. With the measures thus fixed, each differential thermometer will consist of 100 to 150 degrees. I would observe, however, that such graduation is seldom positively required, and that, in most cases, it is less important to know the absolute quantities of heat than their relative proportions."

The apparatus being fixed in a close room without a fire, the canister was placed opposite to the reflector, and one of the balls of the thermometer (called, for the sake of distinction, the focal ball) was placed in the focus of the reflector. Almost immediately, the coloured liquor rose. When the blackened side of the canister was opposed to the reflector, the effect was denoted by $100^\circ$; when a side covered with paper, by $98^\circ$; when a side covered with crown glasses, by $90^\circ$. Any one of these experiments, then, clearly manifests an accumulation of heat in the focus of the reflector; and, compared together, they indicate a flight alteration of effect attendant on the quality of the substance, of which the side of the heated canister is formed. Present to the reflector the polished side, or any side covered with tinfoil, and the liquor in the differential thermometer depressed to $12^\circ$. Here, then, is a manifest difference of effect; and, without trespassing against the cautionary precepts of inductive philosophy, we may safely say, that the power of emitting heat, so far as to be concentrated, is materially different in glasses and tin; and again, for the sake of convenience, glasses, paper, or lamp-black, as producing nearly equal effects, may be put in the same glass of substances that powerfully emit heat, which can be again concentrated.
From the preceding statements it appears, that these screens act merely as second canisters; but, to put the matter beyond all doubt, the author made the following extremely ingenious experiment:—Select two pieces of crown-glass, placing them with the thickest parts outmost: the liquor of the differential thermometer will now sink back again to the beginning of the scale. Such is the experimentum crucis. It establishes beautifully, and, I think, beyond the power of contradiction, the simple theory to which we have been led by a close train of induction. In both cafes the obstacle presented, or the compound screen, is absolutely the same. If the effects in the focus of the reflector were produced by some subtle emanation capable of permeating solid substances, how could such a singular contrast obtain?—It seems impossible to elude the force of this argument; but to confirm and illustrate the same conclusion, further experiments were made, which fully established the conclusion thus deduced.

From the concentration and accumulation of heat, then, on the focal point of the reflector, and from the stoppage of heat by the interposition of screens, it appears that a flow of heated matter proceeds from the heated canister. Would such a flow, under such circumstances, take place in non-elastic fluids? I do not believe it would. For water, for instance? The following experiment gives a decisive answer to this question: Place the apparatus within a large tub, and secure each separate part in its proper position. Fill the tub with cold water, so as to cover the whole, except a funnel folded to the mouth of the canister, and the vessel being thus distended, pour boiling water into the canister; and whether the reflector be water or air, the differential thermometer will not be at all affected. Thus, by means of these skilfully-conducted experiments, we arrive at two very important facts: first, that, in air and clastic fluids, bodies discharge part of their heat with powers and energies that depend on the quality of the heated surface; and, secondly, that in non-elastic fluids, this peculiar mode of discharging heat does not take place. This property, or mode of discharging heat, then, seems intimately to depend on the elasticity of the medium through which it is conveyed; and therefore may not heat be conveyed by the pulsations of the clastic medium, and, when the medium is water, by waves, more than by heat in a fluid in motion through bodies, and that the chief distinction consists in the velocity with which light impinges. If the velocity were less, the equality of incidence and reflection may be explained by the amazing velocity with which light impinges. If the velocity were less, the equality of reflection would not take place; and heat, therefore, impinging only with the velocity with which found is propagated, is imperfectly reflected; consequently, there must be an aberration in its focus; and the experiments before us clearly show that such is the fact.

Mr. Leslie introduces many strong arguments to prove, that light and heat are the same fluid; that light is propagated with a velocity so great as to sublime the contemplation of man; and that the chief distinction consists in the velocity with which the former is conducted. He further observes, that if a body be exposed to the sun's rays, it will, in every possible case, be found to indicate a measure of heat exactly proportioned to the quantity of light which it has absorbed; a fact which, if well founded, furnishes a logical inference that light and heat are identical.

The cooling or refrigerating principle is the next subject of discussion. Metal bodies conduct heat more rapidly than earthen, or vitreous, or wooden, bodies; and from this fact it has been inferred, that heated metal bodies cool faster in air than vitreous bodies: but the local experiments first related show, that the latter bodies emit a portion of heat, which can again be concentrated, more copiously than the former. There is, therefore, one cause why a vitreous ought to cool faster than a metal body. But in these experiments, it is proper to be governed by experiments, as the following:—(says Mr. Leslie) having placed a thin hollow globule of planished tin, four inches in diameter, and with a narrow neck, on a slender metal frame or foil, and retreating against the sharp edge, I filled it with warm water, and inferred a thermometer. The air of the room
Heat.

The exchange of heat between a body and its surroundings is a fundamental process in thermodynamics. When a body is in contact with a medium, heat is transferred from the body to the medium until a state of equilibrium is reached, where the temperature of the body and the medium are equal. The rate of heat transfer depends on various factors such as the temperature difference between the body and the medium, the material properties of the body and the medium, and the nature of the contact between them.

The process of cooling a body can be described by the equation:

\[ \frac{dH}{dt} = -k(\Delta T) \]

where \( H \) is the heat content of the body, \( t \) is time, \( k \) is the thermal conductivity of the body, and \( \Delta T \) is the temperature difference between the body and its surroundings.

The cooling process is accelerated by the exchange of heat with the surroundings, which is facilitated by the circulation of air or water around the body. The rate of cooling can be measured by the rate of decrease in temperature over time. The cooling process is often observed in experiments involving the cooling of hot objects in water or air.

In the context of the experiment described in the text, the cooling of a heated body was studied by measuring the rate of temperature decrease. The experiment involved the cooling of a heated body in contact with a medium, and the rate of cooling was found to be proportional to the temperature difference between the body and the medium.

The cooling process is also influenced by the properties of the medium, such as its thermal conductivity and specific heat capacity. The rate of cooling is faster in media with higher thermal conductivity and specific heat capacity, as these properties facilitate the exchange of heat between the body and the medium.

In summary, the cooling process is a fundamental thermodynamic process that governs the exchange of heat between bodies and their surroundings. The rate of cooling is influenced by various factors, including the properties of the body and the medium, and the nature of the contact between them. Understanding the cooling process is crucial for various applications, such as heat exchangers, cooling systems, and the design of thermal insulation materials.
contiguous shell of air, feel at once the pulsatory influence: the other particles, which constitute the general mass, probably imbibe their share of heat, and passively obey the impression of their augmented elasticity.

To determine the law of the rate of cooling with regard to the temperature, recourse was again had to experiments. Air, by repeated trials, found that at the temperatures 10°, 40°, 70°, the rates of cooling for a metallic surface were 2, 3, 4; and for a painted surface, 5, 6, 7. Consequently, if we increase the temperature by 10°, we increase the rate of cooling by 1, the pulsatory energy remaining the same. Hence, denoting by $P$ the pulsatory energy, and by an unknown quantity $v$, the refrigerating cause, independent of the nature of the heated surface, we have:

$$ P + v = 4 $\quad P + v = 2.$$  

Consequently, the portion of heat thus confined is more certainly not annihilated; neither is it transported to a distance, by any species of motion excited in the encircling fluid. It is, therefore, absorbed by the contiguous shell of matter, and afterwards slowly diffused through the extended mass. Air is still the sole medium by which heat endeavours to maintain the balance among remote or detached bodies; but here its operation is of a passive nature, and it receives and conveys the calorific impressions through its substance as in the finite manner as a bar of inflexible solid material.

This completes the analysis of the refrigerating action of air. There are four distinct modes in which it produces the effects: three of these are always conjoint, and the fourth only throws in its occasional influence. They all conspire to the same end, but their relative shares of operation are various and mutable. One source of communication depends on the quality of the heated surface, another on its elevation of temperature, a third on the permanent conducting disposition of the air, and afterwards slowly diffused through the extended mass. Air is still the sole medium by which heat endeavours to maintain the balance among remote or detached bodies; but here its operation is of a passive nature, and it receives and conveys the calorific impressions through its substance as in the finite manner as a bar of inflexible solid material.

Such is Mr. Leslie's beautiful analysis of the process of the cooling of heated vessels in elastic fluids, or atmospheric air:—the real cause of the difference in the rates of cooling is pulsation. This theory the author applies to explain an anomaly that shewed itself in one of his experiments above recited, viz. when the painted surface of the camiller was turned towards the reflector, and the bulb of the thermometer was covered with.tinfoil, the effect indicated was $4^2$ when the metallic surface was used, and the bulb was covered with the reflector; the effect indicated was only $2^2$: the procedure then being inverted, the same effects did not take place. The cause is thus affigned: the metallic bulb cools slower than the glass, and consequently is proportionally more affected by the same impression of heat.

This ingenious philosopher next proceeds to investigate the phenomena of refrigeration in non-elastic fluids; and the fluid which he chooses for the subject of his experiments, is water. A hot body placed in water is cooled, not by refrigeration, chiefly by two causes: first, the refrigerating power of the fluid, which acts in an elastic medium; a portion of the heat is uniformly absorbed by the surrounding water, and conducted through the internal mass, in the same manner as if it were congealed into solid ice; and the remaining portion is discharged by the slow recession of the heated particles. In water, however, the law of this refrigerating cause is not the same as in air, in which it varies amply as the excess of temperature; and the proof that the law is not the same is derived from experiment. Thus, suppose a ball containing hot water, and furnished with a thermometer, to be immersed in a water-bath, and the temperature of the bath to be in three experiments $100°,60°,$ and the corresponding temperatures of the immersed ball, $110°, 60°, 80°$; then in the first experiment the thermometer sinks $10$ degrees in six minutes; in the second $10$ degrees in $12$ minutes; and in the third, $10$ degrees in two minutes; but in air the expression for the time being:

$$ H = \log_2 \frac{\alpha + h}{\alpha + H} $$ \begin{align} \text{must evidently be} & \\ \text{the same, since} & \text{h and H are the same whether they} \\ \text{are} & \text{10, 0 and 20, or 40, 30, and 50, 30,} \\ \text{which indicates} & \text{30 degrees above zero, and, in its descent beyond this stationary limit,} \\ \text{again undergoes a slight dilatation. I am disposed,} & \text{however, to question the accuracy of a principle so discordant and anomalous. In fact the experiments on} \\ \text{water it itself. In like manner, when the procedure is re-} & \text{corded as a curious and remarkable fact, that the minimum} \\ \text{of the expansion of water takes place, not at the} & \text{point of congelation, but a few degrees above that point.} \\ \text{On a subject of such interest, we shall give the author's own words:} & \text{I have referred the commencement of} \\ \text{expansion in water to the point of congelation. But it} & \text{now seems generally supposed that water is contracted} \\ \text{into the smallest volume about five or six degrees above} & \text{zero, and, in its descent beyond this stationary limit,} \\ \text{again undergoes a slight dilatation. I am disposed,} & \text{however, to question the accuracy of a principle so discordant and anomalous. In fact the experiments on} \\ \text{water it itself. In like manner, when the procedure is re-} & \text{corded as a curious and remarkable fact, that the minimum} \\ \text{of the expansion of water takes place, not at the} & \text{point of congelation, but a few degrees above that point.} \\ \text{On a subject of such interest, we shall give the author's own words:} & \text{I have referred the commencement of} \\ \text{expansion in water to the point of congelation. But it} & \text{now seems generally supposed that water is contracted} \\ \text{into the smallest volume about five or six degrees above} & \text{zero, and, in its descent beyond this stationary limit,} \\ \text{again undergoes a slight dilatation. I am disposed,} & \text{however, to question the accuracy of a principle so discordant and anomalous. In fact the experiments on} \\ \text{water it itself. In like manner, when the procedure is re-} & \text{corded as a curious and remarkable fact, that the minimum} \\ \text{of the expansion of water takes place, not at the} & \text{point of congelation, but a few degrees above that point.} \\ \text{On a subject of such interest, we shall give the author's own words:} & \text{I have referred the commencement of} \\ \text{expansion in water to the point of congelation. But it} & \text{now seems generally supposed that water is contracted} \\ \text{into the smallest volume about five or six degrees above} & \text{zero, and, in its descent beyond this stationary limit,} \\ \text{again undergoes a slight dilatation. I am disposed,} & \text{however, to question the accuracy of a principle so discordant and anomalous. In fact the experiments on} \\ \text{water it itself. In like manner, when the procedure is re-} & \text{corded as a curious and remarkable fact, that the minimum} \\ \text{of the expansion of water takes place, not at the} & \text{point of congelation, but a few degrees above that point.} \\ \text{On a subject of such interest, we shall give the author's own words:} & \text{I have referred the commencement of} \\ \text{expansion in water to the point of congelation. But it} & \text{now seems generally supposed that water is contracted} \\ \text{into the smallest volume about five or six degrees above} & \text{zero, and, in its descent beyond this stationary limit,} \\ \text{again undergoes a slight dilatation. I am disposed,} & \text{however, to question the accuracy of a principle so discordant and anomalous. In fact the experiments on} \\ \text{water it itself. In like manner, when the procedure is re-} & \text{corded as a curious and remarkable fact, that the minimum} \\ \text{of the expansion of water takes place, not at the} & \text{point of congelation, but a few degrees above that point.} \\ \text{On a subject of such interest, we shall give the author's own words:} & \text{I have referred the commencement of}
Water expands about the 24th part of its bulk between freezing and boiling; and glafs, in the same interval, expands longitudinally the 12000th part, and consequently its dilatation, in all the three dimensions, must amount to the 40000th part of its whole volume. The expansion of water that corresponds to any temperature

\[ x \text{ is therefore denoted by } \frac{x}{40,000} \]

Equating these two expressions, we obtain

\[ \frac{x}{24} = \frac{y}{40,000} \]

and therefore \( x = 60 \). This remarkable coincidence seems to dispel every shadow of doubt, and we may embrace it as an established fact, that the successive dilatations of water, counting from zero, are as the natural progression of numbers.¹

The most important question relating to this subject, which has agitated the minds of philosophers, is, whether heat be matter or motion. The ancients undoubtedly conceived that heat was material; and this opinion appears to have been generally received till about the time of Chancellor Bacon, who in his treatise De Corpore Calido, considers heat as the effect of an expansive undulatory motion in the minute particles of the body, by which they tend with some rapidity towards the circumference, and at the same time incline a little upwards; which idea was, with some modification, adopted by Descartes, Newton, Boyle, and other philosophers of that and the succeeding age. The modern chemists, however, from their being more used to the observation of the effects of this agent, in the innumerable experiments of more enlightened days, revived the doctrine of the materiality of heat; which doctrine again became general, and continued so, till some recent experiments of Count Rumford, which tended to prove that heat is considerabler, and capable of being produced ad infinitum from a finite quantity of matter, again involved the question in considerable doubt. It is an undoubted fact that when water freezes, a portion of heat is given out by it during the congelation, which is so considerable, that if we were to conceive it to be imbibed by an equal quantity of water at the temperature of 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the latter would be heated no less than 140°, or to 172°. If, therefore, heat were a ponderable substance, it might be imagined that a given quantity of water would become lighter when frozen in a vessel hermetically sealed. Count Rumford accordingly made this experiment with great care by the help of a balance of extreme accuracy; but the result was, that the ice produced appeared to be of precisely the same weight as the water had originally been of at the temperature of 61°, viz. 4214·28 grains; from which he infers, that all attempts to discover any effect of heat on the apparent weights of bodies will be fruitless.

The other deduction, of the possibility of producing an inexhaustible supply of heat from a given quantity of matter, seems to have been suggested to count Rumford's mind. ²

By meditating on the results of these experiments, (says count Rumford,) we are naturally brought to that great question which has so often been the subject of speculation among philosophers, namely, What is heat? Is there any such thing as an igneous fluid? Is there any thing that can with propriety be called caloric?

We have now seen that a very considerable quantity of heat may be excited in the friction of two metallic surfaces, and given off in a constant stream or flux in all directions, without interruption or intermission, and without any signs of diminution or exhaustion. From whence came the heat which was continually given off in this manner in the foregoing experiments? Was it furnished by the water which surrounded the cylinder, or by the air? This could not have been the case; for in three of these experiments, the cylinder and the borer were surrounded with water, and at the same time did not impede the motion of the instrument. The quantity of water amounted to 1877 lbs. avoirdupois, and at the beginning of the experiment was at the temperature of 60°. After the cylinder had worked for an hour at the rate of 32 turns in a minute, the temperature of the water was 178°; and in 2 hours and 30 minutes after the experiment began, the water actually boiled. According to the computation of count Rumford, the caloric produced would have been sufficient to heat 265 lbs. avoirdupois of ice-cold water boiling hot; and it would have required nine wax candles of a moderate size, burning with a clear flame all the time the experiment lasted, to have produced as much heat. In this experiment all access of water into the hole in the cylinder where the friction took place was prevented. But in another experiment, the result of which was precisely the same, the water was allowed free access.

Was it furnished by the small particles of metal detached from the larger piece as they were being rubbed together? This, as we have already seen, could not possibly have been the case. Was it furnished by the air? This could not have been the case; for in three of these experiments, the machinery being kept immersed in water, the access of the air of the atmosphere was completely prevented. Was it furnished by the water which surrounded the machinery? That this could not have been the case is evident; first, because this water was continually receiving heat from the machinery, and could not at the same time be giving to and receiving heat from the same body; and, secondly, because there was no chemical decomposition of any part of this water. Had any such decomposition taken place (which indeed could not reasonably have been expected), one of its compound elastic fluids (most probably inflammable air) must at the same time have been set at liberty, and, in making its escape into the atmosphere, would have been detected; but though I frequently examined the water to see if any air-bubbles rose up through it, and had even made preparations for burning them, I could catch them in order to examine them if any should appear, I could perceive none; nor was there any sign of decomposition of any kind whatever, or other chemical processes going on in the water.

Is it possible the heat could have been supplied by
means of the iron bar to the end of which the blunt steel-borer was fitted; or by the small neck of gun-metal by which the hollow cylinder was united to the cannon? There is no position apparent which is improbable even to the eye; and, besides, it was found to be communicated through a Torricellian vacuum. And, in reasoning on this subject, we must not forget to consider that no matter must be visible to the eye, nor capable of being detected by it; hence the lightness of a body is imperceptible by our senses. It is hardly necessary to add, that any thing which can be perceived in the vicinity of the particles of matter is visible; and that the quantity contained in the heated body is not diminished by a portion of that becoming already heat, nor is it at any time rarer than the preceding, of which, though the heat was excited and communicated in the usual manner the heat was excited and communicated. A place overgrown with heath.—Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the heaths of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.—Some woods of oranges, and heaths of roemey, will smell a great way into the sea. Bacon.

HEATH, f. in botany; see Erica. BERRIED HEATH; see EMPETRUM. SEA HEATH; see FRANK-ENIA.

HEATH, a township of the American States, in Hampshire county, Massachusets. It was incorporated in 1783 and is 135 miles north of Boston, and about eighteen miles north-north-west of Northampton.

HEATH (Benjamin), a learned lawyer, and town-clerk of Exeter. He published, in 1740, An Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes; to which is prefixed, a short Defence of the Argument commonly called a priori. This is esteemed one of the best defences of Dr. Clarke's hypothesis. He employed much of his time in the study of the Greek language; and in 1763 published Note-five Lectiones, ad Tragicorum Graecorum veterum, Aeschyli, Sophoclis, Euripidis, qua superfuerant Dramata, deperditorumque reliquias. He was a learned scholar, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He died in 1763, at the age of 70.

HEATH-COCK, f. The male of the Tetrao tetrix.

---Cornwall hath quill, rail, partridge, pheasant, heathcock, and powte. Carew's Survey.

HEATH-POINT, a cape of the south-east extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

---Seven miles north-north-west of Northampton.

HEATH-POUT, f. Young grouse.

Not heath-pout, or the rarer bird Which Phaës or Iona yields.

---More pleasing morfels would afford Than the fat olives of my fields. Dryden.
dained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unchurched altogether, and unlettered men. Hooker.—Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. That execrable Cromwell, made a heathenish or rather inhuman edit against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in public, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. South.

HEATHENISHLY, adv. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, f. The disposition or manners of the heathen.

HEATHENISHLY, adv. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, f. The disposition or manners of the heathen.

HEATHENISH, adj. Full of heath; commons of heath.

HEATING, f. The act of making hot.

To HEAVE, v. a. pret. heaved, anciently have; part. heaved, or hewn. To lift; to raise from the ground: so stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay, Tow'd Calais: grant him there: and there being seen, Left him at large. Milton.

To carry:

Now we bear the king Tow'd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen, Have him away, upon your winged thoughts, Athwart the sea. Shakespeare.

To raise; to lift:

I cannot have My heart into my mouth. Shakespeare. Save when he had his shield in my defence, And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. Dryden.

To cause to swell:

The glittering finny swarms That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores. Thomson.

To force up from the breast:

The wretched animal heaved forth such groans That their discharger did stretch his leathern coat; Almoft to bursting. Shakespeare.

To exalt; to elevate:

Poor shadow-painted queen; One heaved on high, to be hurl'd down below. Shakespeare.

To puff; to elate.—The Scots, heaved up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into our net., forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. They, who adopted the first manner of spelling, derived the word from Cela, to "puff; to elate."—Ye shall offer a cake of the firft of your dough for an heave-offering, as ye do the heave-offering of the threshing-floor. Numbers.

HEAVEN, f. (from the Saxon word heapan, or peapan, or peopan, or peopan: for all these variations of the Saxon word occur. But in whatever form we take the Saxon word, it is in reality the passive participle of the verb heapan, or peapan, which signifies to Heave, or Lift up, or Elevate. The passive participle will in English be Heaven, or Heaped, or Elevated. So, by way of distinction and emphasis, the Saxons called the Region, which is above our Earth, Be peapan, or peopan, The Heaven, because it is elevated above all things and places terrestrial.)

The word, by which the Greeks expressed what we call Heaven, was well adapted to the idea of the thing signified. It was Orgos, the Greek word for a Boundary, and Aos, the Greek word for Above. So that Orgos implied, That Boundary or Limit of all things, which is highest above us. And this appellation was given sometimes to the Region of the Air from the Earth to the Clouds: and sometimes to the Region above the Clouds called Ethereal; or, The Region filled with Stars. For the etymology of the word, we have the authority of Aristotle himself, who in his book concerning "The World," expressly says, "We properly call it Orgos, from its being the Boundary of things above."

The Latins express the same, either by Caelum, spelt with ae, or Céleum, spelt with oé. Those, who adopted the first manner of spelling, derived the word from Cela, to "pothi, or embos, or itud," as though the "Heaven was embosbed, or fluided with stars." Pliny conceived this was the etymology of the word. Hodorus, Iulius Liphus, and Aldus Manutius, follow Pliny. Those interpreters, who spell the word with oe, derive Céleum from the Greek word Koános, which signifies Hollow or Conoscope, in which sense Virgil took the word, in his explication Céle Convexa, Bn. iv. 451. "The Vault of Heaven." The manner of spelling with oe is the most classical, and should now be followed by accurate scholars. Neither Greeks nor Romans appear to have ideas concerning Heaven, more sublime than the conception of its being occupied alike by the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Conftellations, and their imaginary divinities. With those ideas, they speak of Heaven, sometimes fabulously, sometimes gravely.

One of the most ancient among Greek poets alligns to Earth the production of Heaven; Earth first an equal to herself in fame Brought forth, that covers all, the Starry Frame, The spacious Heaven. Hesiod's Thogony. Cooke's Translation, v. 206.

This Heaven is fabulously said to be supported by the head, neck, and shoulders, of Atlas. Thus Ovid, in Met. iv. 1 speaking of Atlas, has these words:

"Heaven, let us be firm unto it, let us remain in it."—Ver. 661.

"On him all Heaven hath refted with its stars." Again, B. vi. 175.

"Ethereum qui fort cervicibus acem."

"Who bears the ethereal pole upon his neck." In Virgil we read,

Apelem at intera arunda cernit
Atlantis duri, Caelum qui vortice satis.—Bn. iv. 247.

"Who supports Heaven with his head." Again,
HEAVEN.

Ptolemy, who was an Egyptian philosopher, and who was eminent for his skill in Mathematics and Astronomy about 138 years before the Christian Era, adopted that System, which has ever since been known by the name of the Ptolemaic System. According to this Principle, the Earth is the Centre of the Universe, above which is the Air, and Fire: then comes Mercury; then Venus; then the Sun; then Mars; then Jupiter; then Saturn; then the Firmament with Fixed Stars; then the Crystaline Orbs; lastly, the Caelum Empyreum, i. e. Heaven of Heavens. All these Bodies, each in its respective Orbit, were suppofed by Ptolemy to move round the Earth in twenty-four hours.

In the beginning of the Sixteenth Century of the Christian Era, Copernicus, who was a native of Thorn in the year 1473, introduced a new Philosophy respecting the Heavens and Heavenly Bodies. Improving on the hints suggested by Pythagoras, and proceeding on observations made by himself, Copernicus maintained that the Sun was the Centre of this our Planetary System, and that Mercury, Venus, the Earth with its Moon, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, all move round the Sun, each in certain periods. Above all these, he conceived were the Fixed Stars in the Firmament.

Taking for their basis the Copernican System, subsequent philosophers have progressively unfolded more magnificent ideas concerning The Heavens. As the Sun is the Centre of our Planetary System, they conceive each Fixed Star to be the Centre and the Sun of other Planetary Systems. So that the Heavens are the Region in which are contained Suns, Systems, and Worlds, innumerable. For this purpose, the Space of the Heavens must be innumerable. And when we consider, that the Universe is the work of Infinite Power, it is analogous to such Power, that the Space in which its energy is exerted should be without bounds or limits. How sublime a conception of Almighty God should arise in our minds, from contemplation of Innumerable Worlds existing through Infinite Space, and all directed in their respective courses with uniform regularity, need fearlessly be remarked to any one who thinks and feels as a Man living in the light of enlarged Philosophy and of Christian Religion. "An Undevout Philosopher is mad," says the excellent Author of Night-Thoughts, Dr. Young.

On Heaven, as connected with Revealed Religion, we shall speak what we collect from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

In the Old Testament, the word "Heaven" is used to denote, sometimes the Region above us, in which Birds fly, and from which Dews and Showers descant: being what we commonly call the Air, or Atmosphere. Sometimes the word "Heaven" means the Firmament in which the Sun, Moon, and Stars, are seen placed. But the inspired Lawgiver of the Jews entertained more lofty ideas of the Supreme Being, than to fix his habitation in either of these Heavens; and therefore he speaks of "The Heaven of Heavens," (Deut. x. 14.) i.e. the Regions above all other Heavens, as belonging to the Lord God.

St. Paul, in his Second Epistle to the Corinthians, makes mention of a "Third Heaven," (2 Cor. xii. 2.) taking for his basis the Ptolemaic System, that which he supposes the admirable order and incredible regularity by which Heavens, Bodies are governed! In the beginning of the Sixteenth Century of the Christian Era, introduced a new Philosophy respecting the Heavens and Heavenly Bodies, above which is the Air, and Fire: then comes Mercury; then Venus; then the Sun; then Mars; then Jupiter; then Saturn; then the Firmament with Fixed Stars; then the Crystaline Orbs; lastly, the Caelum Empyreum, i. e. Heaven of Heavens. All these Bodies, each in its respective Orbit, were supposed by Ptolemy to move round the Earth in twenty-four hours.

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vey, but laboured for language adequate to convey, their ideas of the unspeakable eminence and distance, at which The Almighty and His Exalted Son are removed above every thing visible or conceivable by the eye, palate, or mind, of Man.

And now, if we combine what has hitherto been said, we may define Heaven to be, "that Region above and around our Material System, which being not Solid, but being in Expansion and Extension Immeasurable, contains the whole of our Planetary System, and other similar Planetary Systems, without number." We may add, moreover, "that in a part raised above all Systems, and at a distance inconceivable and incomprehensible by Man, The Supreme Being, in Light glorious and inaccessible, doth in a more conplicious manner manifest the ineffuence of Deity; and the term Heaven is given emphatically, to that part of the Region where such effuence is manifested."

To Heaven, as the residence of the Almighty, Christianity directs the thoughts of our hearts. It is the seat of Infinite Perfection; we are taught therefore to purify our nature, if we would enter "Heaven." It is the abode of Happiness; we are animated under all circumstances of distress and affliction, our nature to Heaven;" since there, and there only, we shall find that peace to our Souls, which no sorrow shall interrupt, no care disturb, no alloy diminish. It is a Mansion durable; "Heaven" therefore is pointed out to us as our Real Home, towards which we are now but travelling, as pilgrims pressing on to the end of their journey.

Heaven, confidered under these various descriptions, is seen to be the object deserving the profoundest speculations of the Philosopher; and the most solemn and devout contemplations of every Christian.

Heaven in extent of Space is Immeasurable. As therefore it contains Innumerable Planetary Systems, it may by parity of reason be supposed capable of containing Innumerable Habitations for the Just and Good, God in his Influence is Unlimited and Infinite. As by his energy through the Universe He preserves all the Planetary Systems in their uniform courses, so by his Influence, or by some more visible demonstration of his Glory, He may occasion unspeakable happiness in all the Habitations of the Just and Good. Indeed the declarations of our Lord and his Apostles so strongly recommend to us to believe there are diversities of Habitation, into which as many states of felicity we shall hereafter enter, in proportion as we improve in moral and spiritual perfection. For, although in St. Luke xvii. 20 he says, "The kingdom of God is within you," yet he is there to be understood as speaking of the Kingdom to be established by Messiah within this World only. He meant to say, that as far as Messiah's Kingdom concerned this World, it was not to be a Kingdom like that of Earthly Monarchs, attended with pomp, power, and noise; it was to be of a spiritual nature, having dominion over the hearts, passions, and affections of Men, working inwardly and silently, though effectually and powerfully. But when in obedience to this his spiritual Kingdom Men had reformed their lives and improved their nature, then they were to expect an adequate retribution in Heaven; of which our Lord says, "In my Father's House are many Mansions." St. John xiv, 2. Our Lord uses the terms House and Mansions, in accommodation to the understanding of his hearers, that by visible objects they might form some, though imperfect idea, of objects invisible. The general purport of his words in this passage unhappily is, as Stilus, Lucas Brugensis, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Grotius, conceive, "That in a Diversity of Habitations referred for the Just and Good, different degrees of felicity will hereafter be appropriated."

From the universal persuasion that Heaven is the seat of transcendent excellence, hath arisen that usage among Poets, of applying either the word "Heaven" in compounds, or "Heavenly," when they would describe what is admirable. Hence in Mason:

Let not a partial faithfulness,
Let not a Mortal's vain command
Urge you to break the unbreakable laws
Of heaven-defended Charity.—Effida.

Whence can it rise, but from the sober power
Of Confinacy? She, heaven-born Queen,
Defends, &c.—Effida.

In Milton we read,

Likest to thee in shape and countenance bright,
Then shewing heavenly fair, &c.—Par. L. ii. 756.

Left that too heavenly form, &c.—Par. L. x. 872.

With a view to the same perfection; but with the additional consideration of the spirituality and eternity, which are attached to every Christian idea of "Heaven," Divines (for Instance, Tillotson, Stanhope, Stackhouse,) enforce Heavenly-Mindedness. By which assuredly they do not mean, that Enthusiastic Temper, which leads to a criminal neglect of relative, civil, and social Duties: but they certainly do mean and recommend, what by the affilience of The Holy Spirit, by prayer, by vigilance, by self-government, Thousands attain; viz. a Disposition of Mind, which shall feel God, Religion, and Virtue; Purity and Holiness, Justice, Charity, and Kindness; to be objects of desire, labour, and admiration, infinitely more worthy than most of those objects which engage the whole attention of the Worldly-Minded; which create such competition, confusion, and distraction, in Human Society; which, after all, are unsubstantial and transient, and in the very contempt of which there is a degree of wisdom and magnanimity.

Heaven, adj. Belonging to the heavens: heavenly. Much used in composition. As,

Heaven-born, adj. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven:

If I am heaven-begot, affect your fon
By some true sign.

Dryden.

Heaven-born filters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystic song.
Pope.

Heaven-born, adj. Produced or cultivated in heaven.—Mush is the force of heaven-bred poetry. Shakespeare.

Heaven-built, adj. Built by the agency of gods:

Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her heaven-built wall.
Pope.

Heaven-directed, adj. Raised towards the sky.—Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise?
Pope.

—Taught by the powers of heaven:

O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence;
To all but heaven-warring champions could be found
So hardly, as to prove or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage.

Heavenward, adv. [heaven and peepab, Sax.] Toward heaven:

I profane lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heavenward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. Prior.

Heaven-warring, adj. Warring against heaven:

None among the choice and prime
Of those heaven-warring champions could be found
Milton.
HEAVENLINES, s. Heavenly personage:
Goddes of women, fith your heavinesse.
Hath now vouehfaed itself to represent
To our dim eyes, &c. Davis on Dancing.

HEAVENLY, adj. Refembling heaven; supremely excellent:
Not Maro's mufe, who sung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's heau'ny lyre, nor Horace when a fwan.

Celestial; inhabiting heaven:
Adoring firft the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the heau'ny race. Dryden.

HEAVENLY, adv. In a manner refembling that of heaven:
In thefe deep folidities and awful cells,
Where heau'ny penive contemplation dwells,
And ever-mufing melancholy reigns,
Penfive contemplation dwells.

Where Prov.

word maketh it glad.

in the heart of man maketh it (loop; but a good

Wilkins.—Dejedtion of mind; deprefion of fpirit.—
of feveral bodies, or the proportion that is required be-

HEAVENLY, adj. With an air of d ejection:
I came hither to tranfport the tidings.

HEAVY, adj. [heau'y, Sax.] Weighty; ponderous;
tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.—
Merfemus tells us, that a little child, with an engine
of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth,
though it were much heavier than it is. Wilkins. Sor-
rowful; dejected; deprefsed.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. Shakespeare.

Grievous; opprefive; afflitive.—Menelaus bore an
heau'ny hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind.

Let not your ears defpife my tongue for ever,
Which shall poftefs them with the heaviest found
That ever yet they heard. Shakespeare.

Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance:
A heau'ny eyes, you fay, confefs
A heart to love and grief inclined.

Wanting spirit or rapidity of fentiment; unmanned.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged,
and accordingly many thousand copies were bifepoke.

Swift. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy:
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate, mind. Dryden.

Drowiny; dull; torpid.—Peter and they that were with
him were heavy with sleep. Luke.—Slow; fluggifh:

But let thy fpiders that fuck up thy venom,
And heavy-gaited toads, lie in their way.

Dryden.

This heau'y-headed revel, exift and weft
Makes us traduced, and taxed of other nations. Shaksp.

Burdenfome; troublefome; tedious.—When alone, your
time will not lie heavy upon your hands for want of
fome trifling amufement. Swift.—Loaded; incumbered;
burthened.—Hearing that there were forces coming a-

Sethnic.—Noteafily digefted; not light to the ftomach.—

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Sthetic.—Noteafily digefted; not light to the ftomach.—

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy
to the ftomach, which makes baked meat hard of di-
gestion. Arbuthnot.—Rich in foil; fertile; as, heavy lands.
Deep; cumberome; as, heavy roads.

HEAVY, adj. As an adverb it is only used in com-
position; heavy.—Your carriages were heavy laden;
they are a burden to the weary beaL 7& xvi. 1.—Confe
unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I
will give you reft. Matth. xi. 28.

HEAVY-HANDED, adj. Having a heavy hand;
clumin about the hands.

HEAVY-HEELED, adj. Slow in motion; clumin-
about the legs.

HEBBERMEN, f. Fishermen, or poachers, below
London-bridge, who fish for ftithings, flounders, fmelts,
&c. commonly at ebbing water; mentioned in one of
the articles of the Thames jury, at the court of confer-
vance of the river Thames, printed anno 1632. These
persons are punifhable by lat. 4 Hen. VII. c. 15.

HEBBER, f. The privilege of claiming the
goods and trial of a thief within a certain liberty. Ag
old text.

HEBBING-WEARS, f. A device for catching fish in
ebbing water. Bailey.

HEBDOMAD, f. [hebobdoma, Lat.] A week; a space
of seven days.—Computing by the medical month, the
fird hebobmad or tertenary comitts of fix days seventeen
hours and a half. Brown.

HEBDOMADAL, or HEBDOMADARY, adj. [heb-
domus, Lat.] Weekly; confiting of seven days.—As for
hebdomad periods, or weeks, in regard of their fabbaths,
they were observed by the Hebrews. Brown.
HEBDOMADE, f. The hebdomad; a septenary; the space of seven days. Bailey.

HEBDOMADER, f. The hebdomadary. Scott.

HEBDOMADIUS, f. The week's-man, canon, or president, in the churches at Church, who had the care of the choir, and the offices belonging to it, for his own week. See the article EBDOMARY, vol. vi. p. 220.

HEBE, in mythology, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno. According to some, she was the daughter of Juno. According to others, she was the daughter of Jupiter and Juno. Bailey.

HEBE, or Hebe, the cup-bearer to all the gods. She was dismissed from her prebendary, in the cathedral church, who hath the care of the choir, and the officers belonging to it, for his own week. See the article EBDOMARY, vol. vi. p. 220.

HERDOMADE, f. The hebdomad; a septenary; the space of seven days. Bailey.

HEBEDJESU, a Syrian prelate of the Nestorian sect, who was made bishop of Sigara and Arabia, about the year 1285, and afterwards appointed archbishop of Nisibis, called by the Assyrians Soba. He died in 1318. He is recorded as the author of A Catalogue of Chaldean Ecclesiastical Writings, frequently referred to by oriental scholars, and in which is given a list of the books of Scripture which were generally received by the Syrian Christians in his time. Of this work Ecchellenius published an edition in 1633, with deviations from the original, for which he has been deservedly censured by the learned Dr. Joseph Asleman, physician and botanist, born at Neuftadt on the Orla, in 1703. In 1724 he was sent to Africa, at the command of Frederick-Augustus II, king of Poland. Having explored the neighbourhood of Tripoli and Tunis, travelled through the desert lying between those two towns, and examined the ruins of Carthage, he was obliged to return to the king's death in 1733. From this time he was brought into contact with many curious animals, with a fine collection of plants, herbs, shells, and other curiosities. The animals were placed in the museum at Dresden, and part of the curiosities were sent to the king's museum. He was afterwards patronised by Augustus III. in the same manner as he had been by his father the late king; and was now appointed professor of medicine at Leipzig, where he died in 1757. He is supposed to have been born 2443 years before Christ, and to have lived 464 years.

HEBERDEN (William), a physician of distinguished abilities, born at London in 1710. In 1724 he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge; and, after a residence of...
HEBREWS, or EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS, a canonical book of the New Testament; written by St. Paul. The Hebrews to whom this Epistle was addressed were the two chief sects of Palestine, that of Pharisees, who con-
vinced them, and by their means all the Jews conversed
whereof ever differed, of the insufficiency and abolished
of the ceremonial and ritual law.

HEBRIAN, f. [from Hebrew.] One skilful in Hebrew.

THE nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meaning
Hebrews, commonly called Jews. See the article Hebrew, and Jews.

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Hebrew Bible. See the article Bible, vol. iii. p. 10.

In the language of the Jews.—I have heard them say,
for, they read hard Hebrew books backwards. Congreg.

HEBREW Character and Language. See the article
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Some write in Hebrew, some in Greek,
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HEBRIDES.

Argyle, with Mull, and the islands north of it, fell to the share of the first; Ilay, Caantere, and the southern isles, were the portion of the last; a division that formed the disaffection of the Sudereys and Norderays. These chieftains were the scourges of the kingdom; they were likened in history to the devastations of a tempest; their paths were marked with the most barbarous devastation. Encouraged by their dislike from the seat of royalty, and the presence of the time, which gave their marches full employ, they exercised a kingly power, and often assumed that title. They are known in history by the style of "the Lords of the Isles," or "the Earls of Rofs;" and sometimes by that of "the Macdonalds." Historians are silent about their proceedings, from the very time of the Danes, in the year 1066, till that of 1225, when John, lord of the isles, withdrew his allegiance. In the beginning of the next century, his successors were to independent, that our Henry IV. entered into a formal alliance with the brothers, Donald and John; which was to be included in it. But about the year 1476, Edward, from a change of politics, courted the alliance of James III. and dropped his new allies. James, determined to subdue this rebellious race, sent against them a powerful army under the earl of Athol, and took leave of him with this remarkable injunction: "Lay, with all your forces, and bring home many captives; which the family of Athol have used ever since for their motto. Rofs was submitted to a submilion; obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which, by act of parliament, was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the same time the king restored to him Knapdale and Caantyre, which the earl had resigned, and invested him anew with the lordship of the isles, to hold them of the king by service and relief.

In the fifth year of the great power of the isles was broken; yet, for a considerable time after, the petty chieftains were continually fomenting fresh rebellions, or harafling each other in private wars, while tyranny seems to have been multiplied. James V. found it necessary to make the campaign of the isles in person, in the year 1562, seized and brought away with him several of the most considerable leaders, and obliged them to find security for their own good behaviour, and that of their vassals. He examined the titles of their holdings, and, finding several to have been usurped, reunited their lands to the crown. On this occasion he had the glory of causing a survey to be taken of the coasts of Scotland and of the isles, by his pilot, Alexander Lindesay, the particulars of which were published in 1583, at Paris, by Nicholas Nicholay, geographer to the French monarch. The troubles that succeded the death of James occasioned a neglect of these inhabited parts of the Scottish dominions, and left them in a state of anarchy. In 1614, the Macdonalds made a formidable insurrection, opposing the royal grant of Caantyre to the earl of Argyle and his relations. The petty chieftains continued in a sort of rebellion, and the sword of the greater, as usual in weak governments, was employed against them; the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the forces of the Campbell during the reign of James VI. This prince, however, determined to keep the distant islanders more in check, by planting a colony amongst them. It appears that he drew from Fife, where the inhabitants were industrious in husbandry, and good fishermen, an efficient colony, headed by Sir James Anstruther and other gentlemen, which he planted on the isle of Lewis. Murdoch Macleod, a base-born but potent and ferocious chief, was at that time lord of Stornoway, a district where the new comers landed, and him they expelled, probably with inconsiderate haste. His people on shore submitted; but the active step, putting to sea with a bark peculiar to the Western isles, soon found an opportunity to surprise one of the colonial ships, which a calm had prevented from taking measures for flight or defence. The whole crew were hanged by the inhuman captor, except the bard of Balgonie, who was on-board; and he, after a rigorous confinement, was ransomed, and died at Orkney. Soon after Murdoch was seized by his own brother, Neil Macleod, who held him to the Scots, and he was hanged at St. Andrews's. The colony in the meantime was surrounded and harafled by the natives under a third brother, Norman Macleod; and, when most of the adventurers were slain or starved, the residue yielded themselves up to the infalute. Instead of avenging the insult, bought the freedom of the few survivors with a promise 'that the islanders of Lewis should remain unmolested savage.'

In this state, or in a very small remove from it, the inhabitants of this remotest part of the Hebrides appear still to remain; or at least under oppredion and cruel usage; and canons written on their state, and the islanders of Lewis; and whose interesting account of them we shall recite in his own words:

"Though several travellers have visited Skye, Mull, Ilay, and the other islands skirting the western shores of the main land, we have never yet had any written accounts of the Long Island, or rather chain of islands; or,
or, at least, any accounts relating to the domestic and political situation of the inhabitants. This, indeed, is at present most deplorable; the relief of emigration, offered to fome, being denied to the far greater number by extreme poverty; and a petty tyranny, arising from immemorial usages established in times of feudal oppression, added to their anguish and remote situation, feeks to keep the natives enslaved, people, from the benign influence of the British laws and government. A right avails nothing without a remedy. The poor Hebridean, as well as the Highland cottager in the more fequestered parts of North Britain, would find it impossible to escape, if he had courage to attempt, to escape the domination of the independent, petty lairds or landlords, who keep them in subjection. I say petty lairds and tackfmen; for, with regard to the great proprietors of land and sea-coal, in those parts, lord MacDonald, Mr. Humberstone Mackenzie, captain Macleod of Harris, Mr. Macdonald of Boisdale, and a few other gentlemen of large estates, they have given undeniable proofs of a disposition to protect the great body of the poor people against their immediate superiors and oppressors; by encouraging general industry, which cannot exist without liberty, or, in other words, without justice. But it too often, and indeed for the most part, happens, that non-refidence, and various other circumstances, prevent the part of the lord opportunities to the tackfmen, among whom their estates are divided, by leafhold, in large lots, or rather districts, to conceal the real state of affairs from the distant chief, and to enter into such combinations, as at once, in fact, frustrate the good intentions of those chiefs, and defy the free genius of the British constitution. The land is parcelled out in small portions, by the tackfmen, among the immediate cultivators of the soil, who pay their rent in kind, and in personal services. Though the tackfmen, for the most part, enjoy their leaves of whole districts on liberal terms, their exactations from the subtenants are in general most severe. They grant them their pollutions only from year to year; and, left they should forget their dependent condition, they are every year, at a certain term, with the most regular formality, warned to quit their tenements, and to go out of the bounds of the leafhold estate. The subtenant, by what presents he can command, or by humble supplications, endeavors to work on the mind of the tackfman, and, on his condition he pleases to retain for himself, his wife and children; for he has no other resource. And here I am to disclose to the English nation, as well, I hope, as the greater part of the Scotch, and to the whole world, a matter of fact, which cannot fail to excite a very general sympathy and concern for a sober, harmless, and most injured, people.

It is an invariable custom, and established by a kind of tacit compact among the tackfmen and inferior lairds, to refuse, with the most invincible obduracy, an asylum, on their ground, to any subtenant without the recommendation of his landlord. The wretched outcast, therefore, has no alternative, but to sink down into the state of a pauper, and to groan under the circumstances of the numerous chiefs of men known under the name of Scallags. The scallag, whether male or female, is a poor being, who, for mere subsistence, becomes a prey to the want of another, whether a subtenant, a tackman, or a laird. The scallag builds his own hut with fods and branches of trees; and, if he is fortunate enough to be possessed of a small patch of ground, on his tricks, and, by means of these, forms a new hut in another place. He is, however, in most places, encouraged by the possession of the walls of a hut, which he covers in the best way he can with his old tricks, flabbles, and fern. Five days in the week he works for his master, and he is allowed to retain a portion of the crops of land, on the edge of some moor; on which he raises a little kale, or cole-words, barley, and potatoes. These articles, boiled up together in one pot, and often without salt, are his only food; except in those seasons and days when he can catch some fish, which he is obliged not unfrequently to eat without bread or salt. The only bread he takes is a cake made of the flour of barley. He is allowed coarse shoes, with tartan hose, and a coarse coat, with a blanket or two, for clothing.

Although the Western Hebrides lie beyond the route pursued by the most distinguished travellers from the south, who have published accounts of their travels and voyages, (Mr. Pennant, Dr. Johnston, and captain Newe,) yet several gentlemen have visited most of those islands, with a view of acquiring such local knowledge as might enable them to employ the people in a filthy trade, or other industry; though most of them have never touched on the horrid island of Harris. But from want of time, and their not being able to converse with the common people, who know no other language than the Celtic, and who alone could or would point out their grievances in their native colours, the benevolent purpose of those gentlemen was, in a great measure, frustrated. The tackfmen, with whom they conversed, and their own factors, had an interest in concealing some truths, the knowledge of which might have equally benefited the independent freeholders, and the great body of the labouring people.

The writer of these notes, whose commission from the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, from 1782 to 1791, gave him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the actual situation of affairs in the Western Hebrides, truths, that he shall do no disservice, but on the contrary promote the interests of both the chiefs and the natives at large, by disclosing scenes industriously concealed from the eye of the benevolent landholder, as well as of the inquisitive stranger; in the hope that humanity and found policy may devise some means for alleviating the miseries, and converting, to both public and private advantage, the industry of a sober, ingenuous, but ill-treated, people. The picture, on the whole, is a grievous and melancholy one; and it is hoped that those legislators who fludder at the idea of human slavery, will exert their endeavours to relieve some thousands of their poor remote countrymen from lawless thraldom and tyranny, and not content themselves with searching for objects of benevolence in Africa.

The situation of the Hebrides in the North Atlantic Ocean, renders the air cold and moist; the principal part of them. In the most northern isles, the sun, at the summer solstice, is not above an hour under the horizon at midnight; and not longer above it at mid-day in the depth of winter. The soil of the Hebrides varies also in different isles, and in different parts of the same isle; some are mountainous and barren, producing little else than heath, wild myrtle, fern, and a little grass; while others, being cultivated and manured with seaweed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley. Lead mines have been discovered in some of these islands, but not worked to much advantage; others have been found to contain quantities of marble, lime-stone, and iron-stone; for which they fell to their greatest advantage.

The commodities which may be deemed the staple of the Western Islands, are black cattle, sheep, and fish; for which they are well known. Part of the wool they work up into knit-ockings, coarse cloth, and that variegated stuff called tartan. They also
LIKEWISE fall mutton in the hide, and export it in boats or barklings to different parts of the main-land. Cod, herring, mackarel, whiting, haddock, and soles, are here caught in abundance, together with a small red cod, of a very delicate flavour. But the greatest treasure the ocean possesses is the prodigious quantity of herrings, which, at one season of the year, swarm in all the bays along the shores of the Hebrides. These are counted the largest, fattest, and finest, herrings caught in any part of the northern seas. The fishery employs a great number of people, and brings a considerable advantage to the kingdom.

The islands of these islands might easily be extended, so as to render them a staple of trade, and an excellent nursey for seamen. They are furnished with an infinite number of bays, creeks, and harbours, for the convenience of navigation; the inhabitants are numerous, and formed by nature for a maritime life; and such is the nautical situation, that the navigator is immediately in the open sea, and almost in the neighbourhood of Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Holland; nay, with a favourable wind, he can reach the coasts of France and Spain in a week's sailing; or if bound for America, or any part of the known globe, he is at once dimensioned of the land, and proceeds his voyage through the open ocean, without obstruction or difficulty.

Of the beautiful and sublime in nature;—of scenes at once grand, magnificent, and awful;—perhaps no part of the universe affords more striking examples than the Hebrides. They have been in part described by the able writers above-mentioned; but by none with more happy or elevated sentiments than Mrs. Murray, in her excursion to Staffa; the notices of the Boat-cave, Fingal's cave, the Clam, and the superb assemblage of basaltic pillars on that island, we shall give in her own words:

"On the north-west point, rises to a great height a small promontory almost perpendicular from the sea to its summit. The base of this promontory is rough and irregular for perhaps more than half its height, and, where the uneven rock ends, the most beautiful perfect uniform pillars rest upon it, in a convex semi-circle; and were it not for their stupendous appearance, it might be thought that the finest flatory ever existing had stretched ed its chisel powers beyond human art in forming them. Advancing from this beautiful convex circle of pillars, I observe huge rocks and caves, exhibiting the utmost variety; but, when I came within sight of the very regular pillars and elevated dome over the great caves, I was in an ecstasy.

"Conceive, if you can, an infinity of small pillars thrown together in every direction at a very consider able height from the eye, bearing the resemblance of arched architecture executed in the most masterly style, and highly beautified by various tints made by time and weather, composing an irregular and continued façade to magnificent domes, from which descend perpendicular, compact, smooth, prismatic pillars, some reeling (particularly those at the Boat-cave, Fingal's cave) on rough irregular found masses of basaltic rock washed by the sea; others mortified in the angles of flumps of pillars once entire, the uppermost joints of which have separated from the main masses of pillars forming the island.

"It is said that the Boat-cave is much larger than that of Fingal; but it is very little known, owing to ideal or real danger in going into it. The mouth of it is far from striking or beautiful; its form somewhat resembling a barn-door; but the dome or outside roof resting on the perpendicular prisms, with the symmetry of the pillars ranged in a compact form along that part of Staffa, are beyond all description beautiful, even more so, in my opinion, than those of the Boat-cave. But the striking coup-de-ceil of them is lost to all who approach Staffa by the south-east side of it; and it is not seen at all if the boatmen do not choose to be at the trouble of rowing to the west. I was almost overcome with astonishment and delight, on viewing the parts around the outside of the Boat-cave; and I remained in silent amazement at every succeeding object that met my eye, till I came to the entrance into Fingal's cave, which I did not perceive till I was nearly close to it, occasioned by a round or elevated dome, from the magnificent crown or dome of small pillars in every direction to a solid rough base of basaltites. The romantic grandeur of the scene is beyond all description. "When I came to what is called the Clam-shell cave, I was astonished by other pillars, more extraordinary, if possible, in point of variety, than those of Staffa had been before. They are the large bending pillars. I crossed the creek at the mouth of the cave, and sat down on huge convex prisms lying horizontally in a compact mass, and running a vast length into the sea. Opposite to where I sat, huge prisms curve in the arch of a circle down the side of the island, from the summit to the fumps near the mouth of the Clam-shell cave, forming a figure something resembing the ribbed inside of a scallop-shell, which I imagine has given the cave its name. These concave pillars exhibit at their angles, joints exactly similar to the perpendicular ones at Fingal's cave, and form a scene more sublime than I am able to describe. I advanced without obstruction or difficulty.

The commerce of these islands might eaily be extended, so as to render them a staple of trade, and an excellent nursey for seamen. They are furnished with an infinite number of bays, creeks, and harbours, for the convenience of navigation; the inhabitants are numerous, and formed by nature for a maritime life; and such is the nautical situation, that the navigator is immediately in the open sea, and almost in the neighbourhood of Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Holland; nay, with a favourable wind, he can reach the coasts of France and Spain in a week's sailing; or if bound for America, or any part of the known globe, he is at once dimensioned of the land, and proceeds his voyage through the open ocean, without obstruction or difficulty.

The ifland of Hyona, or Iona, has been celebrated by many authors as the venerable and primitive seat of Scotch literature and religion, founded by St. Colum. The ruins of the sacred edifice, it affords us a panorama view of the surrounding islands, and an expanse of the Atlantic towards America, as far as the eye can reach.

The island of Hyona, or Iona, has been celebrated by many authors as the venerable and primitive seat of Scotch literature and religion, founded by St. Columba, in the sixth century. The ruins of the sacred edifice, it affords us a panorama view of the surrounding islands, and an expanse of the Atlantic towards America, as far as the eye can reach.
Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

HEBRIDES. See New Hebrides.

HEBRON, or Kirjath-Abba, or Arba, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Judah; situated upon the borders of Hebron, that province. It was one of the cities of the Levites of the family of Kohath, (though the fields and other dependencies were given to Caleb son of Jephunneh for his inheritance) and was also one of the six cities of refuge. This city appears to have been of great antiquity, being built seven years before Zoan or Tanis in Egypt; and was the residence of the patriarch Abraham, who built an altar here. The original name of this place was Kirjath-arba, or Arba, i.e. the city of Arba, a great man among the Anakims, who dwelt here previous to the conquest of Canaan by Israel, and who probably founded this city. It afterwards became the seat of one of the Canaanitish kings, the last of which, named Hoham, fell at the taking of this place by Joshua. Here David commenced his reign, and having reigned seven years and six months over Judah, the elders of the remaining tribes assembled here for the purpose of appointing him king over Israel at large. Here Abner fell by the treacherous hands of Joab, and here he was buried; David attended his obsequies. As Jerusalen after the destruction of the capital of the kingdom, Hebron appears to have gradually declined, for we find nothing more concerning it, until the Maccabean wars; when the enemies of Judas Maccabaeus having sheltered themselves here, he totally destroyed the city and fortress, and thus rendered it of no further consequence. Gen. xiii. 18. Numb. xiii. 22. Josh. ii. 2, 36. xiv. 15. xv. 24. xxii. 10–13. 1 Sam. xi. 4–11. iii. 17. &c. 1 Mach. vi. 45. It is now called Hebron.

The Christians have a church here, which they say contains the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahometans, as well as Chriftians, come in pilgrimage. The plain of Mamre is not far from Hebron; it is fertile, and planted with excellent vineyards. Conflantine built a church here, the walls of which are yet in existence: eight leagues south-west of Jerusalen.

HEBRON, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Abar, situated upon the borders of Hebron, that province. Josh. xix. 28.

HEBRON, a town of the American States, in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the north-east side of the Kennebec, and founded in 1792. It is thirty-five miles north-by-west of Portland.

HEBRON, a township of the American States, in Washington county, New York, containing 1703 inhabitants.

HEBRON, a town of the American States, in Tolland county, Connecticut, settled in 1704 from Northampton. Most of the lands were given by Joshua Sachem of the Mohrgan tribe, in his last will and testament. It lies between Lebanon and Glastonbury, about eighteen miles south-east of Hartford, and sixteen south of Tolland.

HEBRON, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Lititz, which is seventy miles northly of Philadelphia. This village was established in 1757.

HEBRONITE, n. A descendant of Hebron, an inhabitant of Hebron.

HEBRUS, in ancient geography, the largest river of Thrace, rising from mount Scrombus, and running in two channels till it reaches Philippopolis, where they unite. It empties itself at two mouths into the Aegean sea, to the north of Samos and Naxus. It was supposed to roll its waters upon golden sands. The head of Orpheus was thrown into it after it had been cut off by the Ciconian women. Meta.

HEB'TICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Spanheim; two miles south-east of Trierbach.

HEBUDES. See Hebrides.

HECATE, or the name of a nymph, a huntress.

HE'CATE, in ancient geography, a town of Attica.

HECAL'TISIA, a festival in honour of Jupiter of Hecele, instituted by Thebeus, or in commemoration of the kindred of Hecele, whom Thebeus had experienced when he went against the bull of Marathon, &c.

HECAM'EDA, a woman's name, daughter of Arbas.

HECATE'US, an historian of Miletus, born 549 years before Christ, in the reign of Darius Hystaphes. He was a geographer.

HEC'A'TE, in mythology, a daughter of Perseus and Afteria, the same as Proserpine or Diana. She was called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell; whence her name of Triune, terrina, tricepts. She was supposed to prelude over magic and enchantments; and was generally represented like a woman, with the head of a horse, a dog, or a boar; and sometimes she appeared with three different bodies, and three different faces; with one neck. Dogs, lambs, and horses, were generally offered to her, especially in high-ways and cross-roads; whence the name of Triune. She was placed in the high-ways, it is said, to induce her to avert any evils on account of pious crimes committed on the public roads. When Judas Maccabaeus had fled to the mountains of that province, it was supposed to extend over the heavens, the earth, the sea, and hell; and to her kings and nations supplicated themselves indebted for their prosperity. Pasifamus, Profior Vofh's has endeavoured to trace the origin of this goddess, which he finds first in Thrace; to show the probable cause of the great variety of attributes beffowed on her, and to reduce them to some sort of unity. He adopts it as a principle, the truth of which is confirmed by the history of Hecate, whose image Pasifamus found still in a similar shape at Ägina, where all deviations from the noble figure of man, in the representation of deities, were their origin to later myftics and artists; and he considers it as singular that the triple goddess has never been transformed into one multiplied by the fixed number seven or nine, or even by a hundred; that though the name of Hecate is often used for Selene, Artemis, and Persephone, or Proserpine, we never find a triple Selene, or Persephone, but often a three-headed Artemis, mentioned; and that frequently, by the side of Hecate, a three-headed Artemis is introduced. The festival of Hecate is celebrated by the Stratoniceans in honour of Hecate. The Athenians paid also particular worship to this goddess, who was deemed the patroness of their families and of children. From this circumstance the statues of the goddesses were erected before the doors of the houses; and upon every new moon a public supper was always provided at the expense of the richest people, and let in the streets where the poorest of the citizens were permitted to retire and feast upon it, while they reported that Hecate had vowed it. There were also expiatory offerings, to supplicate the goddess to remove whatever evils might impend on the head of the public. Plutarch.

HECATOMB, f. In antiquity, a sacrifice of a hundred head of the same kind, at the time of the holiday, and by an hundred priests or sacrificers. The word is formed of the Greek deixtome, which denotes a magnificent sacrifice. Concerning the origin of hecatombs Strabo relates, that there were one hundred cities in Laconia, and that each city used to sacrifice a bullock every year for the common safety of the country. Others refer the origin to a plague, wherewith the one hundred cities of Peloponnesus were afflicted; for the removal whereof, they jointly contributed to send a splendid sacrifice. Julius Caesar relates, that for a hecatombe they erected one hundred altars of turf, and on these sacrificers one hundred sheep and one hundred hogs. He adds, that when the emperors offered sacrificers of this kind, they were called...
acrificed one hundred lions, one hundred eagles, and one hundred other beasts of the like kind.

HECATOMBÆON, the first month of the Athenian year, consisting of thirty days; beginning on the first new moon after the summer solstice, and consequently answering the 8th distributed among the poor citizens. There were also public games first instituted by Archimedes of Argos, in which the prize was a shield of brass with a crown of myrtle.

HECATOMPHONIA, a solemn sacrifice offered by the Maccabees to Jupiter when any of them had killed an armed enemy.

HECATOMPOLIS, an epitaph given to Crete, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

HECATOMPYLOS, in ancient geography, the metropolis of Parthia, and royal residence of Arsaces, situated at the springs of the Araxes. Thebes in Egypt had also the same name from its hundred gates.

HECATONNE/SI, in ancient geography, small islands between Asia and Africa.

HECHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince: thirty miles south of Stuttgart, and fifty-two east-south-east of Strasburg.

HECHT (Christian), a German Protestant divine, born at Halle, in Saxony, about the year 1696. He became minister of Esen in East-Friesland, where he died in 1748, leaving behind him various works of considerable reputation. Among these are, 1. Commentatio Philologico-Critico-Exegetica, de Sella Scribarum. 2. Antiquitates Haraeorum inter Judaeos in Polonia & Turrici Imp. Regionibus floretis Solis, &c. and numerous treatises in the German language.

HECHT (Godfrey), a learned German writer, born at Juterbach, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He received his academic education at the university of Wittemberg. In 1711, he was appointed rector of the college at Lucca, in Lower Lusatia, where he died in 1748, leaving behind him various works of considerable reputation. Among these are, 1. Commentatio Philologico-Critico-Exegetica, de Sella Scribarum. 2. Antiquitates Haraeorum inter Judaeos in Polonia & Turrici Imp. Regionibus floretis Solis, &c. and numerous treatises in the German language.

HEC (from the name of HeElor, \( \text{Hec'tic} \)), or \( \text{Hec'tical} \), adj. [helique, Fr. from \( \text{Hec'tie} \), Gr.] Habitual; constitutional.

A hellic fever hath got hold

Of the whole subsistence, not to be controul'd. 

Dune.

Troubled with a morbid heat.—No hellic student fears

The gentle maid. 

Taylor.

HECTIC, f. An hellic fever.

Like the hellie in my blood he rages,

And thou must cure me. 

Shakespeare.

HECTOR, the son of King Priam and Hecuba, celebrated as the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs that fought against the Greeks. He married Andromache the daughter of Priam, by whom he had Aeneas. He was appointed captain of all the Trojan forces when Troy was besieged by the Greeks; and the valor with which he behaved showed how well qualified he was to discharge that important office. He engaged with the bravest of the Greeks, and according to Hyginus, no less than thirty-one of the most valiant of the enemy perished by his hand. When Achilles had driven back the Trojans toward the city, Hector, too brave to fly, waited the approach of his enemy near the Scæan gates, though his father and mother blamed his rashness, and entreated him to retire. The fight of Achilles terrified him, and he fled before him in the plain. The Greek purified, and Hector was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of Patroclus where Hector had lain. The body, which had received the groffest insult, was ransomed by Priam, and the Trojans obtained from the Greeks a truce of some days to pay the lait offices to the greatest of their leaders. The Thébans boasted in the age of the geographer Pausanias that they had the ashes of Hector preserved in an urn, by order of an oracle, which promised them unfidurb'd victory, if they were to call him s Telèus or Telèor. The epithet of \( \text{Hel'tor} \) is applied by the poets to the Trojans, as beav expressive of valour and intrepidity.

HECTOR, f. [from the name of HeElor, the great warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversious.
and drink to this celestial herc.

Prior.  

To HECTOR, u. a. To threaten; to treat with infolent authoritative terms:

The weak low spirit Fortune makes her slave.

But she's a drudge, when herc'd by the brave. Dryden.

To HECTOR, u. a. To play the bully; to bluster.

One would think the herc'ring, the formimg, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. Spætator.

Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants herc. Swift.

HECTOR, a military township of the American States, in the State of New York, on the east side of Seneca Lake, towards the fourth end, having Ovid on the north and Newtown township on the fourth : twenty-nine miles south-west of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

HERCUBING, f. The act of threatening; the conduct of a bully.

HECUBA, daughter of Dymas, a Phrygian prince, or, according to others, of Ciffes, a Thracian king, was the second wife of Priam king of Troy, celebrated as the chastest of women, and the most tender and unfortunate of mothers. When she was pregnant of Paris, she dreamed that she had brought into the world a burning torch which had reduced her husband's palace and all Troy to ashes. So alarming a dream was explained by the footsayers, who declared that the son she should bring into the world would prove the ruin of his country. When Paris was born, she exposed him on mount Ida, to avert the calamities which threatened her family. Paris was brought up by the shepherds, to whom he was fruitfully and the prediction of the footsayers was fulfilled. During the Trojan war she saw the greatest part of her children perish by the hands of the enemy, and like a mother she confessed her grief by her tears and lamentations, particularly at the death of Hector her eldest son. When Troy was taken, Hecuba, as one of the captives, fell to the lot of Ulysses, a man whom she hated for his perfidy and avarice, and she embarked with the conquerors for Greece. The Greeks landed in the Thracian Chersonesus to load with fresh honours the grave of Achilles. During their stay the hero's ghost appeared to them, and demanded, to endure the safety of their return, the sacrifice of Polyxena, Hecuba's daughter. They complied, and the head of Polyxena was torrid by her mother to be sacrificed. Hecuba was inconsolable, and her grief was still more increased at the sight of the body of her son Polydorus washed on the shore, who had been recommended by his father to the care and humanity of Ponymetor king of the country. She determined to revenge the death of her son, and with the greatest indignation went to the house of his murderers, tore out his eyes, and attempted to deprive him of his life. She was hindered from executing her bloody purpose, by the arrival of some Thracians, and she fled with the female companions of her captivity. She was purified, and when she ran after the fones that were thrown at her she found herself suddenly changed into a bitch, and when she attempted to speak found that she could only bark. After this metamorphosis she threw herself into the sea, according to Hyginus; and that place was, from that circumstance, called Gynenus. Hecuba had a great number of children by Priam, among whom were Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Panion, Helenus, Polites, Antiphon, Hippolitus, Leucippos, Phorbas, and among the daughters, Creusa, Ilione, Laodice, Polyxena, and Cassandra. Ovid. Virgil.

HED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weftmannaland: eighteen miles north-west of Stremholm.

HEDA, f. In old records, a haven, a port.

HEDAGIUM, f. In old records, wharfage, a custom or tribute paid at a wharf.

HEADING, or Store Hedding, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand: twenty miles south-west of Copenhagen.

HED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weftmannaland: thirty-two miles north-west of Uddevalla.

HEDER, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rennes: two posts and a half north of Rennes, and five and a half south of St. Maloos. Lat. 48° 18'. N. lon. 14° 42'. E. Ferro.

HEDIMOIRA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, and one of the principal towns of the kingdom, situated near a lake, well built and commercial; here is a large manufacture of gunpowder: fifty-three miles north-west of Ufpal. Lat. 60° 17'. N. lon. 16° E. Greenwich.

HEDENG (John-Reinhard), a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Stuttgard in 1684. He accompanied two princes of Wirtenberg on their travels, in the capacity of chaplain, and on his return to his country was appointed professor of civil and canon law in the university of Gießen. Afterwards he was nominated preacher to the court, and consitatorial counsellor. He died in 1764. He was the author of Critical Remarks on the Psalms, and on the New Testament; and editor of an impression of The Bible, with corrections of the version in common use.

HEDERA, f. [from ende, Lat. eat, because it waftes and devours trees; or from herendo, to flick.] Ivy.

In botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of hederaceae, (caprifolia, jul.) The generic characters are—Calyx: involucro of a simple umbel, very small, many-toothed; perianthium very small, five-toothed, furious. Petals five, oblong, spreading, with the tips bowed inwards. Stamina: filaments five, tubulate, upright, of the same length with the corolla; antherae trifid at the base, incumbent. Pistillum: germ turbinate, surrounded by the receptacle; style simple, very short; stigma simple. Pericarpium: berry globose, onecelled, fivecelled, (fivecelled, Gertner.) Seeds: five, large, gibbous on one side, angular on the other. Efsetial Character. Petals five, oblong; berry five-seeded, surrounded by the calyx.

Species. 1. Hedera helix, or common ivy: leaves ovate and lobed. The varieties are:—f. Hedera poetica, with leaves ovate, undivided. 7. Hedera major ferrilis, with leaves five-lobed. 8. Hedera humi repens, with leaves lanceolate.

Common jy is a well-known parasitical shrub. Where it meets with any support, such as walls, buildings, or trees, the stem will adhere to them, and rie to a very great height, infinuating itself by a great abundance of fibres into the joints of walls, or the bark of trees. If no support is near, the flarks trail upon the ground, taking root with their whole length, so that they cover the surface close ly, and are difficult to eradicate; for where any small parts of the flarks are left, they will soon spread and multiply. Whilst ivy is fixed to any support, or trails upon the ground, the flarks are fonder and flexible; but when it has reached to the top of its support, they shorten and become woody, forming themselves into large bulky heads; their leaves are larger, more of an oval shape, and not divided into lobes like the lower leaves: this difference occasioned the old botanists to take them for different species. Whilst the flarks trail, ivy does not produce any flowers; and in this state it is called beard or creeping ivy; but when the branches get above their support, they produce flowers at the end of every floor; these are successeed by berries, formed into round bunches called by the ancients corymbi, and turning black before they are ripe. In this state it is called climbing or berried ivy.
The trunk in old trees is covered with a ash-coloured chopped bark; in the young branches it is of a green or purple colour. Leaves alternate, evergreen, glossy, smooth; while the plant creeps, three-lobed or sometimes five-lobed; but, when it quits its support, ovate; they are sometimes tinctured with red, sometimes painted with white veins, particularly in the young branches. The flowers are yellowish, or greenish white, in a very close thick umbel, at the extremities of the twigs. The berry is placed below the receptacle of the flower, and is crowned with the five-cornered streaked rudiment of it; at first it is succulent, with a purple juice; afterwards it becomes coriaceous, dry, and very obscurely quinquangular. The five cells are invested by their proper filthy-white membrane; the partitions are very thin, one or more frequently obliterated when the berry is in a state of maturity. The seeds are wrinkled and yellowish.

It is found wild all over Europe; but Linnaeus says it is by no means common in Sweden. Kalm remarks, that he never saw the common ivy in North America, except once against a lone building, and this was apparent from Europe; he planted the plant, and it spread upwards, leafy, terminated by flowers. Leaves scattered, more crowded towards the tops of the branches, on foot-stalks, wide, spreading, pointed, waved on the margin, very smooth, obscurely three-nerved, veiny, bright green. Jacquin, the first discoverer, long ago, said it proper to the genus Heder, or ivy, and it was so admitted in the collection of Aralia. This fine plant was discovered in the woods of Martinique, by professor Jacquin, and in Jamaica by Dr. William Wright and Mr. Francis Maffon. In the catalogue of the royal garden at Kew, it is said to have been introduced in 1778, by Mr. William Forbush; but it has not been noticed in the collection of the late marquis of Rockingham long before the year 1793. It is said to have flowered for the first time in Europe in the flower of the marchioness in 1787.

3. Hedera quinquefolia, or five-leaved ivy: leaves elliptical, entire; racemes compound, terminating; flowers yellow, in little heads. Stem arboresecent, eight points high in the above, erect, cylindrical, abruptly branch.

In the latter part of the 17th century, when it was the fashion to fill gardens with all sorts of evergreens, many of these plants were trained into round heads, clipped into globes, cones, &c. and being so hardy as not to be injured by weather, and growing in any soil, were then much esteemed; since this taste has been exploded, the ivy is seldom admitted into gardens, unless to cover walls, or run over ruins, &c. for which purposes no plant is so well adapted. Mr. Curtis, however, observes, that few people are acquainted with the beauty of ivy when suffered to run up a flat wall at length, to form itself into a flagged, the singular complication of its branches, and the vivid hue of its leaves, give it one of the first places amongst evergreens in a shrubbery. In woods, when suffered to grow large and rampant, this plant, by twining round the bodies of timber-trees, does them great damage, and therefore should be carefully destroyed, as it may easily be, by cutting any where through its trunk. But in ornamental out-lets, where evergreens do not abound, a few trees covered with ivy have a very pleasing effect; and induce birds of song to haunt those thickets for the sake of the berries and haller. Ilyr also produces very picturesque effects in large masses of ruined buildings. Linnaeus affirms, that it does no injury to buildings; but that can scarcely be admitted, when we consider that it must harbour wet and filth, and that the branches will make their way into any suffure or defect in the wall, and enlarge it.

Besides the varieties enumerated above, which arise merely from age and situation, there are two that may be found in the nurseries; one with five-lobed leaves, and the other with yellowish leaves on the top of the branches.

2. Hedera capitate, or cluster-flowered ivy: leaves elliptical, entire; racemes compound, terminating; flowers yellow, in little heads. Stem arboresecent, eight feet high in the above, erect, cylindrical, abruptly branch.
Into thy promise; for thy life preserved,
When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
in some business of your own.
—When you are sent on an errand,
I pray thee, let me hedge one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life pretend'd.

To HEDGE, v. n. To shift; to hide the head.—I myself, sometimes hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. Shakespeare.

HEDGE-BORN, adj. Of no known birth; meanly born:
He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were wise, be call'd a hedge;
Be quite degraded, like a hedge-born swain.
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. Shakespeare.

HEDGE-BOTHE, f. Stuff necessary to make hedges; which the leafe for years, &c. may of common right take in his ground leaved.

HEDGE-BREAKER, f. By flat. 43 Eliz. c. 7, those who are detected in breaking hedges shall pay such damages as a justice of the peace shall think fit; and, if not able to pay the damages, shall be committed to the common-fence to be whipped. And by flat. 15 Car. II. c. 8, confables, and others, may apprehend persons suspected of hedge-breaking, and carry them before a justice; where not giving a good account how they came by wood, &c. they are not only to make such recompence as the justice of peace shall advise, but pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings for the life of the poor, or be sent to the house of correction for a month; persons convicted of buying stolen wood, shall forfeit treble value to him from whom taken.

HEDGE-CREEPER, f. One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-HOG, f. An animal set with prickles, very familiar, but on a smaller scale, to those of the porcupine. For its natural history and species, see the article ERINACEUS, vol. vi. p. 902, and the correspondent Engraving.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, f. in botany. See GRATiola.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, f. in botany. See SYZYGMUS and ERYXHUM.

HEDGE-NET'TLE, f. in botany. See Galeopsis.

HEDGE-NOTE, f. A word of contempt for low-writers. When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left their hedge-notes for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant ranterly. Dryden.

HEDGE-PIG, f. A young hedge-hog:
Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the hedge-pig whin'd. Shakespeare.

HEDGE-ROW, f. The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures:
Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row elms on hillocks green. Milton.

HEDGE-SPARROW, f. A sparrow that lives in bushes. See the article MOTACILLA.

The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. Sidney.

HEDGE/ER, f. One who makes hedges.—He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country hedger at past fifty. Locke.

HEDGING, f. The act of making hedges; the fences.

HEDGING-BILL, f. A cutting hook used in making hedges; the name with HAND-BILL.—Here comes master Danitas with a hedging-bill in his hand. Shakespeare.

HEDJAS, a considerable province of Arabia, bounded on the east by Nejed, on the north by the defert of Sinai, on the south by Yemen, and on the west by the Arabian Gulf. It contains the cities of Mecca, Medina, and Taif, with many other considerable towns and villages. On the coast are several good harbours; and in the interior is a range of elevated ground called the Highlands; which produce abundance of fruits, and other commodities of various kinds. The celebrated balm of Mecca comes from these lofty regions, but chiefly from the extensive mountain called Sofra, which is three days' journey from the Arabian Gulf.
HE'DIC, a small island in the Atlantic, about five leagues from the coast of France, chiefly inhabited by fishermen; it contains a town of the same name, and a fort called Pengarde: two leagues and a half east of Belle-Ille. Lat. 47° 23'. N. long. 42°. E. Ferro.

HE'DINGHAM CASTLE, a market town in the county of Suffolk, about eighty miles from London by land, forty-eight miles from Sudbury, and four fromHalfted; it is pleasantly situated, and has many respectable inhabitants. There is no particular manufactory carried on, but the growth of hops is very considerable, as its situation for that purpose seems preferable to any other place in the county of Essex. The castle was founded by Aubrey de Vere, about the time he built the castle at Sopwell, by whose grantall the advowson of the church of St. Mary, in the town, is vested in the abbey of Westminster. It was surrendered to the king in the reign of William the Conqueror, anno 1066.

A priory was also founded in this place for black-veiled nuns of the Benedictine order, by Lucia de Vere, which in the latter end of the fifteenth century. He purfued his aca demical studies at Friburg, in the Brifgaw, where he was created doctor of divinity in 1520. At that time Luther's opinions were rapidly spreading in Germany, and were embraced by Hedio. Being afterwards appointed preacher at the principal church in Mentz, he gave offence to some of his hearers by the freedom of his opinions; and drew from them the persecution of the monks, by boldly exposing their abuses. These circumstances occasioned his withdrawing from Mentz, in 1523, and retiring to Strafburg, where he became an able coadjutor to Wolfgang Capito and Martin Bucer, in propagating the doctrines of the reformation. He next paid a visit to Venice; and thence proceeded through Germany to Copenhaghen, and then returned to Stockholm. He now struck several medals relating to the Swedish commerce, manufactu res, and mines, with a chronological series of the Swedish kings. The empress of Russia having requested the queen of Sweden to permit him to come to Pet erburgh, he went thither in 1755; and, having struck an excellent likeness of her imperial majesty, he returned, at the end of two years, loaded with favours. After passing some years partly in Swiflerland, and partly at Berlin and Stockholm, he finally settled in his own country about the beginning of 1746. In 1748 he went to Nuremberg to execute the medals distributed as prizes by the academy of Berlin, for which he received first impressions of each in gold, and was elected a member. He laboured to the very last with unimpaired faculties; a proof of which is, his medals of George II. the em press queen, and Charles XII. of Sweden, executed in the same year; and, besides his ordinary business, he is engaged in the execution of other medals of medals to commemorate the principal events in the history of Switzerland; but this undertaking was beyond the compass of his life. He died at Schweiz of a fit of apoplexy in 1771, at the age of eighty. All his medals were engraved and published in Swiflerland by M. Mecheln, under the title of Euvres de Chevalier Hedinger, &c. Basel, 1776, folio; to which is prefixed, an account of his life. A catalogue raisonne of his medals may be seen in the third volume of I. C. Fuefelin's History of the Helvetic Artists.
Hedwigia dulg'd his ardour for botanical pursuits as much as his other avocations permitted. He was most earnest in his enquiries into the internal structure of vegetables; and in these researches he made a wonderful progress. He had the good fortune to receive from Kocher, of Dresden, an exact account of the corolla, incumbent, in the calyx, of which, to the minutest parts, he became extremely skilful. He also, at the age of forty, taught himself to draw and paint the objects which he discovered. In January, 1770, he had the satisfaction of seeing a capsule of the brumum pulvinum burst and yield its pollen, by which he ascertained the male organ of this genus. His early love for botany was already kindled by frequent experiments, and those of others, that the little heads called by Linneus anteria, were the seed-veils of the mofles. On these grounds he examined and described the fructification of all the mofles which fell in his way; and, in 1778, he published an account in the Leipzig Miscellany of Physics and Natural History. Having removed to Leipzig in 1781, he there published his capital work, Fundamentum Historiae Naturalis Mycorum Frondosorum, 4to. Parts I. 1783; II. 1785. He next obtained the prize offered by the Petersburg academy, for the detection of the flowers of the cryptogamous plants, by a dissertation entitled, Theoria Generationis & Fructificationis, &c. He also, at the age of forty, taught ordinary professor of medicine in the university; and in 1789 was made professor of botany, with the superintendence of the physic garden. In this appropriate situation he continued to cultivate botanical knowledge with great ardour, and composed many valuable works. Besides his continued attention to the cryptogamous plants, of his Theory of the Generation and Fructification of which he published a corrected and augmented edition in 1798; he diligently purified his researches into the structure of plants, and rectified the false opinions which had prevailed upon the following points; the efficacy of the medulla or pith; the pre-formation of the flowers; the excrement of plants; the nature of trunks; the cotyledons of seeds; the living births of plants; and hybrid germination. He also ascertained the nature, the structure, life, and duration of vegetable organisms, and the several uses of the leaves; for particulars of all which see the article BOTANY, vol. iii. p. 237-253; and the correspondenr Engravings. In the midst of these occupations his spirits received a great shock from a nervous fever, under which he funk on February 7, 1799, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Hedwig was a man of great modesty and candour, benevolent, friendly, and upright; little solicitous of wealth and honours, and void of all parade in teaching and writing. He attained his eminence solely by patient and laborious industry. He is said to have been endowed with a remarkably strong sight, which was of infinite assistance to him in making his compound microscopes for the inspection of mofles, and other microscopic researches. His numerous writings are chiefly in the German language. A poetical work entitled Specierr Mycorum frondosorum 4to. with many plates, was published at Leipzig in 1801, by Frederic Schwartigren. He left two sons; one an eminent painter at Magdeburg; another, Romanus Adolphus, Dr. of Divinity, of Leipsic, and already known by several botanical publications.

Hedwigia, [from the above Dr. Hedwig.] In botany, a genus of the clafs oecandria, order monocotyledon, family Mycorum. The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, cup-shaped, four-toothed; teeth minute, ovate, sharp, upright. Corolla: monopetalous, tubulous; the tube the length of the calyx, narrower at top; border quadrid; the clefts ovate, sharp, upright, converging. Stamina: filaments eight, broad, inserted into the base of the corolla, incumbent, the upper truncated, oblong, sharp, converging above the stigma. Perigynium: germinal, eight-stalked, superior, style none; stigma blunt. Pericarpium: capsule trilocous (composed as it were of three ovate acuminate capsules), large, three-celled. Seeds: nuts solitary, ovate, acuminate, one side convex and very smooth, the other wrinkled and close; kernels the shape of the line nuts.—Essential Character. Calyx four-toothed; corolla four-cleft; style none; capsule trilocous; seed a nut.

Hedwigia balsamifera, a solitary species. It is a lofty tree, growing to the height of more than sixty feet, with a trunk four or five feet in circumference; outer bark grey and even; inner red, thick and gummy; wood folid, and reddish. Leaves oval, ending in a lengthened point at top, without any indentations, thin, shining, waved, yellowish green, five or six inches long, and three inches wide, ranged in pairs along a midrib, terminated by an odd one. The flowers grow in a raceme on the extremities of the stems, and are of a pale yellow. The fruit is the size of a small nut, divided into two or three parts, covered with a green coriaceous rind, and containing a white fleshy sweet pulp, having an aromatic smell; each division has in it a flattened woody shell, including a bitter oily kernel. Native of St. Domingo; where the wood is used as timber for various purposes.

Hedyacarya /a/ [from the Greek κακός, sweet, and μοίος, a nut]. In botany, a genus of the clafs dioecia, order iccoendria, natural order of febrabilis, (urtice, juf/). The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, flat-wheel-shaped, eight or ten cleft; clefts lanceolate, nearly equal. In the female permanent. Corolla: none. Male. Stamina: filaments none; antherae very many (fifty), oblong, four-furrowed, bearded at the tip, distributed along the whole bottom of the calyx. Female. Perigynium: germs numerous, flattened-globular, placed each on a cylindrical pedicle in the middle of the calyx; styles none; stigmas papillose flattened over the pericarpium. Pericarpium: none. Seeds: nut, globular, four or ten, pedicelled, of vegetable substance; kernels solitary, globular. Keel: in the middle of the calyx, woolly.—Essential Character. Calyx, eight or ten cleft; corolla none. Male. Filaments: none; antherae in the bottom of the calyx, four-furrowed, bearded at the tip. Female. Genus pedicelled; nuts pedicelled, one-fed. Hedyacarya dentata, the only species known, is a smooth shrub. Leaves alternate, oblong, ferrate, on short petioles, very smooth, veined; the veins almost transverse; racemes axillary; calyces hirsute; nuts very sweet. Native of New Zealand.
itself every year. The wood is hard, whitish, and when young grows only to the height of three or four feet, with a reddish heart, covered with fibres, one celled; the shell hard.

The flowers grow in a spike at the ends of the branches and twigs; they are white, close, and sepalate: none; drupe oval, one-celled; nut ovate, covered with fibres, more or less, and separated with difficulty from the fibres in the pulp: the kernel is two-lobed. Native of Guiana, where it is called calignia by the natives, which is very fond of the fruit, which is ripe in October and November.


2. Hedyotis rupestris: leaves four-faceted awl-shaped, flowers stalked, axillary, corolla villose with a crooked tube. This is a shrub, seldom exceeding three feet in height. Branches diffused, often procumbent at the base, otherwise erect. Leaves linear, acuminate, quite entire, fleshy, thick, shining, grooved at the back, convex on the sides, opposite, numerous. The petals are united on each side by a membrane embracing the branch, and blunt with a point. Flowers in axillary clusters, without smell. Native of Jamaica. Native of Havannah, on rocks by the sea coast; also of Jamaica.

3. Hedyotis sinuata: flowers oblong, leathery, corolla villose with a crooked tube. This is a shrub, seldom exceeding three feet in height. Branches diffused, often procumbent at the base, otherwise erect. Leaves linear, acuminate, quite entire, fleshy, thick, shining, grooved at the back, convex on the sides, opposite, numerous. The petals are united on each side by a membrane embracing the branch, and blunt with a point. Flowers in axillary clusters, without smell. Native of Jamaica. Native of Havannah, on rocks by the sea coast; also of Jamaica.

4. Hedyotis auriculata, or earwort: leaves lanceolate-ovate, flowers in whorls. Stems smooth, long; branches long, jointed, alternate. It is accounted a specific in deafness. Native of Ceylon.


6. Hedyotis graminifolia: leaves linear, stem decumbent, panicle racemose with the flowers directed one way, peduncles following the fun. Perennial; seeds fleshy, weak as in Stellaria graminea, a foot long. Leaves remotely opposite. Corolla white, the segments before noon expanding very wide, in the evening two upright, and two bent back. Seeds very minute, numerous. Native of the East Indies. It is repeated under the name of Oldenlandia fricta in Syll. Veg. 162. 10. but it belongs rather to this genus.

7. Hedyotis hispida: leaves linear-lanceolate, flowers in whorls. Stems half a foot in length, decumbent, quadrangular, hispid, with a branch or two. Brought from Canton by Wennergberg.

8. Hedyotis rupestris: leaves four faced awl-shaped channelled; flowers fleshy, axillary, corolla villose with a crooked tube. This is a shrub, seldom exceeding three feet in height. Branches diffused, often procumbent at the base, otherwise erect. Leaves linear, acuminate, quite entire, fleshy, thick, shining, grooved at the back, convex on the sides, opposite, numerous. The petals are united on each side by a membrane embracing the branch, and blunt with a point. Flowers in axillary clusters, without smell. Native of Jamaica. Native of Havannah, on rocks by the sea coast; also of Jamaica.

HEDYNIUS, f. in botany. See CUNILA.

HEDYOTIS, f. [from the Greek χεδός, sweet, and ετερ, a fpecies (specific in deafness).] In botany, a genus of the clafs monandria, order monogynia. Essential generic characters—Calyx: one-leaved, appearing as if broken; corolla white; stigma long, and free from the ovary at the base by two opposite (fipules). The flowers grow in a spike at the ends of the branches and twigs; they are white, close, and sepalate: none; drupe oval, one-celled; nut ovate, covered with fibres, more or less, and separated with difficulty from the fibres in the pulp: the kernel is two-lobed. Native of Guiana, where it is called calignia by the natives, which is very fond of the fruit, which is ripe in October and November.

1. Hedyotis maritima: leaves oval blunt; flowers oblong, leathery, corolla villose with a crooked tube. This is a shrub, seldom exceeding three feet in height. Branches diffused, often procumbent at the base, otherwise erect. Leaves linear, acuminate, quite entire, fleshy, thick, shining, grooved at the back, convex on the sides, opposite, numerous. The petals are united on each side by a membrane embracing the branch, and blunt with a point. Flowers in axillary clusters, without smell. Native of Jamaica. Native of Havannah, on rocks by the sea coast; also of Jamaica.

2. Hedyotis rupestris: leaves oval blunt; flowers oblong, leathery, corolla villose with a crooked tube. This is a shrub, seldom exceeding three feet in height. Branches diffused, often procumbent at the base, otherwise erect. Leaves linear, acuminate, quite entire, fleshy, thick, shining, grooved at the back, convex on the sides, opposite, numerous. The petals are united on each side by a membrane embracing the branch, and blunt with a point. Flowers in axillary clusters, without smell. Native of Jamaica. Native of Havannah, on rocks by the sea coast; also of Jamaica.

3. Hedyotis graminifolia: leaves linear, stem decumbent, panicle racemose with the flowers directed one way, peduncles following the sun. Perennial; seeds fleshy, weak as in Stellaria graminea, a foot long. Leaves remotely opposite. Corolla white, the segments before noon expanding very wide, in the evening two upright, and two bent back. Seeds very minute, numerous. Native of the East Indies. It is repeated under the name of Oldenlandia fricta in Syll. Veg. 162. 10. but it belongs rather to this genus.

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pappus of five eréthifh awned chaffs. Receptionum: naked.—Essential Character. Calyx calyciform, with short
scapes; seeds crowned with the calyx, outer without
down, covered up in the scales of the calyx; inner having a
down of five eréthifh awned chaffs; receptumum naked.

This genus embraces some species of Hysoraris and
of Croçis; and, according to Junius, Lafana zac-
cinthia, Linna. For Hudson's species of Hedynopsis, see
Apargia; see also Leontodon and Tragopogon.

HEDYSARUM, [from the Greek, sweet, and
seed. In botany, a genus of the clafs diad-
phils, order decaandria, natural order of papilionaceae
or leguminòse. The generic characters are—Calyx : 
perianthium one-leaved, half five-cleft; clefts subulate,
upright, permanent. Corolla: papilionaceous, frefked;
reflex-comprifed, ovate-oblong, emarginate, long;
wings oblong, narrower than the other petals,
fray, keel ftraight, comprifed, broader outwardly,
transversely blunt, from the bafe to the fwellig part
bifid. Stamina : flaments diapholous, (fimple and nine-
cleft,) bent in at a right angle; antherc roundiged,
comprifed. Poftillum: germ flender, comprifed, linear;
style flubulate, bent in with the flamens; stigma very
fimple. Persicarpium: legume with roundiged com-
prifed one joint, containing one feed. Some have
one joint only, containing one feed. Some few have both
joints, two-valved and containing one feed. Seed:
flamineous, bent in with the stamina; fubfipulated
with a filiform ftipule. The

The numerous fpecies of this genus are moftly herba-
cous: some few, however, (1, 6, 12, 13, 17, 18, 27, 29, 39,
49, 43, 46, 55, 57, 60, 72, 74, 75, 81, 83,) are shrubby, at
leaf at bottom. The leaves are fimple, ternate, or une-
qually pinnate; in one cafe only binate: hence the
fubfordinate division of the genus into four parts. The
ftipules are diftant from the petiole. The petiolules of
the ternate leaves are joined into the petiole, and are
frequently fubftipulated with a filiform ftipule. The
flowers are axillary with one or many flowered pedun-
cles; or they frequently terminate the fem in spikes or
panicles. The bracts are fometimes large, varying in
their conftitution; sometimes small, or even almost
avenefcent. The legume varies in form, being in some
fpecies subcylinigdic with truncate joints; in others com-
prifed, or fometimes cone-shaped, contiguious; the density
of the legumes is diftinguished by its three-fded faramentofe
fem, its fpotted leaves, and its two-jointed legumes.

Native of India; perennial.

Hedyfarum fororium: leaves kidney-shaped, emar-
ginate, fimple. Pericarpium : legume with roundiged
comprifed, one joint, containing one feed. Native of
India, and the fuburbs of Canton in China.

8. Hedyfarum fororium: leaves kidney-shaped, emar-

9. Hedyfarum vespertilionis, or bat-winged hedy-

10. Hedyfarum Gangeticum, or oval-leaved hedy-

11. Hedyfarum malacatum, or spotted hedy-

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Hedyfarum: leaves lanceolate acute; ftem unarmig-
flipules fcariofe. Native of India.

3. Hedyfarum linifolium, or flax-leaved hedy-

4. Hedyfarum unifolium, or hare's-ear-leaved

5. Hedyfarum moniliferum, or necklace hedy-

6. Hedyfarum jflarifolium, or flax-leaved hedy-

7. Hedyfarum reniforme, or kidney-leaved hedy-

8. Hedyfarum fororium: leaves kidney-shaped, emar-

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one above another, or sometimes three together, on very slender peduncles, forming a long thin spike, in which each pair of flowers is placed in a contrary situation to the next; corolla pale violet, (reddish yellow, Miller,) the wings white at the base, and pale blue towards the end. The keel is also white above, and of a filthy, hoary-villosous underneath; stems branched, procumbent; racemes simple, erect, terminating. Root long, small, woody; leaves a foot long, reddish, round, rough, woody. Leaves at unequal distances, on pedicles half an inch in length; leaflets pale underneath, the middle one longest. Corolla purple. Legumes crooked, forming a ferrule, the joints united by fo small an isthmus, that when they adhere by their roughness to the clothes, they separate, whence the Portuguese name of erva d'amor. Every joint contains one pale yellow seed. It grows almost in every where in the woods of Jamaica.

26. Hedyfarum canum: leaves ovate, acuminate, hoary underneath; stem columnar, branched, erect; racemes terminating erect; legumes declined, rough with hairs; stem roughy, about five feet high, dividing into several branches. Native of Jamaica, whence Dr. Houftoun sent the seeds to Mr. Miller, and also of Hispaniola.

27. Hedyfarum retroflexum: racemes erect; legumes pendulous, many-jointed. A shrub; very much resembling H. lineatum, No. 24, but the legumes have several joints united by so small an isthmus, that when they adhere to the clothes, they separate. Native of Jamaica; whence the seeds were sent by Dr. Houftoun to Mr. Miller, who must therefore have cultivated it before 1733.

28. Hedyfarum trigonum: leaves ovate, acute, rough with hairs; stem climbing three-sided; racemes very long, axillary; legumes withered, bent in. It is a climber, and raifes itself generally to the top of the taller trees in the wood. The stem is everywhere beset with small hooked bristles, or rough hairs. The leaves are much like those of the kidney-bean; and all the branches terminate in a large and beautiful flower-spike. Native of Jamaica; whence the seeds were sent by Dr. Houftoun to Mr. Miller, who must therefore have cultivated it before 1733.

29. Hedyfarum umbellatum: peduncles umbelliform; stem roughy, a shrub with woody branches, the lower ones round and brown, the upper ones angular and villous; flowers white. Native of India, Tanna, and New Caledonia.


31. Hedyfarum lappaceum: leaves ternate, obcordate; flowers axillary, subfolitary; legumes two-jointed, with hooked bristles. Stems subterraneous, prostrate, pubescent, round, the thickness of a pigeon's quill, very much branched.

32. Hedyfarum heterocarpon: flowers panicule-spired; legumes jointed, the lowest one-seeded; lips bristle-shaped. Stems round, herbaceous, draked, smooth, drooping, two feet high and more. Flowers flesh-coloured. Native of Ceylon, China, Japan, and the Society Isles.

33. Hedyfarum vividum: legumes membranaceous, even, entire; stem and branches hispid. Native of India.

34. Hedyfarum scoripinus: leaves oblong, bifoliate underneat; stems procumbent, three-cornered; racemes axillary; legumes roundish, upright. It grows in tufts, and seldom rises above sixteen or seventeen inches from the root. Native of Jamaica and Hispaniola.

35. Hedyfarum Canadense, or Canadian hedyfarum: leaves simple and ternate; stem even; flowers racemose. An upright plant, and musily hispid; perennial. Native of Virginia, and Canada; flowering in July and August. Cultivated in 1692, according to Parkinson, by Dr. Houftoun from the seeds sent by Mr. Miller, to whom Dr. Houftoun sent the seeds from Vera Cruz. There is a variety called H. bifolium, which is found wild near Canton, and in Ceylon.

36. Hedyfarum gyrans, or sensitive hedyfarum: leaves ovate-lanceolate, obtuse; the lateral ones minute. Root branching, perennial. (biennial, Hort. Kew, annual, Swartz.) Stem roughy, three feet high, wand-like, upright.
HEDYSARUM, AND HELOTIUM.


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HEDYSARUM.

upright, very smooth, round, without knots. Leaves of a bright green, with the middle part of a more glossy appearance than the rest. Flowers pale red, slightly tinged with blueish, and sometimes yellowish. The singular motion with which the lateral leaflets or appendages of this plant are ended is thus described in Linnaeus's Supplement. "This is a wonderful plant on account of its voluntary motion, which is not occasioned by any touch, irritation, or movement in the air, as in Mimosa, Oxalis, and Dionaea; nor is it so evanescent as in Amorpha. No sooner had the plants raised from feed acquired their ternate leaves, than they began to be in motion this way and that; this movement did not cease during the whole course of their vegetation, nor were there any times when it was entirely stopped. Swartz observes that the motion is irregular, and that it sometimes ceases entirely; that in a very hot day it is impossible, being agitated only in the evening, and that flowly. In our climate the leaves in general only make a faint and feeble attempt towards the middle of the day at exerting their extraordinary faculty. We are at a loss to determine what is the cause of this motion; whether it is occasioned by any external cause that we can trace, and which we are not able to excite by any art that we possess. It is not the action of the sun's rays, for this plant is fond of shade, and the leaves revolve well on rainy days, and during the night; exposed to too much wind or sun, it is quiet. Perhaps says Linnaeus, there may be some part in vegetables, as in animals, where the cause of the motion resides. It is a native of Bengal near the Ganges; and is called there buram chandali or barum chandali. It grows luxuriantly, and flowers, in the gardens at Jamaica. It was introduced here in 1775 by Patrick Ruffell, M.D. and flowers in July and August.

47. Hedyfcarum canescens, or rough-leaved hedyfcarum: leaves scabrous underneath; stem hispid; flowers red, oblong, obcordate; ftem upright; racemes very long, upright. Native of North America; introduced in 1787, by Thomas Walter, esq. Perennial. Stems two or three, shrubby, hairy, near two feet high, branching on every side near the top. Flowers at the ends of the branches in short spikes, purplish-yellow and small. It was sent by Dr. Dale from South Carolina. Jacquin's H. frutecens is probably a different plant.

48. Hedyfcarum repandum: leaves rhombic-rounded; stem creeping, rooting; petioles upright; spikes axillary longer than the leaves. This runs many feet from the roots, sending out a few shoots from all the joints that touch the ground, which greatly forwards its luxuriant growth. The leaves are marked with some prominent veins on the under side, and are seldom less than an inch and half in length. Common in the shady hills of Jamaica and St. Domingo.

49. Hedyfcarum viridiflorum, or green-flowered hedyfcarum: leaves ternate, repand, oval-oblong, obtuse, smooth; flowers white, in spikes oblong; calyxes and fruits hirfute, one-seeded. In gardens, the first year it bears mutilated flowers, and yet is fruitful; the second year the corollas are white. Native of Virginia.

51. Hedyfcarum repens, or creeping hedyfcarum: leaves ovate; stems hairy; spikes oblong; calyxes and fruits hirfute, one-seeded. In gardens, the first year it bears mutilated flowers, and yet is fruitful; the second year the corollas are white. Native of Virginia.

53. Hedyfcarum violaceum, or violet-flowered hedyfcarum: leaves ovate; flowers in pairs; legumes naked, veined, jointed, rhomb-shaped; peduncles fubumbellated, lateral. Root perennial. Stem herbaceous, two feet high, rushy, wand-like, round, somewhat furrowed, smooth, somewhat pubescent towards the end; branches of the same length with the stem. When the plant first grows up in the spring, the stems are much pubescent, in greater number, more simple, purple and almost blood-red; in the summer they are green; the lower leaves are fimpie, not ternate, and purplish. Native of India. Linnaeus received the seeds from David van Royen in 1761; it was introduced here in 1776, by Mons. Thouin; and flowers in July and August.

55. Hedyfcarum paniculatum, or panicled hedyfcarum: leaves linear-lanceolate; flowers p anciled; legumes rhomb-shaped. 50. Hedyfcarum nudiflorum, or naked-flowered hedyfcarum: flowering stem naked; leafy stem angular. Flowers purple.

51. Hedyfcarum repens, or creeping hedyfcarum: leaves obtuse; stems procumbent; racemes lateral. Clayton describes the American plant to have procumbent woody stems; smooth leaves; flowers variegated red and
A R U M.

52. Hedyarum hamatum, or hook-podded hedyarum: leaves nerv'd, naked; spikes fissile; legumes two-seed'd, covered, having a hooked point. Root long, deep. Stems many, round, hairy, from seven or eight inches to a foot in length, creeping, branched. Leaves small, smooth, shining, ciliate, having many beautiful white nerves on the under surface. The flowers come out towards the end of the stalks, sometimes flat, sometimes roundish, like those of strawberry-trefoil, sometimes oblong, sometimes not; thickish, frequent; smooth above, somewhat hoary underneath, on slender hairy petioles; at their base a pair of broad flat stiff lines, and another pair at the base of the leaves, which are tender. The flowers consist of a kind of claw, with a keel shorter; that and the wings nearly of the same length; the claw longer; the keel shorter. Germ commonly red. Legume oblong, short, reflex, almost covered, as well as the calyx, and an inferior germ, in the same manner almost as Oenothera.

53. Hedyarum triflorum: leaves obcordate, stems angular, pubesk'd; racemes axillary. 54. Hedyarum barbatum, or bearded hedyarum: flowers axillary, solitary. 55. Hedyarum lagopodioides: racemes oblong, bracteate, with short bracts. 56. Hedyarum microphyllum: leaves ovate, villos; stem frutefcent, upright, smooth; flowers terminating, panicked. 57. Hedyarum racemofum: leaves oblong, filipul'd, smooth; stem frutefcent, upright; racemes axillary, upright, very long; legumes smooth. 58. Hedyarum caudatum: leaves oblong, smooth; stem herbaceous; racemes axillary, terminating. 59. Hedyarum tomentosum: leaves tomentos'd underneath; stem angular, tomentos'; racemes axillary. 60. Hedyarum fruticosum: leaves emarginate, villos; stem frutefcent, upright; flowers axillary, solitary. 61. Hedyarum virgatum: leaves obtuse, with a point; stem angular, hairy; peduncles capillary, three-flowered. 62. Hedyarum fuscum: leaves obtuse, acuminate; stem decumbent, rough with hairs; racemes axillary. 63. Hedyarum striatum: leaves oblong, filipul'd; stem herbaceous; flowers axillary, solitary. All these are natives of Japan.

63. Hedyarum volubilis, or twining hedyarum; leaves ovate-oblong, stem twining. Root perennial. Stems ramping, six feet high and more, slender, not thicker than a quarter of an inch in diameter, more or less glaucous on the under surface, they are shorter than at top, finely haired, twining from left to right, having joints divergent from each other a hand or a span; at every one of these is a trifoliate leaf, on long, slender, smooth, petioles; leaflets blunt, veined, deep green and shining on the upper surface, paler and much glaucous on the under, with a down scarcely visible except in the young leaves. Native of North America.

65. Hedyarum triangulare: flowers ovate, acute, marked with lines; umbels axillary; branches three-branch'd, flexu'oife. This resembles H. lineatum in many respects, but the flowers are more acute, silky-tomentos'd over all the back and on the edge of the upper surface, they are also darker. Native of Jamaica, Ceylon, and Ceylonese plant, which is probably different from the H. alpinum of Linnaeus, which reaches the height of from two to six inches or a little more; hence differing materially from the H. alpinum of Linneus, which reaches the human stature. Root perennial, creeping. Stem annual, seldom branched, upright, terminated by a raceme. Root-leaves on the flowering plant none; stem-leaves from three to eight on each side, with an odd one, ovate-oblong, blunt, with a small point, entire, opposite, on short petioles, hispifate underneath when viewed with a magnifier, marked with lines by veins ascending obliquely. Flowers eight lines in length, imbricate, pendulous, on short peduncles, varying in number, having no fucert; corolla violet-purp'e or red, feldom white; banner spotted with white above the claw; that and the wings nearly of the same length; the keel shorter. Germ commonly red. Legume oblong, compressed, smooth, brownish, with from one to four roundish or oblong joints. Native of the higher Alps, where it flowers in July. Linneus named this species from the obscurity attending it; that, however, has been well cleared up by Jacquin, and we are happy to say it has been successfully cultivated in this country. Haller makes this the same plant as H. alpinum, but Linneus's specimen from Switzerland is very well represented in Haller's figure, and it is certainly a species very distinct from the H. alpinum of Siberia.

66. Hedyarum coronarium, or common hedyarum, or French honey-fuck'le; leaves jointed, prickly, naked,
HEDYSARUM.

naked, straight; stem diffused. Roti biennial. Stems from two to three feet high, hollow, smooth, branching. Leaves composed of five or six pairs of oval leaflets, terminated by an odd one; they are alternate, and from the angles which they form with the stem and branches, peduncles come out five or six inches in length, fluctuating spikes of beautiful red flowers, which open in July and August, perfectly formed in September, after which the roots commonly decay; but if the plants be cut down before they feed, they will last longer. A leaf of this species is shown on the Botany Plate VII. fig. 13. Native of Spain and Italy; Ray observed it in Sicily; in Calabria it grows wild in great luxuriance, near four feet high, affording excellent nourishment to horses and sheep. In the north of Italy it does not well bear the spring in the north of Italy; we may presume, therefore, that it will scarcely bear our climate well enough to answer the purposes of husbandry. Obbeck mentions, that he saw it brought into Cadiz in great bundles, as food for the cattle. In German, French, Italian, and Spanish, it has the name of fuliga; in German it is called kroneschleife, fästschleife, and spanfche klee; in French, fainfoin d'Espagne, and sainfoin à bouquets; in Dutch, jorlyk kaanekop. Parkinson calls it red fainfoin, red flowered fætchleife, and observes that some foolishly call it red or French fætchleife: the foolish name; however, has obtained in England. He informs us (1629), that the variety with a white flower, that some foolishly call it, red or French fætchleife, is an annual plant, and grows naturally forming an obtuse angle at each joint; the seeds ripen are composed of two or three pairs of ovate leaflets terminated by an odd one. The flowers come out in spikes at the top of the stalks, and are of a pale red, intermixed with a little blue. They appear in July, and are succeeded by jointed pods, which are waved on both sides, forming an obtuse angle at each joint; the seeds ripen in autumn. It is an annual plant, and grows naturally in the Levant.

71. Hedyasarum humile, or humble hedyasarum: legumes jointed, prickly, flexuofe; stem diffused. This has some resemblance to the foregoing, but is much smaller. The stalks rise near a foot high, and the leaves are composed of two or three pairs of ovate leaflets terminated by an odd one. The flowers come out in spikes at the top of the stalks, and are of a pale red, intermixed with a little blue. They appear in July, and are succeeded by jointed pods, which are waved on both sides, forming an obtuse angle at each joint; the seeds ripen in autumn. It is a biennial plant, and grows naturally in the Levant.

72. Hedyasarum flexuofum, or waved-podded hedyasarum: legumes jointed, prickly, flexuofe; stem diffused. This has some resemblance to the foregoing, but is much smaller. The stalks rise near a foot high, and the leaves are composed of two or three pairs of ovate leaflets terminated by an odd one. The flowers come out in spikes at the top of the stalks, and are of a pale red, intermixed with a little blue. They appear in July, and are succeeded by jointed pods, which are waved on both sides, forming an obtuse angle at each joint; the seeds ripen in autumn. It is an annual plant, and grows naturally in the Levant.

73. Hedyasarum Virginicum: Stem fhrubby; legumes one-feded, wrinkled; spikes ovate, very hairy; stems erect, hairy. This is an elegant plant, a foot in height, with a perennial root. Stems several, herbaceous, quite simple, the thicknefs of a pigeon's quill, frrated-angular, erect, very hairy; hairs white, long, foft, spreading very much. Native of the Levant and Barbary. See Escaena pinnata, and No. 88.

74. Hedyasarum fruticosum: leaflets alternate, ob-long, foft; lippes fubulate; racemes axillary; joints of the legumes nerved. This is a very handfome plant, grateful to horses, and extremely useful in fixing driving fand. Native of Siberia.

75. Hedyasarum pumilum: stem undershrubby, wings shorter than the banner, and banner shorter than the keel, legumes one-feded. A small fhrub, only a hand in height, the length of the stem, with oval-oblong leaflets. Native of Spain.

76. Hedyasarum argenteum: leaves pinnate; legumes one-feded, wrinkled, without prickles; wings
of the corolla very short; scapes subradiate. Stems under ground woody, above ground scarcely any. The spikes resemble those of the foregoing species, but is whitish. Native of Provence, the county of Nice, and Siberia. Perennial.

79. Hedyasarum caput galli, or cock's-head hedyasarum: legumes one-seeded, teeth of the crest pubescent; wings very short, stem diffused. Native of France and Sicily. It flowers in July and August.

80. Hedyasarum cornutum, or horned hedyasarum: racemes long; legumes bent in; stem shrubby. The structure of the fruitification perfectly resembles that of H. lagopodioides and barbatum; and it is angular, that after the flowering is over, each pedicel is bent back in an arch, the three larger hairy segments of the calyx being bent back, so that the smooth legume is hid, and wrapped up among the pedicels so as not to be visible perfectly, as in the above-mentioned species. It differs, however, in having a lofty, upright, shrubby, stem, almost arboreous; and pinnate leaves, with five oblong leaflets. Native of India, China and Cochin-China. Introduced in 1780, by Sir Joseph Banks, bart.

81. Hedyasarum comosum: leaves pinnate, lanceolate; racemes elongated, cylindrical; stem shrubby. Branches angular, villose. Leaflets three pairs, with an odd one, linear-lanceolate, a span long and more, smooth on both sides, almost equal, veined. It is sufficient to gather enough from H. crinitum, from which it differs in having narrower longer leaves, and a more slender raceme, terminated by bracts in form of a coma. According to Jacquin, this very handsome plant has a perennial root; an upright round stem, a foot and half high, leafy all over, closely hifped, with very white hairs; flowers at first red, but changing early in the spring. It was found in the East Indies by Koenig, and in Guinea by Iffert.

82. Hedyasarum cornutum, or horned hedyasarum: racemes linear; legumes one-seeded, even; stem shrubby; peduncles permanent, thorny. Native of the Levant.

83. Hedyasarum cinnatum, or hoary-leaved hedyasarum: leaves without stipules, hoary underneath; stem erect; flowers in racemes, drooping. Native of Japan.

84. Hedyasarum linearis, or linear-leaved hedyasarum: leaflets lanceolate-linear; spikes terminating; legumes straight, smooth, and even; stem diffused. Stem fuscum, two feet high, branched. Flowers dark violet-colored, small, in upright spikes. Native of Cochin-China. The root is esteemed to be decoftruent, emmenagogue, and to create an appetite.

V. New Species from Miller's Dict. 86. Hedyasarum fericicae: leaves ternate; leaflets ovate, silky underneath; flowers in spikes, axillary, and terminating. Stem hirsute, fix or seven feet high; dividing into several branches. Leaflets pale, green above; flowers small, bright purple. Thunberg and Vahl have given the same trivial name of fericicae to other species. See No. 60, and 76. Native of Vera Cruz.

87. Hedyasarum villosum: leaves ternate; stem diffused, villose; flowers in terminating spikes; calyxes very villose. This is an annual plant, feldom rising more than eight or nine inches high, sending out several branches from the root, which are diffused and hairy. Native of Vera Cruz.

88. Hedyasarum glabrum: leaves ternate; leaflets obcordate; stem panicked; legumes smooth, one-seeded. Stem about two feet high; the upper part branches into pappose flowers, which are of a pale purple colour. Native of Campeachy.

89. Hedyasarum scandens: leaves ternate; leaflets obovate; stem twining; spike very long, bent back. Stem twining, and climbing, to the height of ten or twelve feet. Leaves on pretty long footstalks. Flowers dark purple, fitting close to the stalk. Native of Vera Cruz.

Hedyasarum pedunculatum: leaves ternate, the middle leaflet on a longer petiole; racemes axillary, upright, very long. Root perennial; stem annual, erect, about two feet high; the flowers are produced in long axillary spikes, growing erect; they are small, and of a bright yellow colour, filifile, and succeeded by jointed pods, flat on one side. Native of South Carolina.

Propagation and Culture. The first species is propagated by seeds, which will frequently lie a year in the ground before they vegetate; sow them therefore in pots filled with light earth, and plunge them into a moderate hot-bed; if the plants do not appear by the beginning of June, take them out of the bed, and set them where they may have only the morning fun, and in the autumn plunge them into an old bed of tanner's bark under a frame; in spring plunge them into a fresh hot-bed, which will bring up the plants. When these are fit to remove, put them separately into small pots filled with light earth, and plunge them into a very moderate hot-bed, shading them from the fun till they have taken new root; then gradually inure them to the open air, in which remove them in June, placing them in a sheltered situation, where they may remain till the autumn; at which time plunge them into an old tan-bed under a frame, where they may be protected from frost, and in mild weather enjoy the free air. In a warm house by cover, the plant will endure our winters, when they are not severe.

The other simple-leaved sorts (20-18) and the two-leaved fort, together with the greatest part of the rest, are too tender to thrive in the open air; for their native places of growth are the East or West Indies. They are propagated by seeds, which must be sown upon a hot-bed early in the spring. When the plants are fit to remove, they must be each planted in a separate small pot, filled with light earth; plunging them into a fresh hot-bed, where they should be screened from the sun till they have taken new root; after which they may be treated in the same manner as other tender plants; always keeping them in the dark. If veifile or glass-case, other wise they will not produce seeds, nor even always flowers, in England. They require as much air as possible in warm weather. Many of the sorts seldom flower till the second year.

Of No. 35, the seeds may be sown the beginning of April, in a bed of light fresh earth. When the plants are grown high, they should be transplanted into a hot-bed, and then kept in a sheltered situation, where they are to remain until the following autumn; at which time they should be carefully taken up, and transplanted into the borders where they are designed to stand; for their roots generally run down very deep, so that it is not easy to remove them often. This plant produces its flowers about the same time of the year as the former, and, if the season proves favourable, perfects its seeds in autumn; and the roots will abide in the open air very well, refting the severest cold, provided they are planted in a dry soil.

The common French honeysuckle, and other hardy sorts, are propagated by fowing their seeds in April, in a bed of light fresh earth; and when the plants come up, they should be transplanted into other beds of the like earth, and in an open situation, at about six or eight inches distance from each other, leaving a path between every four rows, to go between them to hoe, and clear the room weeds. In these beds they may remain until Michaelmas, then may be transplanted into the large borders of a parterre or pleasure-garden, allowing them at least three feet distance from other plants, amongst which they should be interperfed, to continue the succession of flowers; where they will make a fine appearance.
ance when blown, especially the red fort, which produces very beautiful flowers. As these plants decay after they have perfected their feeds, there should annually be a fresh supply of plants raised, where they are desirable, for the roots of the menzoo kind continue longer. If hens are very proper ornaments for large borders, or to fill up vacancies among shrubs, but they grow too large for small borders, unless their stumps are pruned off, leaving only two or three on each plant; which, if kept up right with ficks, will prevent their hanging over other flowers. They furnish abundance of food agreeable to cattle, if not suffered to hand till the stumps are too hard and ficky.

Saint-foin, No. 77, if fown upon a dry, gravelly, or chalky, soil, will continue eighty or ninety years; but on a deep moif soil the roots will run down into the ground, and in the winter feaon the moifure will rot them, so that it seldom lasts above two years in such places. It is esteemed one of the beft sorts of fodder for moft cattle, and is a great improvement to chalk hills, upon which it succeeds better than in any other soil, and will continue many years, provided there be a surface of six or eight inches upon the chalk. The bell time for fowing the feed is the beginning of April, according to the feaon, observing always to do it in dry weather, otherwise the feed will be apt to burf, and never come up. The feed being large, the common allowance is four buifhels to an acre, but three is amply fufficient. If it were fown in rows, as directed for lucerne, it would be a great improvement to the plants; for, when the have room enough, they branch out on every fide, and become very ftrong; and by hoefing between them the natural grafs may be kept down, which, if permitted to grow, will rob the faint-foin of its nourifhment, and in time deftruy it. Saint-foin is frequently fown with oats or barley, but this is a very bad method, for what is gained from the crop of corn will be fcarcely deftruyed by the feed, and the feed being large, the com¬ mon holds true in most sorts of grafs-feeds, for the corn growing over it fo weakens the crop beneath, that it fcarceiy recovers its strength in a year after.

The ground in which this feed is fown fhould be well ploughed, and made very fine. If it be fown in drills, the drills fhould be eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep; if the plants come up too thick, they fhould be hoed out to the diftance of six or eight inches, when the ground is hoed to deftruy the weeds. The firlt year by no means feed the crop down; for, the crowns of the roots being then young and tender, cattle would eat it fo low as to deftruy the roots; and, if large cattle eat it, they will deftroy it fo much as to prevent its floothing again; the firlt year therefore it fhould be mowed, and this fhould be done when it is in flower. The fooner it is carried off the ground, when cut, the better it will be for the plants. It does not require to be fo often turned as other hay, for the flacks being large, they will not lie fo close in the cocks as to ferment; in catching-weather therefore, the cocks may be made large; and, if they be turned and spread every other day, or once in three days, there will be little danger of its heating, fo as to receive damage; but if it be spread, and much exposed to rain and dew, the goodnefs of the hay will be exhaufled.

The crop will be fit to cut the firlt year towards the end of July, or at the beginning of Auflui. After this is cleared off, the roots will foon fhoot again; and by the end of September, provided the fefon be favourable, there will be a fine crop fit for feeding. Sheep will enrich the ground with their dung, and greatly strengthen the roots; but they fhould not be fuffered to remain upon them during the winter. The root of the faint-foin is much troubled with the obftruction of black-grafs which botanifts call brooma flerifus, and farmers know by the name of black-grafs. The fcythes flips it over, the feed ripens very early, and is difficult to separate from the faint-foin feed. It may eafily be pulled up by hand, when...
the crop begins to fail, or the land is wanted for some
thing else, a fain-fain hay may be broken up success-
fully for potatoes; for the red-worm, which makes such
ruines if torn down without purring and burning, will not touch the potatoes.

Modern writers affect to write fain-fain, as it it were
"wholesome hay," whereas it is fain-fain, or "holy hay," from a preformation of its superior excellence. Vulgar persons confound it with eam-fool, from the
found merely, for no two vegetables can be more differ-
He did unfeal them; and the firfl he view'd,
and birds give more
L' Esfrange.

A fool, when no
is given to what he fays.
heed
Shakefpeare.
diseaftes, one of another; therefore, let men take
wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch
The world has all its eyes on Cato's fon.
Addifon.

He did it with a ferious mind; a

Serioufnefs; ftaidnefs:
Bacon.

ideas, that have no natural cohefion, come
to take notice of; to attend:
Cautioufly; vigilantly.
Caution; vigilance; attention.

To HEED, v. a. [hebe, Sax.] To mind; to regard;
to take notice of; to attend:

HEEDY, adj. Careful; cautious.

HEEEL, f. [hele, Sax.] The part of the foot that
protrubates behind.—If the luxated bone be difforted
backward, it lieth over the heel bone. Wifeman.—The
whole foot of animals:
The flag recals his ftrength, his speed,
Wifeman.

The feet, as employed in flight.—Nothing is commoner,
in times of danger, than for men to leave their matters
to bears and tygers, and flew them a fair pair of heels
for't. L' Esfrange.—Any thing shaped like a heel.—At
the other fide is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots
with. Mortimer.—The back part of a flocking: whence
the phrase to be out at heels, to be worn out.—A good
man's fortune may grow out at heels. Shakefpeare.

To be at the HEELS. To pursue clofeely; to follow
hard:

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the heels of my prefentment.
Shakefpeare.

To attend clofeely:

Could we break our way
By force, and at our heels all hell should rife
With blackeft infurrection, to confound
Heaven's pureft light.

Milton.

To pursue as an enemy.—The Spaniards fied on towards
the North to feek their fortunes, being full chafed by the
English navy at their heels, until they were fain to
give them over for want of powder. Bacon.

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fend,
Is at my heels, and chases me in view.
Orway.

To follow clofe as a dependant:

Through proud London he came fighing on,
After th' admired heels of Bolingbroke.
Shakefpeare.

To be out at HEELS. To be worn out; to be ruined,
or bankrupt.

To lay by the HEELS. To fetter; to fackle; to put
into gyves. —I began to fmoke that they were a parcel of
mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlefex
juftices took care to lay them by the heels. Addifon.

One half of man, his mind,
Is, fai jurif, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the heels.
Hudibras.

HEEL of a MAST, in a flip, that part of the foot of
it that is pared away flafting, that it may be itaid afted-
ward on.

To HEEL, v. n. To dance:
I cannot fling,
Nor hee the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. Shakefpeare.

To lean on one fide; as, the fhip heels.

To HEEL, v. a. To arm a cock.

HEEL-PIECE, f. A piece fixed on the hinder part of
the fhoes, to supply what is worn away.

To HEEL-PIECE, v. a. To put a piece of leather on
a fhoes heel.—Some blamed Mrs. Bulf for new heel-peeving
her fhoes. Arboufnets.—Armour for the heel.—Courts are
to be the theatres of your wars, where you fould al-
ways be as completely armed (as Achilles), and even
with the addition of a heel-pieces. Cheferfield.

HEEL-PIECING, f. The act of repairing or renew-
ing the heels of shoes or boots.

HEELING, f. The act of putting on heels; or of
dering.

HEEM (John David de), an eminent painter, born
at Utrecht, in 1604. He was brought up under his father
David, also a painter; and the objects on which he
employed himself were thofe of still life, fuch as flowers,
fruits, vessels of gold and silver, glass, musical instruments, &c. In representing these, no one ever carried far beyond the limits of what the fancy felt to be pleasing. His pictures were highly valued, and sold, even during his life, for astonishing prices; for, although the mere copying of imitations is an inferior department of the art, yet it is one of which all are judges; and perfection in it will always command applause. The objects he chose had likewise intrinsic beauty, and he grouped them with good taste; in short, he was an excellent imitator. He painted the scenery of his native land in all its beauties; and in representing them, no one ever carried them farther east of Nordhausen, and thirty-two north of Erfurt, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt: six miles south of Tubingen, and superintendent of the churches return to Tubingen, to fill the chair of theological professorship, upon very advantageous terms. When he had finished his course of studies in the university, he spent two years in travelling for the tuition of Luther and Melancthon. Having continued there till Eleutherius was chosen to that office, in 177, according to the chronicle of Alexandria, he died in the reign of the emperor Commodus, about the year 180. He was the first author of an ecclesiastical history from the death of Christ to the time in which he lived, which, Eusebius says, contained a faithful relation of the apostolic preaching, written in a simple style. Of the five books of which this work consisted, there now remain only some fragments, preserved in Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, and one more in Photius's Codex. To Hegesippus, likewise, has been ascribed an History of the Wars of the Jews, and the Destruction of Jerusalem, which has been often published, and particularly at Cologne in 1559, with the notes of Guattarius. It is also inserted in the Biblioth. Patr.

HEEMSTEDE, a town of Holland: three miles south of Haelrem.

HEEPEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Ravenberg: four miles north-north-east of Bielefeld.

HEERBRAND (James), a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Nuremberg, in 1521. He acquired his classical learning at Ulm, from whence he was sent, in 1538, to the university of Wittemberg, and placed under the tuition of Luther and Melancthon. Having passed his examination for the ministry with great applause, in 1544, he was appointed a deacon at Tubingen, where he sedulously devoted himself to the study of theological and critical learning. In 1550, he was honoured with the diploma of doctor of divinity by the university of Tubingen; and in the following year he was nominated one of the deputation of protestant ministers who were to attend the council of Trent; and he repaired to that city with the ambassadors of the duke of Bavaria. In 1556, he was prevailed upon, by Charles marquis of Baden, to remove to Pfortzeim, where he sedulously devoted himself to the study of the Lutheran religion and discipline throughout the dominions of that prince; but was soon induced to return to Tubingen, to fill the chair of theological professor in that university. He was afterwards appointed bishop of Tbingen, and superintendent of the churches in the district of that city; and honoured with the titles of counsellor to the duke, and chancellor of the university. He died in 1600, in the seventeenth year of his age. Besides his Compendium Theologiae, which was his principal work, he left behind him numerous dissertations, sermons, practical pieces, controversial treatises, &c. in the Latin and German languages.

HEERENBERG, a town in the kingdom of Holland, in the county of Zutphen: fifteen miles south-east of Arnhem.

HEERINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolphiad: six miles south-east of Nordhausen, and thirty-two north of Erfurt.

HEFT, f. [from heave.] Heaving; effort; may be in the cup.

A spider's web, and one may drink, depart. Vol. IX. No. 337.

And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge is not infected: but if one present
To his Lordship, his ingenuity, in his, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent Hefts. Shakespeare.

[For Hefts.] Handle.—His oily side devours both blade and left. Walter.

HEFT, pret. of heave; [used by Spenfer for] threw: The other part behind yet sticking fast
Out of his headpiece Cambell fiercely reft,
And with fuch furie backe at him it left,
That making way unto his dearest life
His weaft-and-pipe it through his gorget eft. Spenfer.

HEFTED, adj. Disposed; as, tender-hefted, tenderly disposed, &c. Shakespeare.

HEGAI, or Heggai. [Heb. meditation.] A man's name.

HEGAU', or Hegow', a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany, in Schwabia, which borders on the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance.

HEGENSANDORF, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn: two miles south-east of Bremen.

HEGESIPPUS, an historian of the second century, and supposed to be born about the commencement of it, as a Jew by birth; but afterwards he became a convert to the Christian faith. He came to Rome while Anicetus was bishop, most probably in 168, and continued there till Eleutherius was chosen to that office, in 177. According to the chronicle of Alexandria, he died in the reign of the emperor Commodus, about the year 180. He was the first author of an ecclesiastical history from the death of Christ to the time in which he lived, which, Eusebius says, contained a faithful relation of the apostolic preaching, written in a simple style. Of the five books of which this work consisted, there now remain only some fragments, preserved in Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, and one more in Photius's Codex. To Hegesippus, likewise, has been ascribed a History of the Wars of the Jews, and the Destruction of Jerusalem, which has been often published, and particularly at Cologne in 1559, with the notes of Gualterius. It is also inserted in the Biblioth. Patr.

HEGG'BACH, a princely abbey of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, said to have been founded in the eleventh century. The abbess was assisted in the matricula florins, and taxed to the imperial chamber at sixteen rixdollars forty-six kruitzers: twelve miles south of Ulm.

HEGI'RA, f. [Arabic.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 15, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

See the article Chronology, vol. iv. p. 536, 539.

HEI'BACH, or Heibach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim, situated on the Maine: twelve miles west of Wertheim.

HEICHERLICH. See HAICHERLICH.

HEIDANUS (Abraham), professor of divinity at Leyden, born in Frankenthal, in 1597. At an early age he was placed in the Walloon college at Leyden, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in the different branches of academic learning, and particularly in theology. When he had finished his course of studies in the university, he spent two years in travelling for further improvement, through Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. About the year 1674, the province of Guelders, having determined on the establishment of an university at Harderwic, offered him the divinity professorship, upon very advantageous terms. This offer he declined, in consequence of having equivalent advantages secured to him by the church of Leyden; and he was soon afterwards appointed to the theological...
theological chair in that university. The duties of that office he discharged for many years, with great reputation; but was in his old age deposed from it. In 1676, the curators published a decree, forbidding the professors to discuss at all certain propositions, some theological, and others philosophical, which they specified, to the number of twenty; prohibiting at the same time the discussion of the metaphysics of Des Cartes. On this decree Heidmann animadverted with freedom and spirit, and published his remarks in the Dutch language. So highly were the curators offended at the appearance of these remarks, that they deposed the author from his post of professor. He died at Leyden, in 1676, after he had completed the eighty-first year of his age. He was the author of:

1. Corpus Theologiae Christianae in quindecim Locis digestum, in 2 vols. 4to. which was published in 1686, by M. Crucius, the author’s grandson. 2. A treatise De Origine Erroris, 4to. 3. An Examination of the Catechism of the Remonstrants. 4. The Cause of God maintained against the Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians. 5. Testamentum Joannis Damascenus, in 2 vols. 4to. which was published in 1690, 4to. 6. De ratione Studiorum Opuscula Aurea, 1670, 12mo. together with Theses, Dissertations, Controversial Tracts, &c.

HEIDEGGER (John Henry), a learned Swiss professeur divin, born at Urfeyelen, near Zurich, in 1633. After studying at the university in Zurich, he visited different seminaries in Germany, and attended a course of theology at Marburg. From that place he removed to Heidelberg, where he studied the oriental languages under the learned Hattinger, and was admitted by him in 1666, the year of his cure, to the degree of doctor of philosophy. Not long afterwards he was appointed professor-extraordinary of the Hebrew language in that university, and also professor of philosophy. In 1659, he accepted of the chair of theology and ecclesiastical history in the college of Steinfurt, in Westphalia; which he resigned in 1665, and returned to Zurich. In that university he filled the post of professor of moral philosophy till the year 1669, when he was appointed professor of divinity. In 1679, when the opinions of Amyrau on the divine decrees had made a considerable progress in the reformed churches of Europe, the Helvetic divines became alarmed for the fate of the genuine Calvinistic doctrine, and employed the pen of Heidigger to draw up a formulary of faith in opposition to that written by a French professor. To this production the magistrates were engaged to give their authority; and to add to it the articles of faith received in the Helvetic church, under the denomination of the Form of Concord. But, like all similar expedients for producing uniformity of opinion, instead of answer-
same height as Peru to the South. *Sibb.*—Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine height the father first descends; His daughter’s husband in the plain attends. *Dryden.*

Elevation of rank; flattion of dignity; great degree of excellence.

Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign’d, When England to her greatest height attain’d, Of pow’r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state. *Daniel.*

The utmost degree; full completion.—Despair is the height of madness. *Shelley.*

Hid me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my height
Of happiness! *Milton.*

Utmost exultion.—Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the height of your breeding. *Shakespeare.*—State of excellence; advance towards perfection.—Social duties are carried to greater heights, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

**Heights or Land.**—A range of mountains in North America, which extends from south-west to the north-east, and separates the district of Maine from Lower Canada, giving rise to many rivers which fall into St. Lawrence river, and others which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The principal growth between the Height of Land and St. Francis river is beech, maple, birch, hemlock, and fir, very few white pines, and no oak of any sort. Some of the rivers pass through fine rich fertile vales. *To heighten,* v. a. To raise higher. To improve; to meliorate. To aggravate.—Foreign states used their endeavours to heighten our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addison.* To raise higher. To improve by decorations.—As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area of the rooms pass through fine fertile vales. *To heighten,* v. a. To raise higher. To improve; to meliorate. To aggravate. *Foreign dates.*

At the end of three years he was recalled by his Prussian majesty to Frankfort on the Oder; to which place his Prussian majesty to Frankfurt on the Oder; to which place he was removed in 1733, with a request made by the king, he removed, though, as professor of moral philosophy, and logic. He now considered himself settled for life; but, in compliance with the flowers of polite literature. His principal works are the following: *1. Synagoga Antiquitatum Jurisprudentiae inlustrantium; secundum ordinem institutionum,* Lugd. Bat. 1738. 1741, 8vo. 10. *Hijlona quibus praemia Hisloria Philosofhica,* Halle, 1729, 8vo. 7. *Hijlona quibus praemia Hisloria Philosofhica,* Halle, 1729, 8vo. 6. *Elementa Juris civilis.*

At the end of three years he was recalled by his Prussian majesty to Frankfurt on the Oder; to which place he was removed in 1733, with a request made by the king, he removed, though, much against his will, to Halle, where he arrived in 1733, and died there in 1741, at the age of sixty. Heinecius may be classed among those writers who professed the happy talent of enlivening and embellishing the dry uniformity of jurisprudence with the flowers of polite literature. His principal works are the following: *1. Syntagmata Antiquitatum jurisprudentiae illustrantium; secundum ordinem institutionum.*

**Heidelberg,** a town of Prussia, on the Baltic; eight leagues north-north-east of Danzig. *Addison.*...
early part of his education at the place of his nativity; and in 1693 repaired to Jena, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1695 he next paid a visit to Hamburg and Hamburg und Sankt Hall; and, in 1699, received an invitation to be deacon of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Gohlar. Here he continued his studies with the utmost assiduity, and obtained great reputation by several learned works. After nine years' residence at Gohlar he was appointed, in 1709, pastor of St. Ulrich's church, and in 1711 of Our Lady's church, at Halle, where he died in September, 1725. His works are, 1. Germanorum aliarumque Nationum Sigillis eorumque Ufus (3 Praef. Carolina Originibus, Quedlinb. 1707, folio. 2. De Veteribus and duci of Pomerania; four miles south of Rummelburg.

HEINRICHSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duci of Pomerania; four miles south of Rummelburg.

HEINRICHSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Austria: four miles south-west of Bohemish Waidhoven.

HEINSBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duci of Juliers; ten miles south-east of Ruremond. Lat. 51.3. N. lon. 15.36. E. Ferro.

HEINSIUS (Daniel), an eminent scholar and poet, born in 1580, at Ghent. At the age of fourteen he was sent to study the law at Franeker; but his attention was there chiefly devoted to Greek literature, in which he made a rapid progress. On his removal to the university of Leyden, he pursued similar objects; but the principal advantage he there enjoyed was the instruction of Joseph Scaliger, who conceived a high opinion of his capacity, and gave him every encouragement. He was not less in favour with that elegant scholar, Janus Doufa. At the age of twenty he began to read public lectures at Leyden on the Latin and Greek authors. He was afterwards appointed secretary and librarian to the university. In 1659 he was appointed secretary to the states of Holland at the Synod of Dort. His great reputation procured for him the title of counsellor to Gustavus Adolphus, and of knight of St. Mark at Venice. Pope Urban VIII. made him great offers if he would settle at Rome; but he preferred remaining at Leyden, where he died in 1665. As a compiler of dictionaries and grammars, he was celebrated, and undoubtedly places him among the best compilers of modern Latin verse. They consist of elegies, niscellae, and two tragedies; one of which, entitled "Herodes Infanticius," was thought worthy of being made a subject of controversy among the learned. His Greek poems were also much esteemed. More than ten editions of his Latin and Greek poems were printed at Leyden, Amsterdam, Wurtemburg, and other places. Among the public examinations on a variety of subjects, especially the history of Denmark. He spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch, and was exceedingly god-natured and well-behaved, but of a most tender and delicate bodily constitution; never ate any solid food, but chiefly subsisted on nureis' milk. He was celebrated, says the account, all over Europe, under the name of the Learned Child of Lubeck. He died at the age of four years, four months, twenty days, and twenty-one hours; and his death was recorded in a number of periodical papers.—We give this account as we received it.

HEINENFELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and county of Wertheim: nine miles north-east of Wertheim.
queen Christina spoke highly of his poems, he took a voyage to Sweden, where he was well received; and he made a journey through France and Italy, for the purpose of purchasing manuscript copies of the old masters for Christ's sake. the heir's judgment is that of Amsterdam, 1666, 1670. His elegies, and his panegyric on queen Christina, are thought his best works. He was the editor of two editions of Claudian, three of Ovid, and of Prudentius and Velleius Paterculus, with notes. After his death were published his notes upon Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus, Petronius, Phaedrus, Q. Curtius, Tibullus, and Tacitus. An edition of Virgil at Amsterdam, in 1745, contained his notes on that author, then first published. His Latin letters, written with much purity, were published by Burman in his collection of Epist. Viro. Erudit. Illusfr. and others, written to the learned Magliabecchi, appeared in 1745, published by Targioni. For a list of Burman's writings see Brev. Heineuse, f. A hunting term: a roebuck of the fourth year.

Heinzenberg, a mountainous district of Swisserland, in the country of the Grifons, and one of the most beautiful and fertile in the country, full of corn-fields, meadows, small lakes, and forests intermixed; situated to the south of the bishopric of Coire. Heir, f. [heirs, old fr. herre, Lat.] In law, he who succeeds by descent to lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being an estate of inheritance. The estate must be real, because nothing can pass jure hereditatis but real; and by the common law a man cannot be heir to goods and chattels: though the civilians call him heir hereditarius, qui ex testamento succedit in universam jus testamenti. Heirs are included in the word assigns in grants, &c. If a woman keeps lands from the heir, on pretence of being pregnant by the heir's ancestor, her deceas'd husband, the writ de onde insinuando is to be granted to search her, &c. that the heir be not defrauded. P. N. B. 327. But heirs may have divers writers, as writ of mortmain, entre ad communem legem, in cafu probatis, and confimili causa, quod permittat, &c. The heir may also bring an ejectment of copyhold lands before admittance. 2 Will. 14. Of the different kinds of heirs, the most usual division is, of heirs apparent, heir presumptive, heir general, heir special, heir by custom, and heir by devise, called his his heir apparent, giving bonds to pay double or treble the money lent, after his father's death, are set aside in equity, but mostly by paying what was lent bona fide, with interest, if the obligor applies for relief, though in cases the obligee fails, he shall not recover what was really lent; for that would be to afford fraud. 1 Vern. 141. When young heirs enter into any bond, chancery relieves against it, without evidence of actual imposition; because there is a supposed dower, and preemption of a lien's benefits to be imposed on. Barnardif. 481. The rule upon the subject of equity in cases of non est rei, is that the heir is not merely in respect of the age of the heir contracting. P. Wms. 131. In Wifeman v. Beake, Mr. Wifeman was nearly forty years of age, and a proctor in the commons; in Curvyn v. Milner, the heir was about twenty-seven years of age; and in Gwynne v. Hecan, the plaintiff was twenty-three years old; which, though not an advanced age, is more than enough to give the heir the benefit of discretion. But the real object which the rule profeses is, to restrain the anticipation of expectancies, which must from its very nature furnish to designing men an opportunity to profit upon the experience or passion of a disjunct man. And this being the object of the rule, its operation is not confined to heirs, but extends to all persons, the prejudice of whose wants may be considered as obstructing the exercice of that judgment which might otherwise regulate their dealings. 2 Vern. 42 Perreif. 111. 2 Atk. 424. Heir general, or heir at common-law, is he who after his father's or ancestor's death hath a right to, and is introduced into, all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments. But he must be of the whole blood, not a bastard, alien, &c. None but the heir general, according to the scope of the common-law, can be heir to a warranty, or for an appeal of the death of his ancestor. Co. Lit. 13 a. Cro. Jac. 217. If a condition be annexed to Borough-English or Gavel-kind lands, and the condition is broken, the heir at common-law shall enter; for the condition is a thing of new creation, and collateral to the land; but when the eldest son enters, the heir or heirs by custom shall enjoy the land; for by breach of the condition they are restored to their ancient estates. Piso. 28. Co. Lit. 11. Special heir, is the issue in tail, claiming per se donum; and as the statute de donis prefers the estate to him, his ancestor cannot grant or alien, nor make any rightful estate of freehold to another, but for term of his own life. Lit. 613. Heir by custom, must be founded on ancient usage. A custom in particular places varying the rules of descent at common-law is good; such is the custom of gavelkind, by which all the sons shall inherit and make but one heir to their ancestor; but the general custom of gavel-kind lands extends to sons only; yet a special custom, that if one brother die without issue, all his brothers may inherit, is good. Co. Lit. 140. Heir by devise, or heres facius, is only a devise of lands, being made by the will of the testator, and has no other right or interest than the will gives him. 3 Co. 23 a. It has been held in chancery, that such an heir shall have the aid of the personal estate in discharging the debts of the testator. 1 Vern. 36. But this must be under understood of an heres facius of the whole estate, who shall have the benefit of the personal estate, but a devise of particular lands shall not. The eldest son, after the death of his father, is at common-law his heir, and if there be grandfather, father, and son, and the father die before the grandfather, and the eldest son enters, the heir or heirs by custom shall enjoy the land; for by breach of the condition they are restored to their ancient estates. 1 Vern. 14. The eldest son, after the death of his father, is at common-law his heir, and if there be grandfather, father, and son, and the father die before the grandfather, and the eldest son enters, the heir or heirs by custom shall enjoy the land; for by breach of the condition they are restored to their ancient estates. 1 Vern. 14. 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There are some who cannot be heir; as one born out of lawful wedlock; an alien, born out of the king's allegiance, though in wedlock; a man attainted of treason or felony, whose blood is corrupted; these last cannot be heirs proper delictum; and an alien cannot be heir, proper delictum subjiciens; nor may one made denizen by letters patent; though it is otherwise of a person naturalized by act of parliament. Co. Lit. 8. A person born out of wedlock, by continuance, may be heir against a stranger; and an emigrand may be heir, and take according to that fact which is most prevalent; but a moister, who hath not human shape, cannot be heir, although a persona de solla, in the lands and lunatics, persons excommunicate, attainted in prerunmary, outlawed in debt, &c. may be heirs. 2 Dan. 553.

By the law of England, no person can take to himself an inheritance in fee-simple by deed, without the word heirs; but he may by devise: though in cases where...
the word heir is wanting, it has been adjudged that if there were other words equivalent, and the interest in the thing granted paffeth by the consideration only, without any further ceremony in the law, an estate in fee may pass. 2 Nelf. Abr. 933. In a deed by will, or exchange, &c. the word heirs is not necessary that estates of inheritance which are otherwise conveyed, require it. 1 Jenk. Cent. 196. The word heir is nomen collectivum, and extends unto all heirs; and under heirs, the heirs of heirs are comprehended in infinitum; if lands are given to a man and his heirs, all his heirs are totally in him, that he may give his lands to whom he will. Trin. 23 Jac. 1. Nov. 46.

All conditions and covenants real, or such as are annexed to estates, shall descendent to the heir, and he alone shall take advantage of them. 43 Edu. III. c. 4. And this is not only where there are express words, but also where there are none; for the law by implication reserves the condition to the heir of the feoffor, &c. for being prejudiced by the disposition, it is but reasonable that he should take the same advantage that his ancestor whom he represents might. 1 Rol. Abr. 407. And as the heir-at-law is the proper and only person, who can take advantage of conditions, &c. annexed to the real estate; for the heir is bound by all former conditions, &c. which run with the land, whether such conditions were annexed to the estate by the original seoffor, grantor, or immediate ancestor. 1 Rol. Abr. 421.

Where a condition is annexed to the estate given to the heir, and which goes in abridgment and restraint thereof, the same shall in some cases be construed a limitation; for if it were a condition, nobody could take advantage of it but the heir. Dyer 316. As if a copyholder was heir to some lands, the copyholders were given to a man and his heirs, all his heirs are totally in him, that he may give his lands to whom he will, by its: but in covenants of others, that concern the inheritance, the heir shall have the benefit of them, though not named. 1 Rol. Abr. 520.

The heir must be expressly named, otherwise he is not chargeable, and the reason why the heir is not chargeable in this case, as the executor in case of a bond entered into by the feoffor, without being named, is this: By the common-law only the goods and chattels of the debtor, and the annual profits of the land as they arose, and not the land itself, were liable to execution for debt or damages, because these being the security the creditor depended upon, they were liable in the hands of his representative as well as in the hands of the debtor himself; hence it was, that the executor was bound by the debt of the tenant, so far as he had chattels or effects, though he was not named in the contract; but the land was not liable to execution, because it was preserved from the personal contracts and engagements of the tenant, that he might be the better able to answer the feudal duties to the lord, which were the life and support of government; therefore the land not being originally liable to the demand in the hands of the obligor, must be much less liable in the hands of the heir, who was not comprehended in the contract. 2 Lev. 19. Plow. 440. Hob. 60.

If the ancestor binds himself in a statute, recognizance, &c. the heir is liable, not only as tenant, but also as heir, otherwise he could not have his age; and cannot oblige a purchaser, whether for valuable consideration or without, to contribute; but one heir may oblige another to contribute; as if a man leased of two acres, the one descendable according to the course of the common law, the other in Borough English, acknowledge a statute, &c. the heir at common-law shall oblige the Borough-English heir to contribute: so one coparcener shall oblige the other to contribute; or if the conner had lands, some descendible to the heirs of the father, and some descendible on the heirs of the mother, the heir on the former shall not be bound to the heir on the part of the mother to contribute; &c. &c. see supra. 3 Co. 12. Sir William Herbert's case.

Not only land, but rent not due at the death of the ancestor leifor, shall go to the heir; 10 corn fown by a tenant for years, where his term expires before the corn is ripe. every thing fastened to the freethold, timber trees, deeds belonging to the inheritance; deer, coxes, pigeons, fift, &c. 2 Nelf. Abr. 927. An heir shall enforce the administrator to pay debts with personal estate, to preserve the inheritance. Ch. Rep. 380, 293. If an executor hath affairs, he is compelled in equity to redeem a mortgage, for the benefit of the heir; and it is the same where the heir is charged in debt. Hard. 371. For the personal estate received the benefit. When the heir is sued for the debt of his ancestor, and pays it, he shall be reimbursed by the executor of the obligor, who hath personal effects. 1 Ch. Rep. 71. But in action of debt brought upon a bond against an heir, it is no good plea for the heir to say, that the borrowers have effects in their personal estate. Dyer. 267. Sec. 75. Though the executor, and heirs and executors are both chargeable upon specialties. If an heir hath affairs, and the executor also, it is at the election of the oblige to have action of debt against the one or the other; but he shall not
of charge them doubly, 2 Plowd. 453. The heir shall not have money due on mortgages in fee, if he be not particularly named, but the executor; and if the day be passable, although the heir be named, the executor shall have it. Co. Lit. 210.

If the testator makes a specification of what goods and chattels go to the heir, viz. Goods and chattels annexed to the freehold go to the heir, and not to the executor or administrator: as, the glass in a window; the doors and locks of a house. 21 H. VII. 26 b. 4 Co. 63 b. So the worth, nails, and rails for an inclosure. 21 H. VII. 26 b. Furnaces, cupboards, and such furniture as is fixed to the houses; R. 21 H. VII. 26 b. unless they are severed in the lifetime of the testator. Som. 4 Sat. 368. So wainscot fixed to a house. 4 Co. 64 a. So pictures, glafes, &c. fixed instead of wainscot. 2 Vern. 508. So, millstones, &c. fixed to a mill.

So a term for years to attend the inheritance does not go to the executor, but to the heir. R. 2 Co. 136, 105. So deer in a park, coules in a warren, and doves in a dove-house, go with the inheritance to the heir. So, fish in a pond, or pycary. Co. Lit. 8 a. So apples and other fruits growing at the death of the ancestor. Off. Est. 84. So roots, &c. within the soil. 9 Co. 89. So a coat-armour, penmons, tombstones, and monuments in a church, in the memory of whose ancestor they were set up. Co. Lit. 47 b. 625. 2 Vern. 151. An ancient horn, where the tenure is by cornage. 1 Vern. 273.

If a nobleman, knight, esquire, &c. be buried in a church, and have his coat of arms, and pennons with his arms, and such other ensigns of honour as belong to his degree, set up in the church, or if a grave-stone or tomb be laid or made. See. 2 Vern. 520. And have his coat of arms, and such other ensigns of honour as belong to his degree, set up in the church, or if a grave-stone or tomb be laid or made.

So apples and other fruits growing at the death of the ancestor; and memory of whose ancestor they were set up. 1 Inst. 18 b. An ancient horn, where the tenure is by cornage. 1 Vern. 273.

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If the testator makes a specification of what goods and chattels go to the heir, viz. Goods and chattels annexed to the freehold go to the heir, and not to the executor or administrator: as, the glass in a window; the doors and locks of a house. 21 H. VII. 26 b. 4 Co. 63 b. So the worth, nails, and rails for an inclosure. 21 H. VII. 26 b. Furnaces, cupboards, and such furniture as is fixed to the houses; R. 21 H. VII. 26 b. unless they are severed in the lifetime of the testator. Som. 4 Sat. 368. So wainscot fixed to a house. 4 Co. 64 a. So pictures, glafes, &c. fixed instead of wainscot. 2 Vern. 508. So, millstones, &c. fixed to a mill.

So a term for years to attend the inheritance does not go to the executor, but to the heir. R. 2 Co. 136, 105. So deer in a park, coules in a warren, and doves in a dove-house, go with the inheritance to the heir. So, fish in a pond, or pycary. Co. Lit. 8 a. So apples and other fruits growing at the death of the ancestor; and memory of whose ancestor they were set up. Co. Lit. 47 b. 625. 2 Vern. 151. An ancient horn, where the tenure is by cornage. 1 Vern. 273.

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So apples and other fruits growing at the death of the ancestor; and memory of whose ancestor they were set up. 1 Inst. 18 b. An ancient horn, where the tenure is by cornage. 1 Vern. 273.
so that the tail is spent, and C. enters, these lands shall be assets to answer the debt of his father. Carth. 127. The lands, as observed above, must descend to the heir; and therefore it was formerly held, that if he took by pur-
chase, as if the vendar devised them to him, paying so much, or if he devised lands to one of the two, and his heir descends to one, that the lands were not assets; but if he devised one part to A, another to B, and another to his heir at law, this third part was assets. Cro. Eliz. 451.

By the statute of frauds and perjuries, (29 Car. 1. c. 3.) it is enacted, that if lands come to the heir by reason of a special occupancy, they shall be chargeable in his hands as assets to satisfy his debts; and in case there be no special occupancy thereof, it shall go to the executors or administrators of the party that devised them, born in 1683 at Frankfort on the Maine, and in 1700, under Ruyffch and Rau. In the following year he attended as a surgeon in the Dutch camp in Brabant; and when it broke up, he pursued his medical studies at Leyden under Boerhaave and other eminent professors, and took his doctor's degree. He returned to the camp in 1708; and, in 1709 was appointed physician-general to the Dutch military hospital. In 1710, he was made professor of anatomy at Altdorf, and became celebrated by his lectures and writings. In 1720 he removed to the university of Helmstadt, and passed the remainder of his life. The czar, Peter, gave him an invitation to Russia; but he could not be prevailed on to quit Germany, where he enjoyed the esteem of several sovereigns. He died at the height of his professional acquirements, in 1758. In anatomy he was the author of a number of detached essays and observations; but his principal work in this department is his Compendium Anatomicum, first printed in 1717, and many times reprinted with successive additions, and translated into various languages. In surgery he became celebrated by being the author of another capital work, Institutions of Surgery, published first at German, 1718; translated into Latin by Frobenius, under the title of Instructio chirurgica, Anglo. 1739, 400, and many times edited in those languages, and in most of the European tongues. In medicine, his principal works are, 1. Observations Medicinae miscellaneae, theoricae & practicae, 400. 2. De Medicina Mechanica, praefat. 400. 3. Compendium Instructiionum & Fundamentorum Medicinae, 400. After his death, was published a Collection of Medical, Chirurgical, and Anatomical, Observations, 2 vols. 400.

HEISTER, f. [so named by Jacquin in honour of Laurence Heister, the subject of the preceding article.] In botany, a genus of the class decandria, order monogynia, natural order of holarrheas, (aurantia, Jaff.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, bell-shaped, five-cleft, acute, small, permanent and covered with the seeds. Petals: petals five, ovate, acute, concave, spreading. Stamina: filaments ten, ovate, acute, flat, upright; alternately shorter; anthera roundifh. Pistillum: germ roundifh, flatt, ryle upright, short; stigma four-cleft, obtuse. Pericarpium: drupe oblong, flatt, at the tip; placed on a very large coloured calyx. Seed: nut oval, obtuse.—Essential Character. Calyx, five-cleft; petals, five; drupe with a very large coloured calyx. Heistera coccinea, a lingle species. It is an elegant branching tree, twenty feet in height. Leaves oblong, quite entire, drawing to a fickle-shaped point, shining, of a dark green, with short petioles, and allow eight to a leaf. Flowers small, peduncled, axillary, with white corollas; calyx in the flower small and green, in the fruit scarlet, with a very large spreading limb, and short, very blunt, roundish, segments. Native of Martinico, in clofe woods near torrents; flowering in February and March, and fruiting in June. The French inhabitants call it les perdis, but being very fruitful, within a very short time. HEITERNHEIM, o Heyterscheim, a town, and priory, and principality, of Germany, on the Upper Rhine.
Rhine. The town is ten miles south-east from Brieff.

HEL, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the sea about four miles south of Faithmouth.

HEL'LA, [Hebrew.] The name of a woman.

HEL'RAM, the name of a place mentioned at Sam. x. 16. probably the same with ELAM, which fee.

HEL'LAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, and south of Leitmeritz.

HEL'BAIL, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Asher. Judges, i. 31.

HEL'BIGS DORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg; seven miles south of Freiberg.

HEL'CHA, the name of a place celebrated for its wine. Ezek. xxvii. 18.

HEL'CHE SAISTS, a sect of heretics, who had one Helchelauf for their ringleader, who held it was no sin to deny Jesus Christ in time of persecution. They also strongly opposed celibacy, and held it a duty of religion to marry.

HEL'COMA, s. [from θηκος. Gr. an ulcer.] With surgeons, the helcos, an ulceration.

HEL'CO'S, s. [Greek.] An ulcer.

HEL'CO'SIS, s. [Greek.] An ulceration; the state of a wound turning to an ulcer.

HEL'CY'DRIA, s. Small ulcers in the skin of the head.

HEL'DAZOON, s. A small island of Scotland, near the south coast of Shetland. Lat. 60. 13. N. Ion. 1. 30. E. Edinburgh.

HEL'DBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: eight miles west of Coburg.

HELE, the preterite and past. part. of hold.—A rich man beginning to fall, is held up of friends. Ezekiel.—If Minerva had not appeared and held his hand, he had executed his design. Dryden.

HELENOS, s. Small ulcers in the skin of the head.

HELEN, the name of a woman.

HELENS, the name of a woman. [to called from St. Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, who built a church there.]

HELENS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, seven miles south of Leitmeritz.

HELEN, or HEL'KA, the name of a woman.

HELEN'S HEAD, a place in Ireland.

HELENA, the most beautiful woman of her age, fabled to have sprung from one of the eggs which Leda, the wife of king Tyndar, brought forth after her amours with Jupiter metamorphosed into a swan. See the article Leda. According to some authors, Helen was daughter of Nemesis by Jupiter, and Leda was only her nurse; and to reconcile this variety of opinions, some imagine that Nemesis and Leda are the same person. Her beauty was so universally admired in her infancy, that Thebeus, with his friend Pithouos, carried her away before she had attained her tenth year, and concealed her at Aphidnae, under the care of his mother Aethra. Her brothers, Caflor and Pollux, recovered her by force of arms, and she returned to Sparta, her native country. There exiled, however, a tradition recorded by Paufanias, that Helen was of noble birth when carried away by Thebeus, and that she had a daughter by her ravisher, who was entrusted to the care of Clytemnestra. This violence offered to her virtue did not in the least diminish, but rather increased it, and her hand was eagerly solicited by the young princes of Greece. The most celebrated of her suitors were, Ulysses son of Laetes, Antilochus son of Neleus, Sthenelus son of Carpathus, Diomedes son of Tydeus, Amphiychus son of Crates, Menelaus son of Phileus, Agamemnon son of Mopsus, Acrisius son of Eurystheus, Meleager son of Perseus, Schizzus son of Epipheus, Polyxenus son of Aegisthus, Amphiychus son of Amphiychus, Acaulaphus and Ialmenus sons of the god Mars, Ajax son of Oileus, Bemucus son of Admetus, Polyphemus son of Pirithous, Elpenor son of Curtus, Cent and Machaon, Polydorus and Eumolpus sons of Zelcus, Menelaus son of Coronis, Philoctetes son of Peum, Protesilus son of Iphichus, Euryalus son of Elemon, Ajax and Teucer sons of Telamon, Patroclus son of Menelius, Menelaus son of Ateus, Thoas, Idomeneus, and Merion. Tyndarus was rather alarmed than pleased at the sight of such a number of illustrious princes who eagerly solicited each to become his son-in-law. He knew that he could not prefer one without displeasing all the rest, and from this perplexity he was at last drawn by the artifice of Ulysses, who began to be already known in Greece by his prudence and sagacity. This prince, who clearly saw that his pretensions to Helen would not probably meet with success in opposition to so many rivals, proposed to extricate Tyndarus from all his difficulties if he would promise him his niece Penelope in marriage. Tyndarus consented, and Ulysses advised the king to bind, by a solemn oath, all the suitors that they would approve of the unaltered choice which Helen would make of one among them; and engaging them together to defend her person and character if ever any attempts were made to ravish her from the arms of her husband. The advice of Ulysses was followed, the princes consented, and Helen fixed her choice upon Menelaus, and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union, which continued for three years with mutual happiness. After this, Paris, son of King Priam, interfered the rest, and the Greeks returned home without receiving the satisfaction they required. Soon after their return, their combined forces assembled, and sailed for the coast of Asia. The behaviour of Helen during the Trojan war is not clearly known. Some afferted that the had willingly followed Paris, and that she warmly supported the cause of the Trojans; while others believe that she always fled after her husband, and cursen the day in which she had proved faithless to his bed. Homer represents her as in the last instance, and some have added that she often betrayed the schemes of the Trojans, and secretly favoured the cause of Greece. When Paris was killed in the ninth year of the war, the voluntary married Deiphobus, son of the king of Troy, to follow him to Troy, in the year before Christ 1193. At his return, Menelaus, highly sensible of the injury he had received, assembled the Grecian princes, and reminded them of their solemn promises. They resolved to make war against the Trojans; but they previously sent ambassadors to Priam to demand the restitution of Helen. The influence of Paris at his father's court prevented the restitution, and the Greeks returned home without receiving the satisfaction they required. Soon after their return, their combined forces assembled, and sailed for the coast of Asia. The behaviour of Helen during the Trojan war is not clearly known. Some afferted that she had willingly followed Paris, and that she warmly supported the cause of the Trojans; while others believe that she always fled after her husband, and cursed the day in which she had proved faithless to his bed. Homer represents her as in the last instance, and some have added that she often betrayed the schemes and resolutions of the Trojans, and secretly favoured the cause of Greece. When Paris was killed in the ninth year of the war, the voluntary married Deiphobus, son of Priam's sons, and when Troy was taken she made no scruple to betray him, and to introduce the Greeks into his chamber, to ingratiate herself with Menelaus. She returned to Sparta, and the love of Menelaus forgave the errors which she had committed. Some however say that she obtained a life even with difficulty from her husband, whose resentment she had kindly by her infidelity. After she had lived for some years at Sparta, Menelaus died, and she was driven from Peloponnesus by Megapentes and Niceratus, the illegitimate sons of her husband; she then retired to Xanthus, where at that time Palyxo, a native of Argos, reigned over the country. Palyxo remembered her childhood, and the love of her childhood originated in Helen; and that her husband Telephus had been
been killed in the Trojan war, which had been caused by the debaucheries of Helen, therefore the meditated revenge. While Helen was at bathe in the river, Poly- 
lo dysvuher her attendants in the habitus of furies, 
and sent them with orders to murder her enemy. Helen 
was tied to a tree and strangled, and her misfortunes 
were afterwards remembered, and the crimes of Poly- 
lo dys exalted, by the temple which the Rhodians raised to 
Helen, or tied to a tree. There is a tradition, and was 
mentioned by Herodotus, with fays that Paris was Paris 
driven, as he returned from Sparta, upon the coast of 
Egypt, where Proteus, king of the country, expelled 
him from his dominions for his ingratitude to Menelaus, 
and confined Helen. From that circumfance, therefore, 
Priam informed the Grecian ambasadores that if he 
them her poffessions, he would to the hands of the king 
of Egypt. In spite of this affront the Greeks befieged the 
town, and took it after ten years siege; and Menelaus, 
by visiting Egypt as he returned home, recovered Helen at the court of Priam, and was 
convined that the Trojan war had been undertaken 
upon the unjust and unpar donable grounds. Helen 
was honoured after death as a goddess, and the Spartans 
built her a temple at Therapne, which had power of 
giving beauty to all the deformed women that entered 
it. Helen, according to fome, was carried into the island 
of Leuce after death, where the married Achilles, who 
had been once one of her warmeft admirers. The age of 
Helen is a matter of great enquire among the 
chronologistics. If she was born of the fame eggs as Caf- 
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the Trojan war, according to fome, she was no fels than 
fiy years old when Troy was reduced to ashes, sup- 
pofing that her brothers were only fifteen when they 
embarked with the Argonauts. But she is reprefented 
by Homer incomparably beautiful during the flege 
of Troy, that, though feen at a distance, fhe influeced the 
counfellers of Priam by the brightnefs of her charms; 
therefore we mufi fuppofe, with others, that her beauty 
remained long undiminifhed, and was extinguifhed only 
at her death.

HELE'NA, in ancient geography, an ifland on the 
coast of Attica, where Helen came after the flege of 
Troy. Pliny.

HELE'NA, mother of Conftantine the Great, faid to 
have been the daughter of an inkeeper of Drepanum in 
Attica. She attracted the notice of Conftantius Chlorus on one of his journeys; and their commerce termi- 
nated in marriage. It was a condition of the adoption 
of Conftantius by Maximan in 292, that he fhould dif- 
vorce his low-born wife, and take a fped with imperial 
blood. From this time Helen lived in obfcurity till the 
death of Conftantius, and the accession of her son Conftantine to the imperial throne. She had now the 
title of Augufia and empress at court, and in the armies; 
and the entire dispoal of a large revenue. She had the influence to keep from all public employments the three 
half-brothers of Conftantine; a conduct which the em- 
peror Julian dignifies as proceeding from the unjust 
artifice of a ftep-mother, while her enemifhis have im- 
plicated it to prudence and wise policy. About the year 
326, she paid a visit to the holy places of Jerusalem, and 
this was the epoch of that memorable event of ecclefi- 
atical history, called the invention of the true crofs. 
Having caufed a temple of Venus built over the fup- 
pofed holy lepulcher to be demolished, a ca- 
v翊 was discovered, in which were depofited three 
crofses, fuppoled to be thofe on which Chrifl and the 
two thieves fuffered. Helen, tranported with joy at the 
poffeffion of fuch a treasure, had one of them cut into two 
parts, the largelf of which he left with Macarius bishop 
of Tyre; and fent the other to heaven. In the poem of 
Eulobius in his Ecclefiatical history is ftitet concern- 
ing this great event, it is recorded by fo many other 
writers of grave authority, that the catholic church has 
made no fimple of commemorating it by a religious ser- 
vice. Helen remained in Palestine, and built a church, 
under the title of God, at Bethlehelm, and ano- 
other on the mount of Olives. She alfo fhowed her 
wealth liberally upon the poor, and the religious 
communities; and then made a progress through the princi- 
pal churches of the East, every-where signaling her 
pity and munificence. She died at the age of eighty, 
and confined Helen. From that circumfance, therefore, 
Priam informed the Grecian ambasadores that if he 
them her poffessions, he would to the hands of the king 
of Egypt. In spite of this affront the Greeks befieged the 
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HELÉNEUS, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam and Helen, greatly respected by the Trojans; and when Deipheus, the first of Priam's sons, given in marriage to Helen in preference to himself, resolved to leave his country, and retired to Mount Ida, where Ulysses took him prisoner by the advice of Chalcas. As he was well acquainted with futurity, the Greeks made use of prayers, threats, and promises, to induce him to reveal the secrets of the Trojans; and either the fear of death or gratification of curiosity seduced him to disclose to the enemies of his country. — See HELÉNER.

HELÉNBERG, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Magdeburg.

HELÉNE, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HELÉNÉS, in ancient geography, a river of Lucania, near Veii.

HELÉTZ, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HELÉNÉS, or downy helénium: leaves pubescent. This also is native of North America; it was introduced into England in 1776 by Mr. William Malcolm, and flowers in August and September.

Propagation and Culture. They may be propagated by seeds, or by parting their roots; but the latter is generally practiced in this country, because they seldom perfect their seeds here; but, if the seeds are procured from abroad, they should be sown the beginning of March on a border of light earth; and, if the seeds should not come up the first year, the ground should not be disturbed, because they often remain a whole year in the ground before the plants come up; in which case there is nothing more to be done, but to keep the ground clear from weeds, and wait until the plants rise. When they appear, they prove dry and brittle, which will greatly forward their growth; and where the plants come up too close to each other, they should be thinned, and transplanted out into beds a foot or more apart every way, being careful to make them shallow, which will continue till the fruit prevents them; and their roots will abide many years, and afford many offsets, by which they may be increased. The best season to transplant the old roots, and to part them for increase, is in the end of October, when their flowers are faded, or the beginning of March, just before they begin to shoot; but, if the spring should prove dry, they must be duly watered, otherwise they will not produce many flowers the same year. These plants should not be removed oftener than every other year, if they are expected to flower strongly; they delight in a soil rather moist than dry, provided it be not too strong, nor hold the wet in winter; but if they are planted in a dry soil, they must be often and plentifully watered in dry weather, to make them produce plenty of flowers. See INULA and HELIANTHUS.

HELÈReLUES, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam and Helenba, greatly respected by the Trojans; and when Deipheus, the first of Priam's sons, given in marriage to Helen in preference to himself, resolved to leave his country, and retired to Mount Ida, where Ulysses took him prisoner by the advice of Chalcas. As he was well acquainted with futurity, the Greeks made use of prayers, threats, and promises, to induce him to reveal the secrets of the Trojans; and either the fear of death or gratification of curiosity seduced him to disclose to the enemies of his country, that Troy could not be taken whilst it was in possession of the Palladium, nor before Polydeuces came from his retreat at Lemnos, and assisted to support the siege. After the ruin of his country, he fell to the share of Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, and saved his life by warning him to avoid a dangerous tempest which in reality proved fatal to all those who fled. This endeared him to Pyrrhus, and he received from his hand Andromache the widow of his brother Hecutor, by whom he had a son called Celifrinos. This marriage, according to some, was consummated after the death of Pyrrhus, who lived with Andromache his wife. Helenus was the only one of Priam's sons who survived the ruin of his country. After the death of Pyrrhus, he reigned over part of Epirus, which he called Chaonia in memory of his brother Chaun, whom he had inadvertently killed.

Helenus received Aeneas as he voyaged towards Italy, and foretold him some of the calamities which attended his fleet. The manner in which he received the gift of prophecy is doubtful. Virg. Aen. iii. 295. &c.

HELÉPH, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Naphtali: situated upon the boundaries of that tribe. Jef. xv. 8.

HELÉPOLIS, f. in the ancient art of war, a machine for battering the walls of a place besieged, the invention of which is ascribed to Demetrius Poliorcetes. Diodorus Siculus says, that each side of the Helepolis was 425 cubits in breadth, and 90 in height; that it had nine gates, and was moved on four strong wheel-like sulphur columns in diameter, and was armed with large battering rams, and had two roofs capable of supporting them; in that lower gates there were different sorts of engines for casting stones; and in the middle they had large catapults for discharging arrows, and smaller ones in those above, with a number of expert men for working these machines. — See the article Artillery, vol. ii. p. 234, and the correspondent engraving.

HELÉREL, f. [from helan, Sax. to cover.] A tile, thatcher, or flater. — In the west he that covers a house with flates is called a heler or hellet. Ray.

HELÉLY, in ancient geography, a river of Lucania, near Veii.

HELÉLZ, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HELÉNÉNBERG, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Magdeburg.

HELÉNÉCAL, adj. [heléca. Fr. from ἰδέα, Gr.] Emerging from the lute of the fun, or falling into it. — In the old days of the ancients, when the heliacal rising of a star or planet, is that which is veiled from the sun, or at the same time, as the sun; and heliacal setting, the same as the setting with the sun. Or, a star rises heliacally, when, after it has been in conjunction with the sun, and becomes invisible, it gets at such a distance from him as to be seen in the morning before the sun's rising. And it is said to set heliacally, when it approaches to near the sun as to be hid by his beams. So that, in truth, the heliacal rising and setting are only an apparition and our invention.

HELÉNÉCALLY, adv. — From the rising of this star, not comically, that is, with the fun, but heliacally, that is, at its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. — Brown.

HELÉNÉDES, in mythology, the daughters of the Sun and Clymene. They were three in number, Lampetie, Phaethi, and Lampethi; or seven according to Hyginus; Meropée, Helle, Ægle, Lampetie, Phoebe, Ætheia, and Dioxippe. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton, that the gods, moved with compassion, changed them into poplars, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the Po. Ovid. Helíandes was also the name of the first inhabitants of Rhodes. This island, being covered with mud when the world was first created, was warmed by the cherishing beams of the sun, and from thence sprang seven men, which were called Helianides, and two more, from the sun. The eldest of these, called Ochimus, married Hegetor, one of the nymphs of the island; and his brothers fled from the country for having put to death, through jealousy, one of their number. — Dioscorus.

HELÉNA, in Grecian antiquity, the great court in Athens for the trial of civil causes. — See HELIASTE.

HELÉNANTHEMOPDES, see TURNERA.

HELIANTHEMUM,
HELIA NTHE MUM, s. in botany. See CISTUS, PORTULACA, TURNERA.

HELIA NTHUS, s. from ΣΔΑΙΟΝ, Gr. the sun, and ΦΛΟΡΗ, a flower.] The Sun-flow er; in botany, a genus of the class synoeci, order polygymma, family of the natural order of composite oppositifoli, (corymbiher, Judy.) The generic characters are—Calyx: common imbricate, somewhat squarrose, expanded; scales oblong, broad at the base, gaping everywhere at the ends. Corolla: compound radiate; corollas hermaphrodite, or with numerous opposite disc; receptacle much longer in the ray. Proper: of the hermaphrodites cylindrical, shorter than the common calyx, bellying at the base, oribicular, depressed; border five-toothed, tharpy, spreading; of the neuter ligulate, lanceolate, quite entire, very long. Stamens: in the hermaphrodites; filaments five, curved, inserted below the belly of the corollas, the length of the tube; anthers cylindrical, tubular. Peli fillum: in the hermaphrodites; germin oblong; style filiform, length of the corollas; stigma two-parted, reflex. In the neuter: germ very small; style and stigmas none. Pericarpium: none; calyx unchanged. Seeds: in the hermaphrodities solitary, oblong, blunt, four-cornered and complicated, the rays of opposite angles; the inner ones narrower, crowned with two lanceolate, acute, deciduous chafts; in the females none. Receptaculum: chaffy, large, flat; chaffs lanceolate, acute, two separating each seed, deciduous.——Essential Character. Calyx, imbricate, somewhat squarrose; down two-leaved, receptacle reflex. 

Species. 1. Helianthus annuus, or annual sunflower: all the leaves cordate, three-nerved; peduncles thickening; flowers drooping. Root annual. Stem single or branched, from five or six to ten or fourteen feet in height; and in hot climates twenty or more; when vigorous, the size of a man's arm. Leaves alternate, a span or a half in length, and almost as much in breadth; rough, serrate, acuminate, hanging down at the end. Peduncles long, broad at the base, gaping everywhere at the point, one would suppose that it had been known here in the time of queen Elizabeth. Our ancestors boiled them tender, and then, being peeled, ate them sliced and flewed with butter, wine, and spices; thus, says Parkinson, they were a dish for a queen, being as pleasant as the bottom of an artichoke; but the too frequent use, especially being so plentiful and cheap, hath rather bred a loathing than a liking of them. They also baked them in pies, with marrow, dates, ginger, raisins, sack, &c. This root probably got into discourse from a notion of its flatulent quality. The potato seems to be more nutritious and wholesome; it is not necessary therefore now to enforce the cultivation of Jerusalem artichoke as a general article of food. However, the tuber is more agreeable variety at good tables. There is no better vegetable for its common English name, than that the root, when boiled, has the taste of an artichoke bottom; Parkinson therefore would have it called potatoes of Canada, because the French brought them first from Canada into these parts. Not that Canada is their original country, for they are unquestionably the produce of a hot climate, being natives of Brazil.

2. Helianthus decapetalus, or ten-petalled sunflower: stem smooth at bottom; leaves lanceolate-cordate, three-nerved; ray of the flower ten-petalled; peduncles fleshy. This resembles H. multiflorus, or common perennial sunflower, very much, but it does not increase in the same manner; the chief, which scarcely attains the height of a man, is fleshy, but smooth at bottom. Native of Canada.

3. Helianthus Indicus, or dwarf annual sunflower; all the leaves cordate, three-nerved; peduncles equal; calyxes lefs. This perhaps the same as the foregoing, though conffant; but the leaves are convex above in the disk, and of a darker green. The peduncles are less thickened at top, or rather of an equal thickeness every where, whence the flowers nod less. We do not know the native country of this, but there is little doubt of its coming from Mexico or Peru. Linneas says that it is cultivated in Egypt. It grows only from eighteen inches to three feet in height.

4. Helianthus multiflorus, or perennial sunflower; leaves ovate-cordate, three-nerved; stem of the same; produced before 1699, by William Forman lord Lemster. This is allied to the foregoing species.

5. Helianthus tuberosus, or tuberous-rooted sunflower; flower-stems are lefs thickened at top, or rather of an equal thickness everywhere, whence the flowers nod less. Native of Mexico or Peru.
8. Helianthus giganteus, or gigantic sun-flower; leaves alternate, lanceolate, scabrous, ciliate at the base; stem stiff, scabrous. Stem ten feet high, green, hirsute, and much ramifying. It begins flowering in July, and continues till October; there is a variety of this with very double flowers, which is now become so common in the English gardens, as to have almost banished the single sort from hence.

They are all very hardy, and will grow in almost any soil or situation; they are propagated by parting their roots into small heads, which in one year's time will spread and increase greatly. The best season for this work is in the middle of October, soon after the frosts are past, or very early in the spring, that they may be well rooted before the droughts come on; otherwise the flowers will be few in number, and those small. Sow them early, and by this means their roots will be well; but, if they are planted in October, you will have the trouble of watering them; their roots being firmly fixed before the dry weather, they will need no other trouble than to clear them from weeds.

The Jerusalem artichoke is cultivated for the roots, which are by some people much esteemed. These are propagated by planting the smaller roots, or the larger ones cut in pieces, observing to preserve a bud to each separate piece, either in the spring or autumn, allowing them a good distance, for their roots will greatly multiply; the autumn following, when their stems decay, and the roots may be taken up for use. They should be planted in some remote corner of the garden, for they are very unightly while growing, their roots over-run the ground, and from their great height are apt to be blown down. They may be taken up for present use in September, and the whole crop may be hauled in October. If kept in sand in a dry place, they will continue the whole winter.

HELITHUS LÆVIS. See BUPHTHALMUM HELLANTHIDES.
HELI'COID PARAB'OLA, or the Parabolic Spiral, judicial to the liberty or to the union of the people of Athens. Will not seek those persons who may propose a reduction of private debts, or a distribution of the lands or houses of the Athenians. I will not recall exiles, nor endeavour to procure a pardon for those who shall be condemned to die. Nor will I force those to retire whom the laws and the suffrages of the people shall permit to continue in their country. I will not give my vote to any candidate for a public function who gives not an account of his conduct in the office which he has previously filled; nor will I presume to solicit any trust tire whom the laws and the suffrages of the people Shall exiles, nor endeavour to procure a pardon for those who

Athens. I will not second those persons who may pro-

will not accept any present, either myself or by another, permitting to remain in their country. I will not give my

neighbourhood of Parnassus and Cytheron, Sacred to

monly swet; and the inhabitants affirmed, that the

Helicon was one of the most fertile and woody moun-
tains in Greece. On it the fruit of the adrachnus, a

mountain in loftiriefs, extent, and magnitude. Here was

was that consecrated by Heiiod. On the left-hand side to the grove was the fountain Aganippe, and about twenty rods, or two miles and a half, higher up, the

violet-coloured Hippocrene. Round the grove were houses. A festival was celebrated there by the Thebians, with games called Myaces. The valleys of Helicon are described by Wheler as green and flowery in the spring; and enlivened by pleasing cascades and streams, and by fountains and wells of clear water. The Boeotian cities in general, two or three excepted, were reduced to considerable villages. The grove of the Muses was plundered under the auspices of Constaantine the Great. The Heliconian goddesses were afterwards confumed in a fire at Constatinepolis, to which city they had been removed. Their ancient seats on the mountain, Aganippe and Hippocrene, are unfinished.

HEL'ICONIA, f. [Helicon'ia, from Hel'icon, a mountain in Boeotia, the Muses were called Elagizas, from one of these.] In botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of scitamineae, (mufe, fef.) The generic characters are—Calyx: spathes common and partial alternate, diffusil, with hermaphrodite flowers; perianthium none. Corolla: petals three, oblong, channelled, crect, acute, equal; nectary two-leaved, one leaflet nearly equal to the petals, the other very short, channelled, hooked, opposite. Stamina: filaments five, (or six, Adamson,) filiform; anther long, crect. Petilillum: germ inferior, oblong; style slenderer than the flamen; stigma long, slender, curved, with a terminating apical point. Pericarpium: capsule oblong, truncate, three-fiided. Seeds: solitary, oblong.—This genus is diiferent from Muyia by a tricoccous capsule; but it is still doubtful whether it should not be transferred to the clafs hexandria.—Essential Character. Perianthium none; corolla three-petalled, (irregular, Sc.) nectary two-leaved; pericarpium tricoccous; seeds solitary; (capsule fleshy, three-ctided, Sc.)

Species, 1. Heliconia bihai, or bastard or wild plant: leaves and spadix radical; spathes dillicif, coro-
date; nectary ventricos, bifid at the tip. This is a

very large herbaceous plant, from ten to twelve feet in height. Leaves oblong, narrower at both ends, entire, marked with parallel lines, crect, thick, and very smooth. Spadix simple, upright. Common spathes eight to ten, rigid, corarde, embrasing, from erect spreading, acuminate, diffusif, yellowish brown. Flowers in bundles concealed within each spathe; partial spathes membraneous, whisht, the length of the flowers, which are white, bluish, or purple. This species is doubtless a native of Jamaica, and thrives very luxuriously in every rich and well-shaded gulley among the woods. The younger Linnceus, in the Supplement Plantarum, has confounded these plants under the name of Heliconia bihai; namely this, Strelitzia reginae, to which the specific difference and description there given belong, and Heliconia, or rather Strelitzia, alba.

2. Heliconia pittacorum; leaves on the stem rounded at the base; spadix terminating, flexuofus; spathes lanceolate; nectary lanceolatet, concave, entire. This plant bears a great resemblance to Canna, and grows to the height of eight feet, with a simple smooth leaf. Spathes four to six, alternate, diffusif, somewhat remote, divaricated, two inches long, theathing at the base, acutte, coloured blood-red, many-flowered. Native of Jamaica, in wet parts of the woods, on the highest mountains; and in several parts of South America.

Heliconia hirsuta, at the base, simplo nerved, very smooth; inflorifcence hirsute; spadix flexuofus; nectary lanceolatet, adnate. In stature and leaves this resembles the other species: the pericar-
pium is the same with that of H. pittacorum, only hirsut. Found in South America by Mutis. See Stre.

HEL'ICONIAN, adj. Belonging to mount Helicon; belonging to the famous fountain of the foot of Helicon.

HEL'ICONIADAS,
HELIConI'ADES, or Heliconi'ides, a name given to the Moths, because they lived upon mount Helicon, which was sacred to them.

HELIcOSOPHY, f. [HEL, Gr. a spiral, and σόφη, wisdom.] The act of delineating spiral lines on a plane.

HELIcERES, f. [HEL, Gr. spiral; from the form of the fruit.] In botany, a genus of the class gynaecandria, order decandria, (Gynaecandria monogynia, Schreber, monadelphus, natural order of columnifere, (malvaceae, fimplicifere, (malvaceae, natural order of columnifere.) The generic characters are—

Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, tubulous, half-ovate, obliquely spreading, unequally five-leafed, coriaceous. Corolla: petals five, oblong, equal in breadth, fixed to the receptacle, longer than the calyx; claws long, with an acute point; tube at the base; nectary of five petal-shaped, lanceolate, very small, leaflets, covering the germ. Stamina: filaments five, ten, or more, very short; antherae oblong, lateral. Pistillum: receptacle filiform, very long, bowed back, bearing an ovate germ at the tip; style furcate, longer than the germ; stigma sub-acute; petals five; nectary of five leaflets; capsules five, twisted.

Species. 1. Helicéteres baronii, or small-fruited screw-tree; decandrous; leaves cordate, serrate, fruit twisted. This is a native of Carthagena, thence it is said to have been brought to Europe. It is a shrub or tree, about twelve feet in height, branching but little; the younger branches, peduncles, and petioles, are tomentose. Leaves acute, wrinkled, tomentose and whitish underneath, somewhat hairy on the upper surface, petiolate, entire, deciduous. The flowers have no scent; calyx greenish yellow, with a white excavation, and lips sometimes entire or scarcely divided; petals whitish. Seeds about fifty in each capsule, obovate, angular, smooth, of a brown chestnut colour. The bark of the trunk and branches, when cut, exudes a strong perfume. The flowers have no scent; calyx four-leaved; corolla four-petalled; both are of a brown chestnut colour.

2. Helicéteres ifora, or great-fruited screw-tree; decandrous; leaves cordate, serrate; the whole fruit twisted; (leaves elliptic, subcordate; fruit furcate at the tip.) This is a small upright tree, about twelve feet high, branching but little. This curious shrub, as Browne calls it, is very frequent in the low gravelly hills of Jamaica. It is a native of Cochin-china, in woods.

3. Helicéteres hirsuta; decandrous; leaves cordate, serrate; fruit five-leafed, straight, very hirsute. Stem hirsute, six feet high, upright, round, hairy, with diffused branches. In this and the fifth sort the Itamens ought the pedicel supporting the germ to be looked upon as a receptacle, for it is entirely detached from the flaments. Native of Cochin-china, in woods.

4. Helicéteres undulata; decandrous; leaves lanceolate, waved; flowers in heaps; filiques five, sessile. This is a mounding-tied tree with spreading branches. It is a native of Cochin-china, in woods.

5. Helicéteres angustifolia; decandrous; leaves lanceolate, quite entire; fruit ovate, straight. Stem hirsute, five feet high, upright, branched. Flowers pale purplish. Native of China, about Canton.

6. Helicéteres pentandra; pentandrous; leaves ovate, floral leaves coloured. Native of Surinam.

7. Helicéteres semigynaecandria; polyandrous; leaves cordate, serrate; fruit oblong, straight. An upright tree, about twelve feet high. Leaves tomentose on both sides. Flowers extremely fetid, generally coming out with the leaves, but sometimes before them; calyx brownish yellow; petals purple. It has so much the habit of a tree, that it is said to have been planted from it, except in the flower and fruit. Native of Carthagena in New Spain, in woods; flowering there in June and July.

8. Helicéteres paniculata; polyandrous; leaves ovate, acute; flowers panicled; filiques five, sessile. This is a small tree, with spreading branches. Leaves hirsute, flat, smooth, petiolate. Flowers in loose panicles, mostly terminating; calyx none; corolla of a reddish colour, and spreading very much. Native of Cochinchina, in woods.

9. Helicéteres apetalas; dodecandrous, apetalous; leaves five-lobed; filiques divergent. This is a large tree, forty feet in height, with a large handsome head. Leaves plaited, smooth above, subfoliaceous below, upwards of an foot in diameter. Flowers numerous, very red, dirty yellow with purple spots, without either petals or nectary; in large loose panicles at the ends of the twigs. It is apparent that the filaments are the continuation of the bark or outer part of the receptacle; but that the germ springs from the pith of it. Native of Carthagena, in woods; flowering from May and June to September.

Propagation and Culture. These plants are propagated by seeds, which must be sown upon a hot-bed in the spring; and when the plants are come up strong enough to remove, they should be each planted in a separate small pot, filled with light earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of tan, observing to shade them from the sun till they have taken new root; then they should be treated in the same way as other tender plants from hot countries, raising the glasses every day in proportion to the weather, that the plants may enjoy the sun; the pots must be treated in the same way as other tender plants from hot countries, raising the glasses every day in proportion to the weather, that the plants may enjoy the sun; the pots must be removed, they should be each planted in a separate flower bed, where they should always remain, being careful to shift them into larger pots when they require it, and not give them too much water in the winter; but in summer they should have a large share of air in warm weather, and require to be often refreshed with water; the second year from the seeds these plants have often flowered in the Chelsea garden, and the seeds have some years ripened there, but the plants will live several years with proper management.

HELIocarpus, f. [from Helios, Gr. the sun, and καρπος, fruit, which, being surrounded with rays, resembles the sun as it is commonly represented.] In botany, a genus of the class dodecandria, order digynia, natural order of columnifere (tiliacae, fimplicifere.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium four-leaved; corolla four-petalled; (style fimple; filique two-celled, compressed, longitudinally radiated; filique five, stellate.) Petal the same; nectary five, linear, broadish, spreading, deciduous. Corolla: petals four, linear, much shorter than the calyx, narrower. Stamina: filaments fifteen, awl-shaped, almost the length of the calyx; antherae twin, linear, incumbent. Pistillum: germ roundish; styles two, simple, upright, length of the calyx. Pericarpium: capsule turbinate-ovate, peduncled, compressed surrounded perpendicularly on both sides with rays pinnately branched; two-celled, two-valved, with the partition contrary. Seeds: solitary, subovate. Essential Character. Calyx four-leafed; corolla four-petalled; style simple; filique two-celled, compressed, longitudinally radiated; filique five, stellate,下行, (stellate, compressed surrounded with filiform feathered rays.)

Heliocarpus Americana, or American heliocarpus, the only species known, rises with a thick, soft, woody, flaky, from fifteen to eighteen feet high, sending out several lateral branches towards the top. Leaves heart-shaped, full of veins, serrate, ending in acute points, alternate, on oblique petioles three inches long. The flowers are produced at the ends of the shoots, in branching clusters, and are of a yellowish-green colour. This tree is very nearly allied to Trimictia. The calyx is four-leafed, and the corolla four-petalled; both are of a white colour, with ten filicous rays. It was discovered by Dr. Houffoun (before 1733), growing naturally about L2 Vera Cruz in New Spain, whence he sent the seeds to England.
Corolla: four-petalled, cruciform; petals roundish, flat, deciduous; the two outer ones bladdery at the base.

Tany, a genus of the class tetradynamia, order (iliquofa, proving the micrometer, which was communicated to the Royal Society in 1743, Mr. Savery discovered a similar method of using the same eye-glass and micrometer. By the same eye-glass serves for both. The tube, of this instrument was infected by M. Bouguer, in 1747; and is a kind of telescope peculiarly adapted for measuring and observing the sun, without assisting the eye.

Heliocentric Place of a Planet, the place in which a planet would appear to be when viewed from the sun; or that point of the ecliptic in which a planet viewed from the sun would appear to be. And the heliocentric place coincides with the longitude of a planet viewed from the sun.

Heliocentric Latitude of a Planet, the inclination of the line drawn between the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet, to the place of the ecliptic. The greatest heliocentric latitude is equal to the inclination of the planet's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic.

HELICOMETRÉS, f. A phenomenon sometimes observed at the sunset or rising of the sun, consisting of a large column of light, fixed or hung to that luminary, and drawing after it at its setting, like the tail of a comet.

HELIDORUS, a native of Emesa in Phoenicia, and bishop of Trica in Thessaly; flourished under the emperors Theodosius and Arcadius, at the close of the fourth century. In his youth he composed a romance in Greek and Latin, entitled "The Loves of Theagenes and Charicles." It is an ingenious and pleasing composition, and has served as a model for subsequent works of a like kind. A manuscript of this piece was found by a soldier at the sack of Buda, and was printed at Bafil in 1534. A translation of it was made by a Polish knight, and an edition of both, with the learned notes of Bourdelot, was printed at Paris in 1619, 8vo.

HELIDORUS OF EARISSA, a Greek mathematician, who flourished in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. He was the author of a treatise on optics, of which a fragment was published at Florence, in Greek and Latin, in 1630, and an Italian translation of the same by Ignatius Danti, with his edition of Euclid's Optics. The same piece was inspected by Dr. Thomas Gale, in his "Opuscula Mythologica." But the most complete edition of Heliodorus's Optics was published at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1635, 4to, with notes by Bartholin. Among the manuscripts of Isaac Vossius was a Treatise on Weights and Measures, supposed to be written by this author.

HELIAGBALUS, a proligate Roman emperor. See the article Rome.

HELIOGRAPHIC, adj. Pertaining to the description of the sun.

HELIOGRAPHY, f. [from ἥλιος, Gr. the sun, and γράφειν, to describe.] A description of the sun.

HELIOMETÉRÉ, f. An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, and stars. It was invented by M. Bouguer, in 1747; and is a kind of telescope, consisting of two object-glasses of equal focal distance, placed by the side of each other, so that the same eye-glass serves for both. The tube of this instrument is of a conical form, larger at the upper end, which receives the two object-glasses, than at the lower, which is furnished with an eye-glass and micrometer. By the construction of this instrument two distinct images of an object are formed in the focus of the eye-glass, whose distance, depending on that of the two object-glasses from one another, may be adjusted with great precision. Mr. Savery discovered a similar method of improving the micrometer, which was communicated to the Royal Society in 1743.

HELIOPHILA, f. [from ἥλιος, Gr. the sun, and φιλέω, a friend; these plants being fond of sun-flame.] In botany, the class containing, under the order filifoplia, the natural order of silifoidæ, (cruciées, f.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium four-leaved; leaflets spreading, oblong, concave, membranaceous at the edge, deciduous; the two outer ones bladder at the base. Corolla: four-petalled, cruciform; petals roundish, flat, fessile; nectaries two from the receptacle, bowed towards the calyx. Stamina: filaments fix, awl-shaped, erect, the length of the calyx, two opposite a little shorter; antherae oblong, erect, filiform; germ cylindrical; style shorter than the germ; stigma blunted. Pericarpium: silique roundish, pointed at both torulose, mucronate, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds: few. —Sec. 1. Heliophila integrifolia, or whole-leaved heliophila: leaves lanceolate, undivided. Stalk erect, four or five inches high, sending out two or three fertile branches. Leaves rough with hairs on the upper surface, smooth underneath. The flowers grow in a loose terminating bunch, and have no scent. The corolla resembles that of flax, or Anagallis monelli; is blue, and closes at night. The pods are near three inches long, taper, and contain a double row of flat seeds.

Heliophila coronopifolia, or buck's-horn-leaved heliophila: leaves linear, pinnatifid. This is a smooth plant. It grows about the same height with the other, but branches more. The flowers are like those of the foregoing, coming out from June to October.

Heliophila amplicaulis: leaves rem-claping, entire, smooth; silique necklace-shaped. Found at the mouth of Good Hope, with most of the other forts, by Thunberg.

Heliophila incana, or hoary heliophila: leaves spathulate, quite entire, pubescent; silique villose. Shrub; flowering in May and August.

Heliophila filiformis, or divaricated heliophila: leaves subulate, filiform, smooth; silique pendulous; branches divericate. Annual. Stem half a foot high, herbaceous, rusty; branches upright, shorter. It flowers in July and August.

Heliophila pubilla, or dwarf heliophila: leaves linear, silique necklace-shaped, upright. Annual. A plant high, upright, branched. Leaves linear; stems shrubby, rusty. Shrubby, having the appearance of broom, upright, sparingly branched, stiff. It is doubtful whether this be a natural species of this genus.

Heliophila circinoides: leaves cordate. It is described by Thunberg, under the name of Chenistra corona.

Heliophila digitata: leaves palmate-pinnatifid, villose; pinnas linear. The stem thickens very much upwards, which gives this plant a singular appearance.

Heliophila pinnaea: leaves trifid and pinnate; leaflets linear; silique necklace-shaped, upright. This resembles the fifth species very much, but it has branchlets for pinnate leaves.

Pagation and Culture. The seeds may be sown in the spring on a foot border, and when the plants come up, if they are thinned and kept clean from weeds, it is all the culture they require. They are all natives of the Cape.

HELIOPHÔBI, a name given to the white negroes or albino's, from their natural averseion to the light of the sun. See the article Albino, vol. i. p. 249, and the correspondent engraving.

HELIOPOLIS, or Aven, mentioned by Ezek. xxx. 17, and called by Moses On and in Jeremiah Bethfon, a city of Egypt, to the south-east of the Delta, and east of Memphis; where Pharaoh placed the temple of the sun, held in religious veneration. It gave name to the city Helipolis. See the article Egypt, vol. vi. p. 353.—There was another Helipolis in Cœle Syria, near the springs of the Oronites; so called from the worship of the sun, which prevailed over all Syria.

HELIOS, [Gr. ] In mythology, the son of Cœlus and Eos; the Sun. He was the god of the day, held in religious veneration.

HELIOCÓPS, f. A telescope peculiarly adapted for viewing and observing the sun without affecting the eye. There are various kinds of them, usually made by employing coloured glasses for the object or eye-glasses, or both. The same purpose is effected by a piece of glass blacked, by
by holding it over the smoke or flame of a lamp or candle; it first suggested by the celebrated Huygens.

Heliostis, f. from Gr. helios, the sun.] Infolation, or heating the body by the sun.

Heliostata, f. an instrument invented by Dr. Gravesande; and thus called from its property of fixing the sun's beam in one position, viz., in a horizontal direction across the dark chamber while it is used.

Heliotropis, f. in botany. See Heliotropium.

Heliotropium floribundum, f. See Tournefortia.

Heliotropium, f. from the Gr. helios, the sun, and tropos, a turn. 1. Brown's Heliotrope, a large annual, more than two feet high, because the leaves or flower were supposed to turn with the sun; hence the French name tourfola; or because it flowered about the summer solstice.] Turnsole; in botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of apetaliae, (borageae, jussii.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, tubular, five-toothed. Corolla: monopetalous, filver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx: border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four; style filiform, length of the filaments; stigma emarginate. Pericarpium: none; calyx erect, unchanged, arching over the seeds. Gertia: none; ovary four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Characters. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.

Species. 1. Heliotropium Peruvianum, Peruvian turnsole or heliotrope: leaves lanceolate-ovate, item shrubby. Native of Peru. No. 5, with more slender branches, somewhat lanuginous, and prostrate; the root short and annual. Flowers white. Seeds usually one or two only, the rest being abortive; larger and more oblong than in the common form, brown, and covered with a bark. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowering in June and July.


3. Heliotropium Europaeum, European turnsole or heliotrope: leaves ovate, quite entire, tomentose, platied, fpike solitary. This is smaller than the common form, No. 5, with more slender branches, somewhat lanuginous, and prostrate; the root short and annual. Flowers white. Seeds usually one or two only, the rest being abortive; larger and more oblong than in the common form, brown, and covered with a bark. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowering in June and July.

4. Heliotropium inundatum: leaves oblong, obtuse, hirsute; spikes in four, erect; item shrubby. Native of the Caribee Islands.

5. Heliotropium Europaeum, European turnsole or heliotrope: leaves ovate, quite entire, tomentose, wrinkled, spikes conjugate. This rises about seven or eight inches high, dividing into two or three branches. Flowers white, appearing in June and July. There is a variety, with the flowers larger, and sweet.

6. Heliotropium Malabaricum: leaves ovate, plaited, striate, quite entire, spikes almost solitary. Burman has figured this as a variety of the foregoing species; it is easily distinguished from it, however, by the striagenses of the whole plant, by the leaves and flower of the petals, and by the spikes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. The calyxes are by no means imbricate, but larger and distinct, involving the seeds even when they are ripe. Native of Malabar.

7. Heliotropium supinum, trailing turnsole or heliotrope: leaves ovate, quite entire, tomentose, platied, spikes solitary. This is smaller than the common form, No. 5, with more slender branches, somewhat lanuginous, and prostrate; the root short and annual. Flowers white. Seeds usually one or two only, the rest being abortive; larger and more oblong than in the common form, brown, and covered with a bark. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowering in June and July.

8. Heliotropium fruticosum: leaves linear-lanceolate, hirsute; spikes solitary. This rises about seven or eight inches high, (Miller says one foot, and a half, and Browne that it seldom rises above five or six inches,) very much branched; branches stiff, scabrous, and ash-coloured. Native of the West Indies, near the sea-shore.


10. Heliotropium indicum, Indian turnsole or heliotrope: leaves cordate-ovate, item shrubby, spikes minute, aggregate-racemose, spikes conjugate; flowers very small, with the calyxes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. Corolla: monopetalous, salver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx; border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Character. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.

Species. 11. Heliotropium catharticum, cathartic turnsole: leaves cordate-ovate, item shrubby, spikes minute, aggregate-racemose, spikes conjugate; flowers very small, with the calyxes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. Corolla: monopetalous, salver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx; border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Character. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.

Species. 12. Heliotropium catharticum, cathartic turnsole: leaves cordate-ovate, item shrubby, spikes minute, aggregate-racemose, spikes conjugate; flowers very small, with the calyxes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. Corolla: monopetalous, salver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx; border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Character. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.

Species. 13. Heliotropium Catharticum, cathartic turnsole: leaves cordate-ovate, item shrubby, spikes minute, aggregate-racemose, spikes conjugate; flowers very small, with the calyxes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. Corolla: monopetalous, salver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx; border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Character. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.

Species. 14. Heliotropium Catharticum, cathartic turnsole: leaves cordate-ovate, item shrubby, spikes minute, aggregate-racemose, spikes conjugate; flowers very small, with the calyxes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. Corolla: monopetalous, salver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx; border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Character. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.

Species. 15. Heliotropium Catharticum, cathartic turnsole: leaves cordate-ovate, item shrubby, spikes minute, aggregate-racemose, spikes conjugate; flowers very small, with the calyxes not being conjugate, the latter frequently two together. Corolla: monopetalous, salver-shaped; tube the length of the calyx; border flat, half-five-cleft, obtuse; clefts smaller, alternate, more acute, between the larger ones; throat naked. Stamens: filaments five, very short, in the throat; antherae small, covered. Filamentum: germs four, ovate, acuminate; fruits four, naked or corticate, not perforate, &c.—Essential Character. Corolla: filver-shaped, five-cleft, with teeth interposed; throat closed with arches.
Heliotrope leaves obovate, villose, entire; spikes simple and conjugate; seeds dotted. Both natives of the East Indies, sent by Koenig. This also is a native of Arabia; the Arabians derive it from the Indian, according to Vahl, only in having the twigs, leaves, and seeds, more closely villose and silky.

15. Heliotropium capitatum: leaves oblong-ovate, quite entire, smooth, hoary underneath; flowers in axillary heads; stem arborecent. This fort rises with a shrubby flalk six or seven feet high; the young branches are clothe with a white down, and the leaves on these are very hoary and entire, but those on the older branches are green, and some of them are notched on their edges; at each joint of the flalks come out two short branches opposite, with small hoary leaves placed opposite; these, when bruised, emit a strong odour, which to some persons is very disagreeable, but others are please with it. The flowers are produced from the side of the branches in many branches, with leaves upon long footed, which are clothed with light earth, plunged them into a hot-bed, and shade them till they have taken new root; then move them by degrees to the air, into which remove them in summer, placing them in a sheltered situation; in autumn house them in a good greenhouse, where they will flower great part of winter. If the cuttings be put into pots filled with light earth during any of the summer months, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed, they will take root freely, but these do not make good plants as those raised from seeds. A flower is most congenial to this plant in winter. A pure atmosphere is essential to its existence. In hot weather it must be well supplied with water, and in winter it must be carefully guarded against frost, so fatal to the natives of Peru. The fifth and sixth are annual sorts, which succeed better from seeds, which scarify the leaves upon long footed

16. Heliotropium Canariense: leaves ovate, crenate, opposite; flowers in dichotomous axillary heads; stem arborecent. Grows naturally in the Canary Islands, not far from a wood. Heliotropium three or four feet high, dividing into many branches, with leaves upon long footed; hairy, and of an ash-colour on their under side. The flowers are produced from the side of the branches on pretty long peduncles, each suffuring four short roundish spikes or heads, which divide by pairs, and spread from each other; the flowers are white, and appear in June or July, but are not succeeded by seeds in England. The leaves, when bruised, emit an agreeable odour, for which it is by some persons much esteemed; the gardeners have given it the title of Madame Maintenon. It is not for what reason we know not.

17. Heliotropium procumbens: stem procumbent; leaves ovate, crenate, quite entire; spikes solitary, terminating. This fort was sent from Carthage in Africa in January, 1780. It grows naturally on the sandy soils. It is a half-stem-clasping plant, with trailing stalks, growing six or seven inches long, with small leaves. The flowers are produced at the end of the branches, in single short spikes, which are reflexed; they are small and white, making little appearance.

18. Heliotropium Americanum: leaves oblong-ovate, coromons, conterminous, terminating, stem shrubby. Sent by the late Dr. Houltoun from La Vera Cruz, where he found it growing in plenty. It rises with a shrubby stalk three feet high, dividing into shorter branches, which are closely garnished with leaves, placed without order. The flowers are produced at the end of the branches in double spikes, which are slender, short, and straight, not recurved as the other sorts. The flowers are small and white; and the plant is perennial.

19. Heliotropium tetraandrum: leaves ovate-lanceolate, smooth, opposite; spikes heaped, terminating. Stem herbaceous, annual, one foot high, somewhat erect, diffused, white, obliquely four-cornered, with purple joints. Flowers red, in long close spikes; corolla somewhat bell-shaped. Found in the gardens of Cochinchina.

20. Heliotropium lineatum: leaves elliptic, petioled, rolled back at the edge, waved; spikes conjugate; corollas villose; stem procumbent. 21. Heliotropium lineatum: leaves oblong, villose, entire; spikes conjugate, terminating, stem shrubby. Perhaps only a variety of H. fruticosum, with broader leaves. Native of the West Indies.

22. Heliotropium pinatum: leaves pinnate. Stem erect, herbaceous, simple, only branching a little at the base, a foot high, the size of a goose-quill, villose. Found by Thouin at the frufts of Magellan.

23. Heliotropium amplexicaule: leaves lanceolate, obtuse, self-terminating; spikes branching; stem shrubby. This has the habit of H. Peruvianum; and was found in Brazil by Thouin.

Propagation and Culture. The first species may be propagated either by seeds or cuttings. The seeds may be sown upon a moderate hot-bed in the spring: when the plants are fit to remove, transplant them into small pots filled with light earth, plunge them into a hot-bed, and shade them till they have taken new root; then move them by degrees to the air, into which remove them in summer, placing them in a sheltered situation; in autumn house them in a good greenhouse, where they will flower great part of winter. If the cuttings be put into pots filled with light earth during any of the summer months, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed, they will take root freely, but these do not make good plants as those raised from seeds. A flower is most congenial to this plant in winter. A pure atmosphere is essential to its existence. In hot weather it must be well supplied with water, and in winter it must be carefully guarded against frost, so fatal to the natives of Peru. The fifth and sixth are annual sorts, which succeed better from seeds, which scarify the leaves upon long footed.

17. Thefe are propagated by seeds, but the difficulty of getting them fresh from America, and the uncertainty of their growing unless they are sown abroad, and brought over in earth, has rendered them rare in Europe. Being plants of little beauty, requiring a flower, with a peculiar soil and management, they have been cultivated merely for variety in botanic gardens. The eleventh fort is propagated by seeds, which may be procured from the places where it naturally grows, for it never produces any in Europe; these seeds should be sown in a tub of earth in the country, for when the dried seeds come over they seldom grow; and if they do, it is not before the second year: so that, if the seeds are sown as soon as they are ripe in a tub of earth, when they arrive in England, plunge them into a hot-bed of tanners' bark, which will bring up the plants; and when these are fit to remove, they should be each planted in a separate small pot filled with earth, composed of sand and light undug earth, with a little lime-rubifh well mixed together, then plunged into a hot-bed of tanners' bark, and shaded until they have taken new root; after which, they must be treated as other tender exotic plants, always keeping them in the tan-bed in the dove, giving them but little water, especially during the winter season. The fifteenth and sixteenth are too tender to live through the winter in the open air in this country, so must be kept in a greenhouse during that season; but only requiring to be freecened from frost, they may be placed with myrtles and other hardy plants; leave the leaves uncut, and when the weather have a large share of air in mild weather, and be treated in the same way; they are easily propagated by cuttings during any of the summer months, which, if planted in a shady border and duly supplied with water, will take root in five or six weeks; then they may be potted, and placed in a shady situation till they have taken new root, after which they may be treated as other plants. The other sorts have not yet been introduced into our gardens. See Lithospermum, Mentha, and Tournefortia.

Heliotropium Canariense, f. in botany. See Bystruppon.

Heliotropium Tricoccon. See Croton.
HELISPHERICAL, adj. [heli and sphere.] The helispheric line is the rhomb-line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HELisson, in ancient geography, a town and river of Arcadia. *Pausanias.*

HELIUM, a name, anciently given to the mouth of the Mace in Germany.

HELius, the name of the Sun among the Greeks; but in Egypt it denoted the divinity Orus, or Osiris. When the Egyptians, says Porphyry, would describe Helius, they represent a man in a float, or ship, which is supported by a crocodile. Orus is often describ'd as standing upon a crocodile, and at the same time sur-rounded with other symbolical representations. For, as the Egyptians in their rites referred to a person preferred in the midst of waters; they accordingly, to describe that history, made use of types which had some analogy and resemblance to such preservation. Some of these could scarcely be called symbolical, the purport was so manifest. We are told by Jamblichus, that the figure of the crocodile was set up in the midst of the river, and was an emblem of Helius. This philosopher, as well as Plutarch, and Porphyry, falsely imagined, says Mr. Bryant, that these histories related to the real Helius, the Sun: and that the symbols of Selene had the like reference to the Moon. But Helius and Selene were names given to objects which were immediately connected with water; even the Moon's name, the Latin *adscamis*, is derived from the Greek *Hecate*; and Selene is a very obvious allusion to the Moon. But Helius and Selene were names given to objects which were immediately connected with water; even the Moon's name, the Latin *adscamis*, is derived from the Greek *Hecate*, and Selene is a very obvious allusion to the Moon. But Helius and Selene were names given to objects which were immediately connected with water; even the Moon's name, the Latin *adscamis*, is derived from the Greek *Hecate*, and Selene is a very obvious allusion to the Moon. But Helius and Selene were names given to objects which were immediately connected with water; even the Moon's name, the Latin *adscamis*, is derived from the Greek *Hecate*, and Selene is a very obvious allusion to the Moon.

HELIX, [heli, Gr.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution,—find the true inclination of the srew, together with the quantity of water which could make a difference between the helix and the spiral. A hair-case, according to Daviler, is in a helix, or is helical, when the hairs or steps wind round a cylindrical newel; whereas the spiral winds round a cone, and is continually approaching nearer and nearer its axis. Helix is also applied, in architecture, to the caulicules or little volutes under the base and flower, in the Corinthian capital; called also volute.—In anatomy, it denotes the whole circuit or extent of the auricle or border of the ear outward. In opposition to which, the inner protruberance surrounding therwith, and answering thereto, is called antihelix. See Anatomy, vol. I. p. 601.

HELIX, [Gr. from οὖς, to turn about.] In helminthology, a genus belonging to the order of teffacæ, the characters of which are:—Shell univalve, spiral, subdiaphanous, brittle; aperture contracted, semilunar, or roundish. The included animal is the *Snail*, which is a real Limas or slug; only that this genus has its tef tacous covering, whilst the other is wholly naked, with no other defence than a fleshly kind of shield. See the article Snail.

Though the snail is one of the moat humble of the tef tacous tribes, yet its family is very abundant; and the shells of some individuals are extremely curious and beautiful, and are prized by conchologists. See the article Conchology, vol. v. p. 56, where several of them are correctly figured. The snail appears to inhabit every part of the world, both on land and in the water. Some frequent gardens and woods, rocks and mountains, and beds of sand; whilft others prefer the depths of the ocean, fresh-water rivers, lakes, and ponds. The shells of the snails are united as follows:—

1. Whorls with a carinate acute margin. 1. Helix varicabes: shell ovate, both edges carinate; aperture toothed. Shell one inch and a half long, variegated white and brown; whorls contiguus, the first convex; aperture narrow, aprelied, a little flexuous; lip three-toothed. Shell each side, the outer lip acute and unequal. Inhabit mountains of Africa and the Friendly Islands, and was formerly supplied to have fallen in flowers from the clouds.

2. Helix fasciata: shell umbilicate, convex each side; aperture subelliptic, margined, ovate. Shell reddish-brown, with a ferruginous mark, brown variegated white, rarely hyaline; whorls five; navel and foot. Shell yellowish-brown, beneath more gibbous; aperture roundish, lunate. Shell grey or clear white, very finely striate transversely; whorls four or five. Inhabits the waterfalls of Lombardy: minute.

3. Helix umbilicata: shell subcarinate, umbilicate, convex; aperture margined. Shell whitish with a brown centre, glabrous; whorls a little depressed, yellow-brown; aperture white, beneath yellow; navel pellucid. Inhabits trees in Africa.

4. Helix frigida: shell subcarinate, umbilicate, convex, friate, beneath more gibbous; aperture roundish, lunate. Shell grey or clear white, very finely striate transversely; whorls four or five. Inhabits Europe, among rocks, in woods and hedges, and about the bodies of old trees; half an inch in diameter.

5. Helix pulchella: shell subcarinate, imperforate, convex; aperture oblong-ovat, with four, five, six, or eight, plaits or teeth; whorls six. Inhabit India: one inch and a half wide.

6. Helix pulchella: shell imperforate, subcarinate, reddish-brown with a white ridge; aperture transversely ovate, flat; shell one inch and a half long, flat each side, with five roundish whorls; lip reflected. Inhabit India; about nine lines in diameter.

7. Helix pulchella: shell imperforate, a little convex each side, with a transverse lip. The shell is sometimes chefnut with dark rays, sometimes beneath white, or yellow and red, or blackish with a red or deep chestnut throat and lip; subcarinate, and about the bodies of old trees: half an inch in diameter.

8. Helix pulchella: shell subcarinate, imperforate, convex; aperture with a wide margin. Shell glabrous, white covered with a brown skin; aperture fulcrous with a brown border; whorls obtuse. Inhabit America; a land species, and very large.

The remaining species in this division, 9-51, are named as follows: H. marginata, cicatricoza, argophthalmos, albella, maculata, albina, algina, leucus, lievipes, exils, vermiculata, candida, spadicea, incarna, fericea, argyros, planorbis, cornu, helix, dextral, nutirh, exils, alinum, cepa, bellis, pertenias, vortex, scabra, gothica, diomedusa, tricornis, helix, argyros, ficornis, commissum, allinum, marginella, fumosa, maculose, punctata, vitre,
vitrea, anulata, rhena, navius, corrugata, faba, cre-  

nata, and carinata.

11. Umbilicate: the whorls rounded. 52. Helix corn-  

nea: shell above umbilicate, flat, blackish, with four  

round whorls. From a line to an inch in diameter;  

shell chestnut, brown, rufous, whitish, yellowish, or blue-  

ish, polished, and very finely striate transversely; whorls  

four or five, rarely turned contrary. The inhabitant is  

black, with dirty-grey tentacles, and produces a searlet  

but not durable dye. Inhabits fresh waters of Europe  

and Coromandel.

53. Helix mitra: shell finely polished, yellowish, above  

convex, umbilicate, beneath flat, perforated. One to  

three lines in diameter. Shell diaphanous, highly pol-  

ished, sometimes brown; whorls three to five, the out-  

most much broader than the rest; aperture heart-shaped;  

inhabitant black, the tentacula t.tpt with white, when  

young entirely white. Inhabits ditches in Denmark,  

on aquatic plants.

54. Helix amphulacea: shell subumbilicate, tubular,  

glabrous, the whorls more venticose above; aperture  

very large, ovate-oblong; umbilicus or navel nearly  

covered. One to five inches wide. Shell polished, yel-  

lowish or brown, with generally a few bands; first whorl  

very large: this snail is eaten as a delicacy. Inhabits  

Asia and America.

55. Helix and

56. Helix conica: shell finely polished, yellowish, above  

convex, umbilicate, beneath flat, perforated. One to  

two lines in diameter. Shell diaphanous, highly pol-  

ished, sometimes brown; whorls three to five, the out-  

most much broader than the rest; aperture heart-shaped;  

inhabitant black, the tentacula tpt with white, when  

young entirely white. Inhabits ditches in Denmark,  

on aquatic plants.

57. Helix trisulca: shell subumbilicate, subglo-  

bular, glabrous, the whorls more venticose above; apertu-  

re very large, ovate-oblong; umbilicus or navel nearly  

covered. One to five inches wide. Shell polished, yel-  

lowish or brown, with generally a few bands; first whorl  

very large: this snail is eaten as a delicacy. Inhabits  

Asia and America.

58. Helix lucitana: shell umbilicate, perforate, con-  

vex, oblong, with five rounded yellowish-white whorls;  

umbilicus spreading. A land species; about the size  
of an egg. Inhabits Southern Europe.

59. Helix oblonga: shell perforate, ovate-oblong,  
friate, with roly lip and pillar. Above three inches long.  
Shell pale or yellowish-white, with five whorls, oval  
aperture, and whitish throat; inhabitant cinereous varied  
with lighter and darker shades and stripes, with a tinge  
of bluish and rose-colour on some parts; the eggs are  
covered with a hard calcareous shell, and exactly resem-  
bling those of a common sparrow. Inhabits South  
America and India.

60. Helix iavolulus: shell umbilicate, pointed, pale  
yellow or white, with spiral convex frigate; aperture cri- 
\[...\]
Pros 

animals on its body; and as in other animals we find 
these secondary ones either living on their surface, or 
in the interlines, as worms, so it is very remarkable that 
the snail is inhabited in both these ways. These final 
great destroyers of wall-fruit. Lime and ashes sprinkled 
on the ground where they most resort will drive them 
away, and destroy the young brood of them; it is a 
common practice to pull off the fruit they have bitten; 
but this should never be done, for they will touch no 
other fruit; they have wholly eaten up this if it be left for 
them; and their instinct is wonderful, that they know 
where to return to it. 

Among the many peculiarities of these animals, the 
mode by which they conduct their amours is the most 
curious and surprising; at this season they make their 
approach with waving fins, first one, and then the other, 
which are of a harp form and of a horny substance. 
These are contained within a cavity on the right 
side of the neck, and are launched at each other, with 
some degree of force, at about the distance of two 
inchs, till the quiver or reservoir is exhausted, and 
then a reconciliation takes place, and the animals unite. 

The eggs are perfectly round, and about the size of small 
peaef. The shell is eight lines wide, sometimes entirely 
whitish or various shades of yellow, but generally va-
riegated with dusky linear spots, or blackish spots and 
marks. 

Helix perversa: shell subumbilicate, ovate-oblong, 
contrary, sulphur. Eighteen to twenty-eight lines 
long. Shell sulphur-coloured with various marks, some-
times with a green spot and rufous band, sometimes with 
white brown oblique streak, or white with a red spot 
or numerous ones of a different colour, whorls fix to 
eight; lip thick. Inhabits India. 

Helix lanthana: shell nearly imperforate, round-
ish, obtuse, diaphanous, and very brittle; aperture di-
hibited behind, with an emarginate lip. Shell violet, with 
a subtriangular aperture; the naiil when alive shines by 
night, and stains the hand with a violet or purple dye. 
It inhabits the seas of Europe, especially the Medi-
terranean; those of Asia and Africa; and also the ocean. 
Dr. Hawkeworth, in his account of Cooke's voyage, 
mistakes this snail for that which yielded the 
purpura of the ancients. 

Helix vivipara: shell imperforate, ventricose, 
subovate, obtuse, brownish, with dusky bars; aperture 
neary orbicular. One inch and a half long. Shell thin. 
This prey is very acute. Snail small, white, with two 
short tentacles, and incumbent fqualid lip. Inhabits 
Ceylon. 

Helix haemalona: shell imperforate, roundish, 
brown, with a subcylindrical white band; aperture pur-
ppe. One inch and a half broad, and nearly as much 
high. Shell obtuse, within white, with five round whorls, 
the fist as large again as the rest, the last reddish. 
Inhabits Ceylon. 

Helix variagata: shell imperforate, subovate, 
covered with a brown cuticle, under which it is barred; 
aperture white within. Shell brown, radiant with white 
and marked with yellowish bands spotted with white, 
or reddish-white with four brown bands undulate with 
white, and two narrower ones spotted with white on the 
second whorl. Inhabits Italy. 

Helix drizaeta: shell liriate, with a suboval apers 
whorls reflected on the back. Shell pellicul, 
greenish. Found at Sandwich: very rare and minute. 

This division contains also the following species, 147— 

H. tecta, recta, inverta, interrupta, contraria, 
davy, arenaria, Jamaicaensis, Rhodota, labiosa, podica, 
giganusa, falcata, diamitis, membralis, lucorum, grui 
ناس, pulla, venusa, pulmona, aperita, verticalis, alfe, 
nucleus, cocinea, variagata, and fulgidia. 

IV. Taping. 181. Helix subcylindrica: shell im-
perforate, tapering, subcylindical, obtuse, with four 
whorls and ovate aperture. Shell size of a grain of rye, 
horny, pale, with a very obtuse tip; interior margin of 
the aperture reflected. Inhabits fresh water of Northern 
Europe. 

182. Helix fagorum: shell subperforate and a little 
tapering, with five whorls and ovate aperture. Shell 
horny, pale, ovate-oblong, rather acute, hardly as large 
as a barley-corn, with a very minute navel and mar-
gined aperture. Inhabits fresh waters. 

183. Helix ohtona: shell subperforate, tapering, 
with eight whorls and roundish aperture. Hardly four lines 
long. Shell glabrous, very brittle, horny, with some-
times fix whorls separated by a very thin line, the first 
twice as large as the second; umbilicus not visible. In-
habits ponds of Europe and America. 

184. Helix columnata: shell tapering, white, with a 
fusiliv tip and spotted contrary whorls; aperture ob-
long. Twenty-seven lines long. Shell allucid, of the 
 Splendour and colour of alum, appearing as if radiate 
with tulsoral spots; whorls seven or eight, gibbus 
each side, longitudinally and spirally; the fourth, 
fifth, and sixth, fubilves with white upper margin; 
aperture with pellicul spots, not margined, the interior 
marg vulnerability. 

185. Helix flcliculus: shell tapering, pellicul, gla-
brous, with a slightly-plaited pillar; lip thin. Shell 
size of an oat, uniformly white with five or six round 
whorls, and lunate, oblong, aperture. Two-thirds of an inch 
long. Inhabits Barbary. 

186. Helix lancharcivia: shell a little tapering, very 
glabrous, chefust-brown, with darker spots; throat 
whitish. Inhabitfs Coromandel, in fresh waters. 

The following species, 187—209, are also contained in 
this division: H. decollata, scalaris, circinata, tenera, 
pus, plicaria, undulata, fucata, piripus, feptra, 
fulgida, splendida, mitra, atra, cupidata, rechata, carinula, 
croce, obtusata, and purpurea. 

imperforate, ovate-oblong, coarfe, with fix whorls, 
and lunate, oblong, aperture. Two-thirds of an inch 
long. Inhabitfs Mauritania. 

211. Helix truncatula: shell ovate-oblong, the whoris 
truncate upwards. Aperture ovate. One line and a half 
to five lines long. Shell black, subpeclucul, with fix 
whorls, and incumbent equalid lip. Inhabits Greece. 

212. Helix glutinosia: shell ventricose, diaphanous, 
with six obtuse projections, and aperture wide. Two to four 
lines long. Shell very thin, fragile, yellow, with two 
or three whorls and repand rounded aperture; smail 
white, with cinereous dots, and furnished with a gelati-
nous membrane covering the whole shell. Inhabits Den-
mark; chiefly on the leaves of the Nymphaeus lutea. 

213. Helix minutula: shell subcylindrical, with an oval 
toothless aperture. Not a line long; and is very minute. 
Inhabitfs Greece. 

214. Helix auricularia: shell imperforate, ovate, gib-
brous, with a depression in the middle of the lip; spire 
acute and very short; aperture very much dilated. Two 
to fifteen lines long. Shell whith-yellow, cinereous, or 
brownish, rarely ribbed; whorls three to five; the fist 
very ventricose, the last small, and forming a minute 
aper; smail white, with cinereous dots and black eyes. 
Inhabits ponds of Europe. 

215. Helix perpulcia: shell imperforate, convex, ovate, 
without lip; aperture extending to the tip. Shell milk-
white, transparent, and very brittle. Inhabits the Me-
diterranean; between a Bulla and Helix. 

216. Helix haliotodes: shell imperforate, depressed, 
with waved fric; aperture oval, open all the way down. 
Shell flat, elliptic, thin, pellicul, white, or reddish 
with a white band, or orange with two paler bands, 
flitly conuate outwardly; whorls four lateral; lip 
acute. Smail, flat, and oval. Aperture. Inhabitfs the 
Mediterranean, Atlantic, Indian, and North, seas; and is nearly related to the genus 
Haliotus.
S30

inner lip is not reflected; with the umbilicus open in lar. Shell small, white, resembling a Nerita, but the ■

■

laevigata, balthica, neritoidea, muralis, vertigo, cary-

cally frigate; aperture ovate. Three quarters of an inch

the Mediterranean.

©btufe, surrounded with six elevated grooves. Inhabits

acicula, peregrina, danubialis, turbinata, curvata, and

acincrea, undata, teres, subsfruata, trigonoftoma, tumida,

as long as the rest, inflated in the middle and longitudi¬

men.]

A town in Palestine, in Gibeon of Benjamin.

vi. 75.

vix. 25. xxi. 5. 1

Citron, family of Gerfhom.

that province. It was also a city of the Levites of the

vi. 75.

xix. 25. xxi. 5. 1

Sam. 3

HELL, f., [a word purely Saxon. Etymologifls con-

ceve it may be derived from "Belan," which in the Saxon

language signifies "to conceal; hide; cover.""

In common acceptance, the word "Hell" is ufed to
denote that place, in which after death, and at the final
retribution, all who have wilfully and knowingly per¬
spired in doing Evil, with a consciousness that it was
Evil, and with a fixed intention of violating what they
believed to be Right and Good, will be punished for
such perverseness and malignity, such depraved corrup-
tion of heart and conduct.

Except it be in a condition absolutely favage, we find
in Man a natural appetite that condenm Punifhment will
follow intentional Guilt. His Conscience has fore¬
bodings of Reffonableness at fome or other period, and
feels confciences under those forebodings. Why should
our Creator have implanted in Man fuch a Conscience and fuch Apprehenfions, if there were no Reffonableness?
His Infinite Wisdom does nothing in vain. "If He hath
given us the Eye for sight, and the Ear for hearing, it
is implied in the

agreed. That Place, wherever or whatever it may be,
is implied in the

fhiroft tenfe of the word HELL.

The Greeks of highaff Antiquity called this Place
by a name expressive of its Inviolability or Ocfccurity; for
"Aδια or Αδιπ implies both; being derived from Greek
words which signify "not to fee."" Homer, who is equally valuable as a Mythologist and a Poet, founds the Eleventh Book of his Odyssey on the prevalent persuasion, that there existed an Inviolable region appropriated to the reftirence and punishment of the wicked. Hence he makes Ulysfees give this description of the sufferings there endured by Titus
and Tantalus:

There Tityus large and long, in fetters bound,

O'erflreads nine acres of infernal ground;

Two ravenous vultures, furious for their food,

Scream o'er the fiend, and riot in his blood,

Inceffant gore the liver in his breaft,

Th' immortal liver grows, and gives th' immortal fea.

From the fame poet we collect the opinion of his con¬
temporaries, that Wicked Men were tormented by Fu¬

ries after death, in fome place under the Earth: for

Agamemnon calls them to witnefs in thefe words—:

Who rule the dead, and horrid woes prepare

For perjur'd Kings, and all who falfely swear.

Ancient Mythology speaks of Rivers in "Hell," all
of which flow into an immense gulph called "Tartarus."
Into this gulph, according to the account given by Plato,
(see Phaedo in Forfter's Ed. p. 302.) "Thofe who appear
incurable through the magnitude of their offences,
having committed many heinous acts of sacrilege; many
pear incurable through the magnitude of their offences,
(see Phaedo in Forfter's Ed. p. 302.) "Thofe who appear
incurable through the magnitude of their offences,
having committed many heinous acts of sacrilege; many
unjust and unlawful murders; and other crimes of similar
enormity; are plunged without prospect of ever
emerging."

The Philofopher, in that passage, delivers only popu¬
lar opinion exaggerated by poetical fiction. In his Tenth
Book concerning "Laws," he writes in language more
lofty and more corresponding with his own feries ideas
about Divine Juflice. "Neither you, nor any other per¬
to whom he may have been fortunate, will boaft that
he has overcome this Juflice of the Gods. They, who
have ordained it, have ordained it in a manner more firm
than all their decrees; you ought therefore by all means
to beware. For, you will never be overlooked by it.
Nor not even though small, you should descend into
the depth of the earth: nor, though ascending on high,
should you fear to heaven. Whether you remain here,
or whether you go to Hell, you will suffer condign punishment appointed by them.'

The Roman poets, like the Grecian, describe Furies, as avengers of wickedness in Hell. They represent these Furies as unceasing, measure, male; they clothe their bodies with black garments; affix to their heads hair instead of hair; and arm their hands with scorpions, whips, torches. Megera, Telephone, and Alethe, are names given to the Furies.

The greater part of the Sixth Book of Virgil's Aeneid is occupied in relating the descent of Aeneas into Hell, and the objects he there saw. The Poet of course indulges his fiction: but through the veil of Fable and Mythology, it is easy to discern his own persuasion that iniquity and impiety shall not escape unpunished. Remarkable to this purpose are the following lines, in Pindar's Translation:

"They that on earth had base pursuits in view, THEIR brethren hated, or their parents flew, And, still more numerous, they who swelt'd their store, But ne'er reliev'd their kindred or the poor; Or in a cause unrighteous fought and bled; Or perih'd in the foul adulterous bed; Or broke the ties of faith with dark deceit; Imprison'd deep, their defined torments wait,"

Par. L. B. i. 59.

The Editor of Virgil, Dr. Jofeph Warton, remarks on this passage: "Let those who think reading the poets an useful and pleasing study, attentively consider the noble and just moral that is contained in this description of the criminals whom our poet hath here selected to be punished. Bishop Warburton observes, that "this passage relates to the infringers of the duties of imperfect obligation, which Civil Laws cannot reach: such as, want of natural affection to brothers, duty to parents, protection to clients, and charity to the poor."

He adds, "next to these are placed, those pefts of public peace, the traitor and the adulterer. It is observable, he does not say simply, adulteri, but o adulterium caec; as implying, that the greatest civil punishment makes no atonement for this crime at the bar of divine justice."

In giving descriptions of "Hell," Homer was followed by Virgil, and both have been imitated by subsequent Poets; Quevedo, for instance, and Dante. Our own poet Milton hath drawn a picture of it in terms perhaps more strong than either: At once, as far as Angels ken, he views The infaluation waife and wild; A dungeon horrible on all sides round As one great furnace flam'd, yet from those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover lights of woe, Regions of forrow, doleful shades, where peace And rest can never dwell, hope never comes That comes to all; but torture without end Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd."

Par. L. B. i. 846.

Before we leave the poetical accounts of "Hell," and particularly those which we find in Homer and Virgil, who were prior to the Christian Era, it is material to observe, those Writers did not precise, but followed popular opinion: they did not invent, but exaggerated the idea, that Punishment after death awaits the crimes of life. The idea had its foundation and was rooted in the human mind: before the conceptions of fancy could add to its enlargement. We cannot have a stronger proof, that the idea of future punishment is natural and familiar to Man, than by seeing Man, and hearing his opinions, before he was acquainted with the doctrines either of Jewish or Christian Religion. Let us turn then to the "Decades of Peter Martyr." In B. iii. Dec. p. 43. we find this passage:

"When the Admiral (Columbus) was hearing divine service on the shore, (of Cuba,) to his astonishment there came a Chief about eighty years old, and a multitude yet naked, and with him a large company of attendants. Struck with admiration, during the performance of the religious ceremonies, he stood silent, and with his eyes fixed: but when they were concluded, he preferred to the Admiral a basket filled with the fruits of his country, which he carried in his hand, and fitting down near him, by means of Didadus, an interpreter, who came from one of the colonies, and who, upon near approach, underfoot that dialect, he spake to this effect:

"We have been told, that with your powerful army you have made a rapid progress through all those lands, with which heretofore you were unacquainted; and that you have greatly terrified the people who inhabit them. Know then, by my exhortation and admonition, That for the Souls of Men departed from their Bodies, there are Two different ways of definition; the one dark and horrible, prepared for those who disturb and annoy Mankind; the other pleasant and delightful, appointed for those, who during life have loved the peace and tranquility of nations. If you will remember that you are Mortal, and that Future Retributions are reserved for every person, proportioned to his present actions, you will make no one unhappy.""
not, and the fire is not quenched."—See Bishop Lowth's Translation of Isaiah: Note on V. 24, Ch. lxvi.

Hell, by the Mahomedans, is supposed to be "divided into seven stories or apartments, one below another, designed for the reception of as many distinct classes of the damned. The first, which they call al-Haquir [hārīr], they say, will be the receptacle of the wicked Mahomedans; and, after having there been punished according to their deserts, will at length be replete. The second, named Lādāk, they assign to the Jews. The third, named al-Hotama, to the Christians. The fourth, named al-Sā'īr, to the Sabians. The fifth, named Sā'īr, to the Magians. The sixth, named al-Jābl, to the idolaters. And the seventh, which is the lowest and worst of all, and is called al-Hāwāyīt, to the hypocrites, or those who outwardly professed some religion, but in their hearts were of none."

The wicked will suffer both from intense heat and excessive cold. "The degrees of pain will vary in proportion to the crimes of the sufferer, and to the apartment to which he is condemned." "The misery will be greatly increased by despair of ever being delivered from the place (of torment), since, according to that frequent expression in the Koran, (unlesse they have been Mahomedans,) they must remain therein for ever."—See Preliminary to Sale's Koran, p. 121, 122.

Hell has been diversified in its locality, according to the different imaginations of Writers in different ages and countries. Some have placed it in the centre of the Earth; some in the Sun; some in Comets. Diffusions on this subject are all nugatory, because after all that can be said on the precise situation of "Hell," in its First Acceptation, we must conclude, as we began, with ambiguity. With Barrow therefore we adopt the words of Austin, Melius est dubitare de occultis, quam sitigere de incertis; "It is better to doubt of things hidden, than quarrel about things uncertain." We adopt also the declaration of Calvin, Statum et temporarium est de rebus incognitis aetatis inquirere, quam Deus nostri fore permetat; "It is foolish and rash to enquire concerning things unknown, much more deeply than God permits us to know."

But although we reject, as endlesles and therefore useless, all dispute about the exact situation of "Hell," yet reasoning as we do from the Attributes of God, and supported as we are by the warranty of Scripture, we cannot but conceive there will be some Region where conflagrunt punishment will hereafter await the impenitently wicked.

God is the Moral Governor of the Universo. As such, it were irreverent to suppose, that He will suffer the Eternal Laws of Right and Wrong to be violated with impunity. In the present state of things, Evil, on innumerable occasions, goes unpunished by human or divine justice. Arguing therefore from the Rightcounsels of God, we cannot but conclude, that the Evil, not punished here, will be punished hereafter. This is an inference even of Natural Religion, and the uniform language of Scripture most completely and directly establishes its consistency with truth.

It is well laid down by Wollaston, as an incontrovertible Proposition, that as God has appointed all things with infinite Wisdom, and has ordained a Future State as a receptacle from this State of Probation, "the Mansions and Conditions of the Virtuous Part of Mankind must be proportionably better than those of the Vicious."

In that most sublime and noble song of triumph, which Isaiah conceived would be applicable on the future overthrow of the oppressive and haughty tyrant of Babylon, the Prophet introduces "Hell" as moved to meet him: "It stirreth up the dead for thee; even all the chief ones of the earth; it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations."—Isa. xiv. 9. Thus paraphrased by Lowth:

"Te propter, imis concita sedibus
Nigrantis Orci magna fremit domus:
En iussa defuntos Tyrannos,
Seepri tagras folis aulavillia sententias.
Exspectant Usbras, hospitios in novi
Occursum cunea."

De Sacra Poeh Hebræorum, Prol. 28.

Whom
Whom Mafon has followed with equal spirit;  
Hell, from her gulp profound,  
Routes at thine approach; and all around  
Her dreadful notes of preparation sound:  
Seated at her awful hold,  
Her shadowy Heroes all,  
E'en mighty Kings, the heirs of empire wide,  
Rising, with solemn state, and flew,  
From their sable thrones below,  
Meet, and inflant thy pride.  
Mafon. Ode vi. St. 3.

Our Poets make compound words, by adjoining some term to "Hell:"  
Retire, or take thy folly, and learn by proof,  
Hell-born, not to contend with Spirits of Heaven.  

And reckonest thou thyself with Spirits of Heaven,  
"Hell-doomed," and breath'st defiance here and anon,  
Where I reign king?  
Milton.

Hell-Governed, adj. Governed by hell:  
Earth, gape open wide and eat him quick,  
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,  
Which his hell-govern'd arm hath butchered. Shakespeare.

Hell-Hated, adj. Abhorred like hell:  
Back do I toss these treasons to thy head;  
With the hell-hated lie o'erwhelm thy heart. Shakespeare.

Hell-Haunted, adj. Haunted by the devil:  
Fierce Omond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,  
And bid me stand oppos'd to the bleak winds,  
Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove. Dryden.

Hell-Hound, f. [hell hound, Sax.] Dog of hell:  
Now the hell-hounds with superior speed  
Had reach'd the dame, and, fastening on her side,  
The ground with lilling streams of purple dy'd. Dryden.

Agent of hell:  
I call'd  
My hell-hounds to lick up the dross, and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint had feed. Milton.

Hell-Kettles, three singularly curious fashion-  
man pools, upwards of ninety feet deep, situated near  
Darlington, in the county of Durham; for particulars of which see the article DARLINGTON, vol. v. p. 603.

Hell-Kite, f. Kite of infernal breed. The term  
hell prefixed to any word denotes defolation:  
Did you say all? What all? Oh, hell-kite! all?  
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,  
At one hell swoop? Shakespeare.

HELE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian  
trac, on the Ephrathes; fifty miles south of Bagdad.

HELLADIAN, adj. [from Ellas; Gr.] Belonging to  
Greece, or to the Greeks.

HELLADIAN, f. A Greek.

HELLANICUS; a celebrated Greek historian, born  
at Mytilene. He wrote a history of the ancient kings of  
the earth, with an account of the founders of the most  
ill-famed towns in every kingdom, and died the year  
before Christ 411, and in the eighty-fifth of his age.

HELLE, in mythology, a daughter of Athamas and  
Nephele, fitter to Phryxus. She fled from her father's  
house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of  
hers mother-in-law, Ino. According to some accounts  
he was carried through the air on a golden ram which  
his mother had received from Neptune, and in her paffage  
the became giddy, and fell from her seat into that  
part of the sea which from her received the name of  
Hellespont. Others say that she was carried on a cloud,  
or rather upon a ship, from which she fell into the  
sea and was drowned. Phryxus, after he had given his siter  
a burial on the neighbouring coasts, pursued his journey,  
and arrived safe in Colchis. Ovid.
HELLEBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smalholm: twenty-three miles north-west of Calmar.

HELLEBORASTER, HELLEBORAS'TRUM, and HELLEBORE. See HELLEBORUS.

HELLEBORE (White). See VERATRUM.

HELLEBORE (Green). See Helleborus, Cypripedium, Limodorum, Satyrium, and Serapion.

HELLEBORESS. [Helleborus; Dioscorides: ἡλέβορος] οὖν το ἡλέβορον, because it destroys those who eat it. Ray. From ἑλέβορον to bind, and ἡδύ, food; a contriving, ful-focating, or poisonous, food. Morison and Linnæus. From the river Elleborus. Bergmann. HELLEBORE. In botany, a genus of the class Polyandria, order Polygynia, natural family Ranales, subfamily Ranunculaceae. [Ranunculus]. The generic characters are—Calyx: none, unless the corolla, which in some species is permanent, be considered as such. Corolla: petals five, roundish, blunt, large; nectaries several, very short, placed in a ring, one-leaved, tubular, narrower at bottom, mouth two-lipped, upright, emarginate, the inner lip short. Stamens filaments numerous, fimbulate; anthers compressed, narrower at bottom, upright. Pistillate: genus about six, compressed, filiform to linear; stigmas united, or sessile, linear. Pericarpium: capsule constricted, five-leaved, or more; calyx none, or connate, close, orifice superior, opening irregularly. Seeds: fleshy, the upper part long and rounded; the common, smooth, fleshy, the upper half fessil. Native of Italy, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, in mountainous situations; flowering from December to March. It has the name of black hellebore from the colour of the root; and of Clifortias rive from the time of flowering and the colour of the corolla. This is supposed to have been the plant so celebrated amongst the ancients in the cure of madness: the taste of the root, when fresh, is bitterness, and according to Dr. Grew, "being chewed, and for some time retained upon the tongue, after a few minutes it feemeth to be benumbed, and affected with a kind of pain, even in the mouth; yet it is burned with eating or fipping any thing too hot." It is a nauseous acid fluid; but, being long kept, both its sensible qualities and medicinal activity fuller very confiderable diminution. Bergius has very properly attended to this circumstance, for in defining its virtues he considers it under three different degrees of dryness: "Virtus recentis venenata, rubefcens, nigra; recente fucata necetica, purgans; emmenagoga, antiphthirica, tertamina; dia confervea vi purgans, alterans, diuretica." Although many writers consider this root as a perfectly innocent and safe medicine, yet we find several examples of its poisonous effects; it should therefore be used with caution. It seems to have been principally from its purgative quality that the ancients esteemed this root as a powerful remedy in maniacal disorders, with a view to evacuate the utrae bibl, from which these mental diseases were supposed to proceed; but, though evacuations be often found necessary in various cases of alienation of mind, yet, as they can be produced with more certainty and safety by other medicines, this cathartic of antiquity seems now almost entirely abandoned; it is however still used in small doses for attenuating viscid humours, promoting the urinary and uterine discharges, and opening inverte obstructuons of the remotest glands; it often proves a powerful emmenagogue in plethoric women, where it is not a little decisive, both in the prevention and cure, and particularly in cases of uterine discharges. It is also used in dropsies; and in some cutaneous diseases.

4. Helleborus viridis, or green hellebore: ftem bifid; branches leafy, two-flowered; leaves digitate. Stem round, a little branched at top, but not near so much as in the next sort; leafy, reddish at the base, upright, smooth, a foot or eighteen inches in height. Leaves not of a stiff leathery consistence, as in the next species, but soft, and of a lighter green. Native of France, Italy, Austria, Carniola, Slovenia, Switzerland, and Great Britain; as in several places near Cambridge; Yorkshire, near Leeds; in Surrey, near Arundel-castle; Kent; Oxfordshire; Northamptonshire; Worcestershire; Hampshire. Parkin mentions his having seen it in the Northamptonshire woods. Ray, in his History, gives no hint of this or the next species being natives of England; and, in his Synopsis, to think that they are not aboriginals here. Baburt speaks of this as growing wild abundantly in Stokenchurch woods, and many other rough and hilly situations. It flowers in March and April.

5. Helleborus fitidus, flinking hellebore, or bear's foot: stem many-flowered, leafy; leaves pedate. Root small, but bent with a prodigious number of slender dark.
Jitter-wort, fetter-grafs, oxheele. Green. Native of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France, and England; as between Northfleet and Gravesend in Kent; near Cambridge; near Bungay and Brundish in Suffolk; Combury stone-quarry in Oxfordshire; abundantly in Suffex; in Hampshire, and Somersetshire. Gerarde says, that it was wild in his time in many woods and shady places in England. He calls it bear-foot.

They are of a very deep green; but the brandies, in any branches, producing great abundance of flowers. It flowers from November and January.

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The term Hellen was originally a sacred title; and seems to have been confined to those priests who first came from Egypt, and introduced the rites of the Ark and Dove at Dodona. They were called also Elii and Soli. This country was therefore the first Hellenes; and here were the original Hellenes; and from them the title was derived to all of the Grecian name.

From Babylonia the Hellenes came into Egypt; they were the same as the Aurite, or Cuthite Shepherds; they introduced into that country their arts and learning, by which it was greatly benefited. Hence the learning of Egypt was styled Hellenics, from the Hellenic Shepherds; and the ancient theology of the country was said to have been described in the Hellenic character and language. This had no relation to the Hellenes of Greece; being far prior to that nation. The Greeks, it is true, were both Ionim and Hellenes, but by a long deftinction, being the peculiar of the people one has spoken of. This theology was said to be derived from Agathodemon, (the name as Cnephe,) that benign deity, the benefactor of all mankind. He was supposed to have had a renewal of life; and on that account was represented under the figure of a serpent crowned with the lotus and name Noe Agathodemon; (the Greeks transposed, and expressed it no agathodaimon.) The Greeks supposed, that by the Hellenic tongue was meant the language of Greece; and that the Hellenic characters were the letters of their own country. But these writings were in reality sculptures of great antiquity: and the primitive language of Egypt was styled by Manonellon the sacred language of Egypt.

HELLENA, f. in botany, a genus of the class nap- mandris, order monogynia. Essential generic characters—Corolla with a double border, the exterior mostly threecleft; nectary two-leaved, or bifid; capsule three-celled, corinconeus, inflated, subglobular; calyx spicate, campanulate, bifid.

Species.

1. Hellenia allalunga: nectaries two-leaved; capsules somewhat spongo; leaves very entire, oblong, acute, glabrous each side, with a very entire whitish margin; flowers red. Inhabitats Ceylon.

2. Hellenia alba: nectaries two-leaved, or bifid; capsule three-celled, corinconeus, inflated, subglobular; calyx spicate, campanulate, bifid.

3. Hellenia chinensis: nectaries two-leaved; leaves ciliate, oblong, acute, glabrous each side, recurved at the tip, with a whitish subulate margin very finely dentate towards the tip; flowers yellowish. Inhabitats China.

4. Hellenia aquatica: nectaries one-leaved, bifid; leaves dentate at the margin, oblong, acute, glabrous each side, with a villous denticulated margin; flowers reddish. Inhabitats India.

HELLENISM, f. [ἐληληνισμός, Gr.] A Greek idolism.

HELLENISMS, f. [Εληληνισμοί, Gr.] A name or term given to the first innovation in religion. It had no relation whatever to Greece, being far prior to Hellas, and to the people denominated from it. Though, says Mr. Bryant, it be among the Cuthites, in Chaldea; yet it is thought to have arisen from one of the family of Shem, who reigned among that people. Epiphanies accordingly tells us, that Ragem, or Ragan, had for his son Seruch, when idolatry and Hellenism first began among men. But Ezechiel and other writers mention, that he was the author of this apostacy: "Seruch was the first who introduced the false worship called Hellenismus." Some attribute also to him the introduction of images; but most give this innovation to his grandson Terah...

The people of Midian lived upon the upper and eastern recesses of the Red Sea; where was a city called Eliacea Elene of Ptolemy, and Allene of Josephus. It happens, that there are in the opposite recesses of the Red Sea and of Mofes, which ran into it: but the bay on the other side was denominated from the people, who there settled. They were Cuthites, of the same race as the Ionim and Hellenes of Babylonia, from which country they came. They built the city Elana, and were called Hellenes (the people still retain their primitive name Elanae: Dr. Po- cock calls them Allani,) from the great luminaries, which they worshipped; and to which their city was sacred. In the days of Mofes the whole world seems to have been infected with the rites of the Jabimans: and Jethro the Cuthite was probably high-priest of this order, whose daughter Mofes married. They very frequently conflituted in worshipping the luminaries El-Ain; which wor¬

Hellenistic Dialect, that used by the Grecian Jews who lived in Egypt and other parts where the Greek tongue prevailed. In this dialect it is said that the Septuagint was written, and also the books of the New Testament; and that it was thus denominated to show that it was Greek filled with Hebraisms and Syriacisms.

HELLENISTS, f. [Hellenize, Lat.] A term occurring in the Greek text of the New Testament, and which in the English version is rendered Grecians. The critics are divided as to the signification of the word. Exceimenius, in his Schola on Acts vi. 1. observes, that it is not to be understood as signifying those of the religion of the Greeks, but those who spoke Greek. The Grecians, he says, were Cuthites, of the same race as the Ionim and Hellenes; and the ancient theology of the country was derived from the Hellenic characters. But such a change would not satisfy them: and they made some farther alteration; and rendered it Ionic 'ἐξωτερικός with an aspirate; and made it by these means relate to their own country.

HELLENISTIC DIALECT, that used by the Gre¬

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and to three, and at length to nine. They assembled in a
place called Epeikos, in the Ionian forum, where they
were obliged to reside ten months before the celebration
of the games, to take care that such as offered them-
place called EA'EION, in the Marian forum, where they
pality of Janer, which runs into the Hatzbach nearRo-
cifes, and to be instructed in all the laws of games by
or did approve of any of the contenders. At the fo-
lemnity they sat naked, having before them the victo-
crown, till the exercises were finished, and then it
was pretended to whomsoever they adjudged it. Never-
theless, there lay an appeal from the hellenodice of the
Olympian senate.
HELBACH, a river of Silesia, in the prin-
cipality of Janer, which runs into the Hartbach near Ro-
verdorfb.
HELES-KERRIES, a shelter of small islands
Scotland, near the western coast, ten miles west of Rum
Island, Lat. 57° N. lon. 3°42'. W. Edinburgh.
HELES-PON'T, a narrow strait between Asia and
Europe, ten miles long, and three fathoms deep, called
Helle, who was drowned there in her voyage to Col-
chis. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leon-
der, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built
over it when he invaded Greece. It is now called the
DARDANELLES, which feem.
HELES-PONTcur, a wind blowing from the
north-east.
HELLGATE, a celebrated strait belonging to
the American States, near the west end of Long Island
Sound, opposite to Harlem in York Island, and about
eight miles north-east of New York city; remarkable
for its whirlpools which make a tremendous roaring at
certain times of the tide. These whirlpools are occasion-
ed by the narrowness of the channel, and a bed of rocks
which extends quite across it; and not by the meeting of the tides from east to west, as
has been conjectured, because they meet at Frog's Point,
several miles above. A skilful pilot may conduct a ship of
any burden, with safety, through this strait, at high
water with the tide, or at low water with a fair wind.
There is a tradition among the Indians, that in very re-
more times their ancestors could step from rock to rock,
and cross this arm of the sea at Hellgate.
HELLMERE, a town of France, in the depart-
munity of the Mofelle, and chief place of a canton, in the
district of Sarguemine; two leagues and three quarters
north-east of New York city; remarkable
or disapproved of any of the contenders. At the fo-
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more times their ancestors could step from rock to rock,
and cross this arm of the sea at Hellgate.
The helms o' th' Hate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curse them as enemies.
To helm a-loo, is to put the helm to the lee-side of the ship; a sea phrase.
To bear up the helm, is to let the ship go more large before the wind.
To point the helm, to put the helm over the left side of the ship.

The helme, adj. Furnished with a head-piece:
The helmed cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. Milton.

Helmershausen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria; eight miles south-west of Freyland.

Helmebrecht, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Coburg: sixteen miles north-east of Coburg.

Helmet, adj. [Probably a diminutive of helm.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head. See the article Armour, vol. ii. p. 200, and the correspondent Engraving. See also the article Heraldry, in this volume.

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
From his bright shield, some on his helmet found. Denham.

Helmet-flower. See Aconitum.

Helmet-haguges, f. [from ἐχὺς, Gr. a worm, and κώμα, to drive.] Expelling worms. Scott.

Helmet-hagogues, f. [from ἐχὺς, Gr. from ἐχεῖ, to roll about.] Worms; so called from their continual twisting and coiling.

Helmet-thic, adj. [from ἐχύς, Gr. Related to worms.

Helmet-thics, f. [helmitheca, Lat.] Medicines which expel and destroy worms.

Helmintholium, f. A genus of foils or petrifactions; for which see the article Mineralogy.

Helminthotheca, and Helminthia, f. in botany. See Peciris.

Helminthology f. [from ἐχύς, the genitive of ἐχυς; which in its first sense signifies 'an Earthworm;' then, 'A Worm of the Intestines;' and κώμα, a creature or devourer.] That department of natural history which investigates the orders and genera of worms; or that class of organized beings which the ancients distinguished by the name of imperfect animals. This designation was by no means applied uniformly, since by far the greater number of these creatures are destitute of ears, nose, eyes, and legs. They are all of them more or less blind, and their senses are so placed that their heads are the only things which they are attached. In substance they are mostly soft and gelatinous, and extremely tenacious of life; insomuch that, instead of being killed or destroyed by having their parts cut or broken off, they possess the singular power of reproducing them; in which faculty the polypi, of all their congeneres, seem wonderfully to excel. The parts of generation in most of them have as yet escaped detection by the microscope; but it is certain that they are chiefly hermaphrodites, and pollute the gift of fecundity in a very eminent degree. The head or anterior part is generally distinguished by tentacula, or feelers, which are retractable, and of the nature of the horns of snails. With these they feel and entangle their prey; and with them they convey to their mouth or orifice, whence they are also called arms. In all their characters they are totally different from insects, though they are often so designated by authors; but with manifest impropriety and error. Their organization is less perfect than that of the insect tribes; their members are very differently constructed; nor are they, like them, defined to undergo the different stages of metamorphosis. But, though lews known, they equal the insects in number, if they do not even surpass them; for there are few substances, either living or dead, in which vermes are not found to be inhabitants, and are obdurate and nourished within them. They perforate the clay, give a pittance to springs and water; they penetrate the earth, to fertilize the soil by the admixture of air and moisture; they bore through wood, and excavate rock and stone, to promote the wise purposes of an immaterial Providence; they are affixed a place even in the dark abyss of the ocean, to illuminate the waters by their phosphoric light; and as the stars of heaven do the surrounding atmosphere.

This class of animals has been divided by the French naturalists into four sections: the first containing the naked or bare worms, which in their characters approach the nearest to the caterpillars and larvae of insects; but without having the smallest relation to them. The second comprehends all those species which have either a seceous covering or shell; the organs of which were little known, till the valuable researches of Mr. Adanson proved that their structure closely resembled that of the naked worms. The third section comprehends the numerous class of worms with a crustaceous covering, the structure of which resembles flowers and plants, hence called animal flowers; but their organization is very different from that of the two preceding classes. The fourth section contains all those zoophytes whose conformation appears nearly to resemble them; for in resemblance chiefly is this classification founded. Its insufficiency, however, induced other naturalists, such as Kleine, Liffer, d'Argenville, &c., to found other systems of their own. Among the latter, till Sir Charles Linnaeus, with endows of mind form for such a task, favoured the world with the following classification of these humblest of all creatures in the scale of being; which in one chain carries the link of life by an almost imperceptible gradation to the efflorescence of a vegetable; whilst the other extends it as it were to a minute particle of sand; or rather to an invisible point, yet full of animation.

ORDERS, AND GENERA.

1. Intestina. Simple naked animals without limbs or eyes.

1. Found within other animals; characters as follow:

Acaris. - Body round, tapering each way; head with three velricle.—Common in children, and some adult persons; and found also in many animals.

Trichocephalus, Body round, tapering towards the tail; head furnished with a proboscis.—In man, the horse, &c.

Uncinaria, - Body filiform, elastic; head with membraneaceous angular lips; tail of the male aciform or needle-shaped, of the male
male armed with two hooks inclosed in a pellicul vessel.—In the badger and fox.

Filaria. - Body entirely filiform.—The dracunculus, or Guinea worm.

Scolex. - Body minute, gelatinous, opaque; head exsertile and retractile, with four pellicul auricles.—In the lophins.

Ligula. - Body linear, equal, and long.—Common in fish.

Linguatula. - Body depressed, oblong; mouth placed on the fore-part, and surrounded with four papilages.—In the hare.

Strongylus. - Body round, long; the fore-part globular and truncate, with a circular apertur fringed at the margin; hind-part of the female pointed, of the male hooded.—In horses and sheep.

Echinorhynchus. Body round, and ciliate on each side, with curved peduncles or feet; feelers two.—On the Echinus.

Clava. - Body fixed, with a rigid peduncle.—Found on the Echinus.

Lumbricus. - Body round, annulate, furnished with feelers on the fore-part. —In carp and tench.

Hirudo. - Body truncate at each extremity; head with limbs.

Planaria. - Body deprefled, with a ventral pore.—In man, horses, fowls, birds, and reptiles.

Furia. - Body linear and ciliate on each side, with reflected prickles.—In mice.

Cucullinus. Body pointed behind; the fore-part oblique and truncate, with a circular aperture fringed at the margin; hind-part of the female pointed, of the male hooded.—In horses and sheep.

Caryophylleus. Body round, smooth, with a large dilated mouth.—In carp and tench.

Fasciola. - Body depressed, ovate, with a terminal and lateral pore.—The gourd-worm or fluke, which produces the rot in sheep.

Tenia. - Body flat, jointed; head with four orifices for function.—The tape-worm, and hydatids, so common in the human subject.

Furca. - Body linear and ciliate on each side, with reflected prickles.—Burrows under the skin.

2. Not inhabiting the bodies of other animals; and without the lateral pore.

Gordius. - Body equal, filiform, round, and smooth.—The hair-worm, found in stagnant waters, old wooden pipes, &c.

Hirudo. - Body truncate at each extremity; head and tail dilated when in motion.—The leech.

3. Perforated, with a lateral pore.

Lumbricus. - Body round, annulate, furnished with minute concealed prickles.—The common earth-worm.

Sipunculus. Body round; mouth cylindrical and narrower than the head.—The tube-worm.

Planaria. - Body depressed, with a ventral pore.—Found in waters, wet meadows, &c.

II. MOLLUSCA. Simple naked animals, furnished with limbs.

1. Mouth placed above.

Aftinia. - Body fixed, with a single terminal dilatable aperture, surrounded by tentacula or cirri.—The sea-marygold, anemone, &c.

Clava. - Body fixed, with a single dilatable vertical aperture, surrounded by clavate tentacula.—On plats, and shells.

Pedicellaria. Body fixed, and furnished with a rigid peduncle.—Found on the Echinus.

Mammaria. - Body loose, smooth, with a single aperture without cirri.—Found in the ocean.

Ascidia. - Body fixed, with two apertures, one of which is terminal, the other placed a little beneath.—The sea-folk.

Salpa. - Body loose, with two apertures, one at each end.—Found in the Archipelago, Mediterranean, &c.

Dagysa. - Body loose, angular, open at each end.—Found in the Spanish seas.

4. Mouth before; body furnished with arms.

Pterotrachea. Body pervious, gelatinous, with a moveable fin at the head or tail.—Found in the Mediterranean.

Doris. - Body round, tapering, articulate; feelers two.—On the coast of Pembroke-shire.

5. Mouth before; body furnished with arms.

Limax. - Feelers four; vent common with the lateral pore.—The flug.

Lapylys. - Feelers four; vent placed above the lower extremity.—The sea-hare.

Tethys. - Body with two small pores on the left side.—In the Adriatic Sea.

6. Mouth before; body furnished with peduncles or feet.

Triton. - Arms twelve, divided; some of them cheliferous.—On the Italian shores.

Holothuria. Feelers or tentacula fleshly.—A beautiful species; inhabiting all seas.

Terebella. - Feelers or tentacula capillary.—The slip-borer.

7. Mouth placed beneath, and generally central.

Physothora. Body gelatinous, hanging by an air-bubble.—In the Mediterranean.

Medusa. - Body gelatinous, smooth.—Called the sea-nettle; and found in every part of the Ocean.

Lucernaria. - Body gelatinous, wrinkled, and furnished with arms.—In the Greenland seas.

Afetra. - Body coriaceous, flat, generally radiate, and muriicata with papille.—The sea-fla.

Echinus. - Body crustaceous, and covered with moveable spines.—The sea-urchin.

III. TESTACEA.
### III. Testacea. Mollusca covered with a shell.

1. *Multivalves; shells with many valves.*

- **Chiton.** - Valves placed in transverse plates down the back. - The ocrabion.
- **Lepas.** - Valves unequal; body sessile. - The acorn-shell.
- **Phlosa.** - Shell bivalve; with accessory valves at the hinge. - Inhabits the shores of most seas, and thorns by night.

2. *Bivalves; shell with two valves.* Conchs.

- **Mya.** - Hinge with generally a broad thick tooth, not let into the opposite valve. - The pearl-oyster. - Inhabits chiefly the bottom of the sea.
- **Solen.** - Shell open at each end; hinge with a single or double subulate reflected tooth, not let into the opposite valve. - The razor-shell, or knife-handle.
- **Tellina.** - Hinge with the lateral teeth of one valve not let into the other. - Inhabits all seas.
- **Cardium.** - Hinge with remote penetrating lateral teeth. - The cockle.
- **Mactra.** - Hinge with a complicated triangular middle tooth, and an adjoining hollow. - Found in all seas.
- **Donax.** - Hinge with a generally-remote lateral tooth, not let into the opposite valve. - In all seas.
- **Venus.** - Hinge with generally three approximate divericate teeth. - In all seas.
- **Spondylus.** - Hinge with two teeth separated by a small hollow. - The horse oyster.
- **Chama.** - Hinge in one shell, with two oblique obtuse teeth. - The gaper, or bayon-shell.
- **Area.** - Hinge with numerous penetrating teeth. - The limpet.
- **Offrea.** - Hinge without teeth, but an ovate hollow. - The common oyster.
- **Anomia.** - Hinge without teeth, but generally a linear depression on the rim, the back of one valve curved over the hinge. - The fringed oyster.
- **Mytilus.** - Hinge without teeth, with a subulate depression, and generally fixed by a silky beard. - The mussel.
- **Pinna.** - Hinge without teeth; valves united at one end and open at the other. - The nacre.

3. *Univalves, with a regular spire.*

- **Argonauta.** - Shell with one cell, spiral involute. - The argonaut.
- **Nautilus.** - Shell with many cells, with a hole of communication. - The nautilus.
- **Conus.** - Aperture euflue, longitudinal, without teeth. - The cone.
- **Cypræa.** - Aperture euflue, linear, longitudinal, toothed each side. - The cowry.
- **Bulla.** - Aperture a little contracted, and placed obliquely. - The dipter, or pewit's egg.
- **Voluta.** - Aperture euflue; the pillar plaited. - The mitre, or volute.
- **Buccinum.** - Aperture with a small canal leaning to the right. - The wink.
- **Strombus.** - Aperture with a small canal leaning to the left. - Spiral shells.
- **Murex.** - Aperture with a small, straight canal. - Muriated or rocky shells.
- **Trotus.** - Aperture contracted and somewhat square. - Sea-tops.
- **Turbo.** - Aperture contracted and orbicular. - Turbinated or wreathed shells.

### Helminthology.

- **Helix.** - Aperture contracted, lunate on the inner side. - The snail.
- **Nerita.** - Aperture contracted and semi-lobular.
- **Halictis.** - Shell with a row of orifices along the surface. - The sea-ear.

4. *Univalves, without a regular spire.*

- **Patella.** - Shell conic, the aperture widened like a basin. - The limpet.
- **Dentalium.** - Shell slender, subulate, open at both ends. - The dental, or sea-tooth.
- **Serpula.** - Shell tubular, mostly serpentine, adhering to other bodies.
- **Teredo.** - Shell thin, pierced to wood. - The ship-worm.
- **Sabella.** - Shell composed of agglutinated grains of sand.

### IV. Zoophyta. Composite animals florescent like vegetables.

1. *With a hard calcareous stem.* Lithophytes.

- **Tubipora.** - Coral, with cylindrical tubes. - The tubipore.
- **Madrepora.** - Coral, with concave flars. - The madrepora.
- **Millepora.** - Coral, with subulate pores. - The millepora.
- **Cellepora.** - Coral, with hollow round cells. - The cellpora.
- **Ips.** - Stem flory. - The true coral.

2. *With a softer stem.*

- **Antipathes.** - Stem horny, bevel with small spines, and covered with a gelatinous fleshy coat.
- **Gorgonia.** - Stem horny, and covered with a cellular or vascular coat. - The gorgon.
- **Alcyonium.** - Stem corks. - The sac-purpurs, sea-bij, &c.
- **Spongia.** - Stem flowering, flexible, bilutus. - The sponge.
- **Flustra.** - Stem covered with minute cellular pores. - The horn-wrack, or sea-mat.
- **Tubularia.** - Stem tubular, filiform. - The coral.
- **Coralina.** - Stem with filiform calcareous joints. - The coraline.
- **Sertularia.** - Stem with filiform fibrous joints.
- **Pennatula.** - Stem coriaceous, resembling a quill. - The sea-pen.
- **Hydra.** - Stem medullus, naked. - The polype.

### V. Infusoria. Simple microscopic animalcules.

1. *With external organs.*

- **Brachionus.** - Body covered with a shell, and ciliate at the tip.
- **Vorticella.** - Body naked, and ciliate at the tip.
- **Trigonia.** - Body fleshy on one side.
- **Cercaria.** - Body rounded, and furnished with a tail.
- **Leucophora.** - Body every where ciliate.

2. *Without external organs, flattened.*

- **Gonium.** - Body angular.
- **Colpoda.** - Body flinty.
- **Paramecium.** - Body oblong.
- **Cyclophora.** - Body orbicular or ovate.


- **Bursaria.** - Body oval, like a purpurs.
- **Virgula.** - Body elongated.
- **Emphelis.** - Body cylindeous.
- **Bacillaria.** - Body composed of straight straw-like filaments, varying in position.
- **Volvox.** - Body spherical.
- **Monas.** - Body a mere point.

### Of Intestinal Worms.

The denomination, "Fomes Intestinales," given to this order by Linnaeus, is not to happily chosen as might be wished;
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ly for the habitations of these parasitical tribes; for which purpose a number of different animals were dissection; and the human fabric, whenever opportunity occurred, was diligently examined for the detection of them; while the enquiry and information were both most facilitated by that powerful magnifying power of the microscope. Pallas was the first to publish Diff. de Infestis, &c., attracted the public attention to this subje-
from some very important experiments and observations, tending to prove that these worms were a distinct order of beings, different from every other kind, and capable of being arranged under genera and species of their

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The insufficiency of this conclusion induced the phy-
sicians, and adopted by the ancient philosophers, and adopted by

The opinion, that the germ or seed of every intestinal worm (feminum verminum) must be innate, was counte-
pounds of these tribes; for this purpose of endeavouring to keep intemal worms alive, after being taken from the body; but no medium has yet been discovered in which they could exist for any for two or more hours. And this was certainly the ease in the powers of digestion, rather than any ability in those animals to maintain their existence in a region for which they were never formed. In dissecting the fo-
mach of frogs, Goeze not unfrequently met with bundles of the Gordius aquaticus under different degrees of digestion; from which it appeared that the frogs had been fed on such animals as food, instead of affording them an asylum for life, and growth, and nourishment, in their intestines.

And julit fo it is that intestinal worms cannot survive their expulsion from the viscera; nor can a single instance be adduced of either acarides, teniae, falcicole, echinorhynchus, or other worms inhabiting the animal body, ever having been discovered in a living state, in any substance or matter whatsoever, out of the body. It is indeed true that Dr. Unzer, of Helmefladt, found a tapeworm in a well; and that parcels of them were also discovered in a small rivulet: the mystery of which was soon unravelled by the vigilance of Müller; for on an application to Dr. Unzer and some other persons, and after an examination of the worms, he found that the one had been voided by a child and thrown into the well; and that the others had been thrown off by a num-
erous breed of carp, which are extremely subject to them; and thus the fact was ascertained; but the worms were dead in the water, a proof that they could not live out of the region from which they were taken. Many experiments have been tried for the purpose of endeavouring to keep intestinal worms alive, after being taken from the body; but no medium has yet been discovered in which they could exist for any

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length of time. Warm water, gravy, blood, and milk, have been tried to little purpose. In alleie-milk, warm from the animal, they are found to sustain life and motion by far the longest; and those taken out of fish will live much longer than those taken out of man or any warm-blooded animal; the reason of which is easily ascertained from the cold temperature of the bloomed fish, which renders their worms more tenacious of life in the temperature of the atmosphere.

From the great number of intestinal worms found in almost every kind of fish, particularly tapeworms, it has been suggested that this singular species might, by eating fish, be transferred to the human intestinal canal, and be the source of the cure of the worms of this kind, M. Goeze made the following experiment: To a young cock, in whole intestines the tapeworm infundibuliformis is usually found, at three different times, after thus losing their fecundity or vivifying power. The Jewels, wife, in all parts of Europe, eat large quantities of fish, which renders their worms more tenacious of life in their intestines with great care; but not a trace was found. It has indeed been estimated that in Switzerland alone, even if it had not been proved that worms peculiar to one kind of animal cannot exist in the intestines of a different animal; for in Denmark, where prodigious quantities of fish are also eaten, scarcely a single person is ever known to be troubled with this worm, and yet the rivers abound with them. The Jewels, wife, in all parts of Europe, eat large quantities of fish; yet Dr. Bloch of Berlin afferts, that after a strict enquiry among different tribes of those people, he was confidently assured that persons afflicted with tapeworms were scarcely ever heard of among the Jewish community. Besides, if it were possible for the fish-worms to be communicated to the animals which feed on fish, then every aquatic bird, and numbers of the mammals clafs, who live almost entirely on the finny tribe, would abound with those specific worms; but the truth is, that no worms except those peculiar to themselves are ever found in them; so that finny-eaters need not be under any alarm from feafood on that highly-nourishing article.

To prove that the intestinal worms peculiar to one kind of animal cannot exist in the bowels of a different kind, M. Goeze made the following experiment: To a young cock, in whose intestines the taenia infundibuliformis is usually found, at three different times, after an interval of a month, and after the cock had fasted twelve hours, he gave it three taenia ferata, taken alive on dissection from a cat, and at another time he put down several live taenia canina, which the cock picked up and swallowed greedily. At the expiration of four months Goeze killed the cock, and disected the intestines with great care; but not a trace could be discover of the worms that had been eaten; nor was the taenia infundibuliformis, or taenia pendula tapeworm, peculiar to this bird, found in him. This, with other similar experiments, and the discourse upon them, inferted in M. Goeze's very ingenious treatise, "der Liegende Annoerwer Theisscher Roper," gained him one of the prizes from the Copenhagen Royal Society; while the other was deservedly belauded on Dr. Bloch of Berlin.

It has been intimated by some writers on this curious subject, that though living worms may not, as in the above experiment, escape the trituration of the stomach, yet the ovula or eggs might; and, as the intestinal worms are supposed sometimes to cast their spawn with the feces, it is not only possible, but probable, that among wild animals, birds of prey, and the countless number of shoals of fishes, the feces may be, and in fact are, often eaten by one another; so that, whenever the fishes shall happen to be charged with the spawn or eggs of intestinal worms, these, being by very minute, and looking like the dross of mucous or mucus, escape trituration; and being thus restored to their native element in the warm intestinal canal, would be there attached to its inner coats, and in due season be hatched and matured in the body of a very different animal from its original parent. But, plausible as this hypothesis might appear, M. Goeze succeeded in disproving it, by showing that he had also given the eggs or ovula of intestinal worms, taken by dissection, to poultry, but without effect; besides that, in dissecting an infinite variety of different animals from the cold to the smallest, he constantly found the intestinal worms, which were the same in all of them, each individual having a peculiar conformity of its own adapted to that species or kind of animal only, from which he extracted it. And Goeze further remarks, that if groups of eggs, taken out of the intestines of these worms, and inferted into different animals, cannot be caused to hatch, it is impossible that such ovula, cast out upon the cold earth, or into cold water, should ever be quickened into life, after thus losing their fecundity or vivifying power.

Besides, many species of these worms are viviparous, such as the ascaris vermicularis, many of the echinocystis, cecumili, &c. which must therefore exclude their young alive into the mucus, and in this infant state they are often thrown out with the feces, and devoured by birds of many kinds; "yet, (says Goeze,) I challenge the world to produce me a single instance wherein such worm has been found alive in any creature which has not been allowed in any other species of animal besides that to which God and nature have assigned it. But, venerable as this principle is, we cannot but admire and adore the benevolent wisdom of the Creator, in fixing due bounds to the multiplication of his creatures, throughout the various orders of his admirable works;"

It is observed by professor Pallas, that from the dissection he had submitted, he was warranted in concluding, that wild beasts are most of all afflicted with worms; but the nibbling and gnawing animals, which are careful in the selection of their food, seldom; and the ruminant animals seldom. Among birds, the carnivorous, and those that live near the habitations of men, are the most infected, have them most frequently. Among fishes, the voracious, large, and long-living carp, and all such as swim in shoals, are by far the most afflicted with worms. Yet M. Goeze, on this passage of Dr. Pallas, remarks, that he himself dissected very considerable numbers of foxes, martens, ferrets, and other fowls rapacious animals, and found in them very few worms, when compared with the nibbling and gnawing kind, which pick their food carefully and choice. The woodcock, he says, and the granivorous birds, are very clean feeders, yet he discovered a number of taenia in dissecting the woodcock, and a still greater number in the intestines of a partridge. In lambs, sheep, hares, conies, &c. he found taenia, and other worms of various kinds; but in the following, which are by far the fairest feeders, he constantly observed the least number of worms.

"To conclude, (says M. Goeze,) since we find families of intestinal worms inhabiting more or less the bodies of all animals which we have hitherto dissected; and since these families seem to resolve themselves into groups of individuals of the same species, or kind, we cannot but admire the ingenuity of the Creator in disposing these worms in different orders into which we divide the animal creation, and are constant in their figure, habitudes, and economy, in each of those animals to which they belong; it seems to me to be most conformant to reason, as well as most compatible
compatible with the ordinances of Providence, to believe, that all intestinal worms have their origin or germ formed in the fetus of every animal which produces them; that their office in the intestines must be primarily a beneficial and benevolent purpose assigned to them by the Creator, although the discriminating powers of man have not hitherto been able to penetrate them; that their habitation in the body is never injurious, but when other causes predispose to their excitative multiplication, such as morbid affections in the viscera and parts adjacent, or the accommodation of particular mucus in the bowels, edematous tumours, &c., a tendency to all which lies in the constitution, or in the influence of different epidemic complaints, rather than in the effect of worms; since very many people live to the grand climacteric, and even beyond it, and are accompanied with worms to the very last. In support of this doctrine of Goeze, it may not be improper to notice, that Dr. Heberden found worms in the intestines of an infant born dead.

The immortal naturalist, Sir Charles Linnaeus, availed himself of all the discoveries of his contemporaneous labourers in this field of science, in order to form that admirable compendium of the stupendous works of the Creator, known by the title of Systema naturae; but to which, since that great man sunk into the grave in the year 1778, prodigious numbers of newly-discovered intestinal worms have been added, by the well-known editor of the late editions of that excellent work, Dr. I. Frederic Gmelin of Gottingen. But in the animals of this class now brought within the sphere of our knowledge, none are found to be such general inhabitants of the human race, as

The Ascarides. These generally exist in the greatest numbers in children; whence it has been inferred, that by their ceaseless irritating action upon the interior membranes, they promote the peristaltic motion of the intestines, by which the excrements are pressed down and excluded, and the passages of the body kept open; which is so essential to its healthful state. Their proper nidus, according to Dr. Heberden, is in the mucus or slime destined toIC warfare, which has taken sufficient care that their seeds should find the way thither. If the ascarides are taken out of their mucus, and exposed to the open air, they become motionless, and die in a very short time; but in general they are so well defended by the mucus from the immediate action of whatever poisons the intestines, that they are rarely incommunicated in their nidus, unless they exist in great numbers. From these observations of Dr. Heberden, we may easily perceive why it is so difficult to destroy these animals; and why anthelmintics, though greatly celebrated, are far from always being specific.

As the worms which reside in the cavities of the body are never exposed to the air, by which all other living creatures are invigorated, it is evident, that in themselves they must be the most tender and easily destructible creatures imaginable, and much less will be requisite for their destruction than for the destruction of any common insect. Yet, (says Dr. Heberden,) by being immersed in slime, these worms are the most difficult to kill of any, and are yet the least dangerous of all. They have been known to accompany a person through the whole of a long life, without any reason to suspect that they had hardened its end; and as in this man's case there was no remarkable indigestion, giddiness, pain of the bowels, or itching of the nofe, the usual prognostics of worms, possibly these symptoms, where they have happened to be joined with the ascarides, did not properly belong to them, but arose from some other causes. There is indeed no one sign of these worms, but what in some patients will be wanting.

In the human body, only two species of ascarides have as yet been found, viz. the vermicularis, or small kind; and the lumbricoides, generally about a span in length, but sometimes a foot, or more. This long round worm of the human intestines, (says Dr. Hooper,) has, for many centuries, been considered of the same species as the earth or loth-worm; the fallacy of which I have therefore thought proper to demonstrate. The lumbricoides, earth-worm, has but one ovula at its head, in the middle of which is its mouth; it is flattened towards the tail, and is furnished with sharp bristles on its under surface, that serve it for feet, which the animal can erect or depress at pleasure; its annular muscles are very large and strongly marked, and its colour is a dusky red. Whereas the ascaris lumbricoides has none of these phenomena. Its colour is a pale yellow; its muscles very delicate, and its head is furnished with three vesicles instead of one. Upon the under surface of the earth-worm there is a large semilunar fold in the skin, into which the animal can draw its head, or thrust it out at will; but there is no such form in the ascaris lumbricoides; the female also has an elevated belt in its middle, but in the latter there is a sharply defined band. On each side of the ascaris lumbricoides there is a longitudinal line very distinctly marked; on the earth-worm there are three lines upon its upper surface.

With respect to the other species, ofcaris vermicularis, this is not, as is the generally-received opinion, hermaphrodite; but the male and female are distinct worms. The male, when exposed to the magnifying power, does not exhibit any of the gyrated apparatus, which, in the female, is decidedly for the purpose of bringing the young to perfection. The earthworm being an ovum; a different arrangement from those of the female, and are the only viscera I have been able to detect. I have searched for the male organs of generation, but have never been fortunate enough to find them. Perhaps they are so very minute as to elude our researches. The female has, upon its external surface, about the eighth of an inch from the head, a small punctiform aperture through which the young are protruded. When the worm is very much magnified, its internal cavity appears divided into two principal parts, for the reception of the sexes; and I have seen upwards of a hundred of the young escape through the external aperture, all alive, and very vivacious, several hours after the death of the mother, upon making a slight pressure with the finger.

So widely diffused are the worms of this genus, that besides the two described above as proper to man, no less than seventy-eight other species have been ascertained, as proper to the intestines of different animals; for particulars of which see the article A SCARIS, vol. i. p. 251, and the correspondent Engraving, whereon fifteen of the most curious and interesting species are correctly delineated.

The Taenia, or Tape worm. This genus is confessedly the most surprising of all the worm tribe, and demands the strictest scrutiny of physiologists and physicians. They are extremely tenacious of life, and very difficult to remove; and when broken, have the power of reproducing the same. They appear to inhabit the intestines of most of the animals which have hitherto been deflected for the purpose of detecting them; in all of which they are perfectly analogous to those found in the human subject, though differing in all their structure. There are two divisions of them; one round or globular, and from the size of a
grain of sand to the bulk of an orange; commonly called hydatids; the other long and flat, and much resembles a piece of taste, whence it derived its vulgar name. Both kinds are oviparous, and astonishingly prolific; though in other circumstances they differ exceedingly, not only in shape, size, and form, but in their destination in the animal frame.

The structure of the tapeworm is extremely curious; but the latter most is its incredible length. They have been voided in England from fifteen to thirty feet long; but some are said to measure sixty feet, and Boerhaave expressly mentions his having met with one not less than thirty feet in length. There appear to be three species of this worm incident to man: the *taenia solium*, said to be endemic in Great Britain, Saxony, and Holland; the *taenia saginata*, in Switzerland and Russia. This singularity, perhaps, may not be strictly founded; but from the observations of different naturalists and physicians, as far as experience can warrant, the fact is generally thus stated.

*That these worms should be created for the purpose of producing disease in the animal which they inhabit* is a question that would not readily be answered, (Linn. Trans. vol. ii. p. 248,) that nature has not provided any situation to be vacant, where it was possible to multiply the scale of living beings. Perhaps, therefore, a certain proportion of these animals may be conductive to health, just as a certain proportion of different fluids is so; whilst an excessive increase always produces disease. It is however not to be doubted but that worms, and especially the *taenia*, do sometimes produce disfigured states of the bodies which they inhabit; though we are also well assured that worms do exist abundantly in many animals without at all disturbing their functions, or giving them the smallest annoyance. It should also be considered that many states of the animal body are highly favourable to the increase of worms; as dropy to that of hydatids, and the rot in fleec to that of the Fasciola hepatica or gourd-worm.

The *taenia solium* is very correctly described by Dr. Hooper, in the fifth volume of the *Mem. Med. Soc. Lond.* 1779, as follows: The head is placed at the smallest extremity of the worm, and resembles an external eye. The rest of the joint is composed of a thick muscular wall, which is very porous and elastic, and which seems, from some experiments, to be endowed with nervous power. The head, therefore, has no cuticle. The head is made up, like the other parts of the worm, of cutis and muscular fibres. The fibres, however, are not in any regular order, but appear to run in every direction, and are united together by a connexing cellular membrane.

The alimentary canal enters the structure of the head, at the base of which it divides into two distinct tubes, which are continued near the margins from one extremity to the other, and in the extreme joint, where it is impervious, there being no opening analogous to the orifice of the mouth. The alimentary canal, being firmly attached to a kind of ligamentous band, and placed along the articulatory receiving margin to the caecum.

When the cutis is removed, the muscles of the worm are laid bare. They are of a white colour, very much resembling the esophageal lumen, and are divided into two orders, evident to the naked-eye. 1. The longitudinal muscles, which run the length of the joint, and are united together by a connexing cellular membrane. The head contains also within it the beginning of the alimentary canal, which originates from the mouth by a simple tube or cesophagus, which bifurcates near the base of the proboscis. This bifurcated alimentary tube proceeds from the head near each margin of the worm to the other extremity. Through this canal the animal conveys the food to every part for its growth and increase.

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Order of Vermes Intestinatae. — Tapeworms.
ated between the longitudinal canals, occupying the middle of the worm. It is always disposed in an arborescent manner, from its resemblance to a tree, being composed of a middle canal or trunk, and lateral ramifications; an articulation of which is shown in the engraving at c. There is a communication between this arrangement of vessels and the ocellum on the margin, by means of an intermediate canal, which, in some joints, is filled with a brown matter. The ovaria are generally filled with an opaque fluid, very like chyle, which is said to contain ova.

In some joints, and most of these near the tail of the worm (for these are generally more transparent than the rest), this circumstance is evident to the naked eye, especially if the joint be placed on blue paper. If one of the ovaria be taken out of the canals and subjected to the microscope, it is said to exhibit ova of different sizes, from the largest of which very slender taeniae have been seen to escape upon rupturing its ovum, and contorted in a spiral form, and having conspicuous traces of articulations, and one extremity accumulated, the other obtusely broad. This experiment was made by Goeze, and is shown in the engraving at g.

The joint next to the head is received into the basis of the head, and in like manner, receives the beginning of the next joint, which order is observed throughout the whole extent of the worm. Thus the inferior margin of joint, or that towards the tail, is called the receiving articulatory margin, to which the longitudinal muscles are attached, which firmly embraces the next joint. This margin may always be known from the other by its being larger, and by its being fringed, whereas the other is plain, and somewhat rounded.

The joints of the taenia folium are very easily separated from each other with the animal alive. This separation is effected either by the peristaltic motion of the intestines, or, perhaps, spontaneously. Each joint thus detached from the mother worm, has the power of retaining, for a considerable time, its living principle, and is called, from its resemblance to the food of the animal, vermis cucurbitinus. This phenomenon has given rise to many warm disputes; several authors have denied their being portions of taenia, and have affirmed that they were distinct worms. The separated joints do not appear capable of retaining their situation for any length of time; they were few hours detached from the tube, and at length creep out, or are expelled, per annum.

"I knew a man, (says Dr. Hooper,) who had been for some time troubled with this species of taenia; whenever he took an expectorated medicine, he voided upwards of forty detached joints with his faeces; and, attentively preserved. Of fourteen years, was affected with pains in her stomach, head, rigors, &c. which symptoms continued and increased; and she was gradually increased. At the age of nineteen she came to England, and was advised to take purging medicines, by which she voided a portion of taenia lata, the species endemic in her country. She continued for some years to take drastic purges, and repeatedly voided portions of this taenia, which were generally about two yards in length; she died at different times, twelve of these pieces, but none of them had that extreme joint which is considered to be the head. About eight years after her coming to England, she took the Swallow medicine, and afterwards the head, together with a large portion of the animal's body, were evacuated; she then perfectly recovered her health. From the foregoing history, it is probable that the head of this taenia had exsised for the space of twelve or thirteen years; or, if she had voided a head previous to her arrival in this country, we may still suppose the perfect animal to have lived eight years, because during this last period the circumstances of her case were accurately and attentively preserved.

It is a curious circumstance in the account of this woman, that she felt herself considerably relieved from all her unsteady symptoms after voiding each portion of this taenia; but in the course of three weeks they always returned as before, and were not alleviated until she voided another portion. It is therefore almost manifest that the body of the taenia was gradually regenerated, after each piece above-mentioned had been broken off; and that the symptoms returned and kept pace with the growth of the worm; its extension along the alimentary canal, and its attachments there, must have proved a source of irritation proportioned to its length.

The compiler of the present article cannot forbear to mention in this place, the remarkable circumstances of a taenia which, for upwards of twenty years, oppressed the health of a patient in the Isle of Wight:—Mr. Peter Milligan, a bookseller, in the town of Newport. How long it might previously have had a place in the habit, is uncertain; but for the space of twenty years he was conscious of the presence of this creature. Being naturally of a robust constitution, and of a tall athletic make, he had long noticed an odd and painful sensation in the region of the stomach, the jejunum, and ileum, without complaint, or fulmination of the caudal. With a mind superior to the apprehensions of alarm, he had not borne
borne with these occasional pains and disturbances in the bowels for upwards of fifteen years, when, by great accident, he discovered that a piece of tapeworm was voided in his stool. Feeling, however, no disposition to apply for medical advice, as it is too often the case with persons of vigorous constitutions, he went on for five years more, occasionally feeling himself sometimes better and sometimes worse, till his flesh wasted, and his strength and spirits were considerably impaired. The pain in the abdomen was at times so insupportable when fasting or lying prostrate, that he had accustomed himself to continue very long in bed, which doubled the evident wale of body. In this stage of the complaint, he submitted to a course of medicines, which occasionally brought away pieces of the worm, and partially relieved him; but at length a much stronger helminthic was deemed requisite; and, at the expiration of four months from the commencement of the cure, it brought away the whole residue of the worm, measuring fifteen feet seven inches. The patient confessed himself wonderfully relieved; but till his health declined. He felt a sensation of coldness and vacancy under the pit of the stomach, which, in all probability, arises from living on the chyme, or residue of the worm, measuring fifteen feet seven inches. The ofcula are believed to be viscera, subservient to the propagation of the species, and they have been proved to give exit to the ovula. This is the opinion of Dr. Hooper: and the ingenious Mr. Carlyle, in his Paper published in the Linnean Transactions, says, "In a tænia which I obtained before it was dead, I observed, at one part where it had formed a knot upon itself, that two parts of the stoma were in contact with the intestine, and were deglutinated together by viscid mucus. I was not at that time aware of the possible nature of this connexion, and neglected preserving them in that state. I now suspect, however, that they were in the act of copulation, and that a mutual influence takes place previously to the formation of ova."

The annexed Helminthology Plate I. is calculated to show the construction of the Linnean order of Vermes Intestinales, as far as relates to tapeworms. Fig. 1, represents the upper part of the tænia solium, which is endemic in England; the ofcula or pores on its sides constitute its specific characters. A portion of the worm is shown at 2, with the cutis and muscles removed, in order to exhibit the vascular structure or ramifications of the ovaria, as they appear upon each individual articulation. At 3, the head or front of the worm is shown greatly magnified, to demonstrate the apparatus of mouth, suckers, and double rows of laciniae or hooks, by which the animal holds itself securely in its place at the upper end of the small intestines, where it is supposes to pass no farther, either as food or faeces, for want of being furnished with double marginal ofcula or pores for the exclusion of their eggs. The head-end is shown greatly magnified at 4. This is from a dissection of Goze; and belongs to that division of tænia called unarmed, as having no laciniae, or hooks.

Fig. 5, exhibits a specimen of the tænia ovina, which inhabits the intestinal canal of sheep, and is found from eighty to two hundred feet in length; a, the head-end; b, the tail-end. Those are extremely fertile, and are furnished with double marginal ofcula or pores for the exclusion of their eggs. The head-end is shown greatly magnified at 6. This is from a dissection of M. Goze; and belongs to that division of tænia called armed, as having no laciniae, or hooks.

Fig. 7, furnishes a very curious exhibition of a piece of the intestines of a cock, infested with tænia infundibuli-fermata, from a dissection of M. Goze. Fig. 8, is a magnified specimen of this worm, to show its funnel-shaped articulations; a, the head-end; b, the tail-end. At 7, the head is greatly magnified, to exhibit its proboscis armed with very sharp recurved hooks. At 8, is shown a portion of the ovula of this curious species. Fig. 9, represents the tænia anseris, a very slender worm, found in the intestines of geese; a, the head-end; b, the tail-end. Fig. 10, is the tænia lancolata, which inhabits the intestines of the duck; a, the head-end; b, the tail-end. At 9, the head is shown magnified; having somewhat the appearance of a wart. For further information, and more figures, see the article Tænia.

Of the HYDATIDS.

These creatures being of a vesicular form, shaped like small aqueous bladders, and betraying no visible sign of animation, their appearance in the human body has been considered, till very lately, as a particular disease, and placed by Dr. Cullen under the clathra of the animal spirits. The tumours, however, is found to possess an independent state of life, and to be able to detach itself, at certain periods, from most of the situations in which it is found. Its head, like those of the other tænia, is furnished with a kind of tube; also with four papillae, which perform the office of suckers; and a double series of laciniae or hooks to hold them in their place. Each of these points of which turn towards the neck, and are so arranged, that in the first series they are larger than in the second. Their colour is a slight red, and their constitution considerably firm. The papilla fortescentes, or suckers, are placed round the head in such a manner, that it appears to be divided into four equal parts, each of which is furnished with an elevated margin, perforated in the centre, manifestly forming a mouth. From these mouths, four canals
cians take their origin, which pass along the neck and body in parallel lines; but towards the extremity they become fo pellucid and evanescent, in the more minute species, as to escape the microscope. Its principal difference from other teneine, confists in its membranous vesicular expansion, which externally appears to constitute its whole form, and in which the head and other parts are enveloped, and, as it is observed, the remains of hydatids? but that must be determined from the concurrence of symptoms; for it is never found in the intestines, but on the surface of the vifera, on the membranes, and sometimes enveloped in the fat. In every other respect they are the same; yet it is not surprifing that its nature has so long been overlooked, fince it is sometimes difficult to difcern the head, unless it be in the lumen of the vessel or in the fat, or in the fpringy parts of the body, where the skin is thin or lacerated.

Dr. Tyson firft discovered hydatids in the livers of sheep; Bartholine observed them in the livers of goats, and Pyerus in hogs. To Pallas, however, we are indebted for the firft correct and connected account of these animals, which he has defcribed and figured in his Miscellanea Zoologica. After his publication, Goeze, Buffon, Bloch, and others, have added considerably to the flock of information. They found that hydatids are, in general, superficial; that is, some portion is enveloped in the fubflance of the liver, for inf麻醉te, and a part rises above it. Yet this is not an universal rule; for, as they are very numerous, some of them muft be without exception. They foftly burrow in the fat, and are entirely covered, and can never change their place. Their fize differs according to their age, and the temperament of the animal at whose expepence they live. Pallas speaks of fome as large as the fit, and others fift more bulky. Their figure is infinitely varied, but generally approaches that of a flattened fphere. Their colour is generally yellow with white, or fomewhat converfed, fometimes flietly red, or of an amber colour; their fubflance is composed of different membranes, conglutinated, and formed of circular fibres, visible by means of a lens, but in many animals, particularly in fleep, they are fufceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we obferve a disc, fomewhat thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are fuppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, ufually tranfparant, of an oily falt tait, which becomes cloudy by heat. These vehicles are obferved to have a motion of their own, which muft be fubjefts to the law of centripetal force. Thofe when in the fteep, they are fufceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we obferve a disc, fomewhat thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are fuppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, ufually tranfparant, of an oily falt tait, which becomes cloudy by heat. These vehicles are obferved to have a motion of their own, which muft be fubjefts to the law of centripetal force. Thofe when in the fteep, they are fufceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we obferve a disc, fomewhat thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are fuppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, ufually tranfparant, of an oily falt tait, which becomes cloudy by heat. These vehicles are obferved to have a motion of their own, which muft be fubjefts to the law of centripetal force. Thofe when in the fteep, they are fufceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we obferve a disc, fomewhat thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are fuppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, ufually tranfparant, of an oily falt tait, which becomes cloudy by heat. These vehicles are obferved to have a motion of their own, which muft be fubjefts to the law of centripetal force. Thofe when in the fteep, they are fufceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we observe a disc, somently thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are fuppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, ufually tranfparant, of an oily falt tait, which becomes cloudy by heat. These vehicles are obferved to have a motion of their own, which muft be fubjefts to the law of centripetal force. Thofe when in the fteep, they are fufceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we obferve a disc, somently thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are fuppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, ufually tranfparant, of an oily falt tait, which becomes cloudy by heat. These vehicles are obferved to have a motion of their own, which muft be fubjefts to the law of centripetal force. Thofe when in the fteep, they are fusceptible of an evident contractile power. Internally, on the part opposite to the head, we observe a disc, somently thicker than the membrane, with ofen a number of fatty tubercles, which are suppoft to be eggs. They are filled, though not wholly, with lymph, usu
surface of a bag or fasc, which is firmly attached to the neighbouring parts, and covered with a strong outer coat. It is obvious that the progress of growth is very unequal in these two, and indeed inverted; for in the first the young ones are as large as the heads of pins, while the parent bag is not larger than a wall-clock. As they float unattached; but on the contrary, in the second there is a large fasc with a strong outer coat, and a more tender inner one, adhering strongly to the surrounding parts, while the young ones, that are very slightly attached to its fides, are not of a larger diameter than a 258 part of an inch. Whether these are merely accidental dilatements in the growth, or depend upon some more essential distinction, must remain to be determined by future observations. However their growth and decay evidently explain the increase and diminution of tumours in the abdomen containing them. In the present case, Dr. Hunter thinks that their origin was prospective; for in the second case, Dr. Hunter thinks that their origin was prospective; for in the more essential distinction, must remain to be determined float unattached; but on the contrary, in the second

...however, are evidently young hydatids. In the Helminthology Plate II., at fig. 1, are given, three views of the *tencia visceralis*, or visceral hydatid: the first shows the animal with its head protruded, and the coronary of laciniae or retractile holders exerted; the second exhibits the hydatid in a quiescent state, with its head drawn within the vesicle, broad on the forepart, and pointed behind; the third is a longitudinal section of the vesicle.

Fig. 2, is a very beautiful representation of the *tencia cerebralis hominis*, as given in the introduces volume of Goeze's Engraved-wormer. It was extracted from the brain of a young woman dissected by prof. Mec-

...in Germany it is very common; and, according to Blumenbach, oppresses sickly children with their numbers, occupying the intestinum rectum, the inferior part of the ileum, and also the jejunum. They are usually about two inches long, but that delineated in the annexed Engraving, at fig. 21, as given by M. Goeze, is very considerably magnified, in order to show its create conformation, probodics, &c. The stomach and intestines consist of a long greenish canal, which is continued in a straight tube from head to tail, where it terminates in the anus. The convoluted or zigzag vicus is the ovis, found to contain a limpid fluid, the accompaniment of the ovula. Besides the hominis, there are five other species of this worm, found in the intestines of the horse, boar, fox, mongoose, and lizard; for which see the article Trichocephalus.

There appears to be only one more worm, at present known, that inhabits the human intestines; though there is a great variety of others found in the internal animal. This is the well-known gourd-worm or fluke, found in rotten sheep. See the article Fasciola, vol. vii. p. 267. It is also found in the decayed...
Order of Vermes Intestinales. — Hydatids, Trichocephalus, Scolex, &c.
cayed liver of such persons as die in lingering consumptions, and greatly emaciated; though not always so. Leuwenhock was deceived when he attributed eyes to this intestinal worm. What he took for eyes, are the tubercles analogous to the lateral pores of this order of animals, which seem to be calculated partly for attaching the head during the act of swallowing, and partly for the work of generation, as noticed above in the tetania. At fig. 19, a correct delineation of this worm is given. Its elongated oval flat form occasioned it the popular name of flower; the upper extremity terminates in a narrow neck, having an orifice or opening at its end, which is the mouth. At the root of the neck appears the tubercle to convey to the interior of the hare. The head of one of these worms is the popular name of Filaria, (Filaria medi- nens, &c.) called also drankeworm; for particulars of which, see the article Filaria, vol. vii. p. 366, and the corresponding Engraving. The Solen is the most minute of all the intestinal worms, being an animalcule which, in its contracted state, eludes our observation without the help of the microscope. It is nevertheless a most vivacious little creature, possessing the faculty of assuming a number of different shapes and sizes, sometimes linear and elongated, as shown in the Engraving at fig. 14, greatly magnified; and sometimes wrinkled and short, but always broadened on the forepart, and pointed behind, as shown at e. They have been found only in the bodies of insects such as turbot, sole, plaice, &c. and are contained in a small gelatinous bag, in which they appear to the naked eye like so many obscure points, as shown in the Engraving at f; but when taken out of the mucous bag, they appear as at g.

The Echinorhynchi are among the most fertile of the vermes intestinales; but they have not yet been found to inhabit the bowels of man. The most common of these worms is the gige, so prevalent in the intestines of swine. A cluster of them is shown at fig. 17, attached to a piece of intestine dissected off by M. Goeze. The largest species is that found in the boar, generally a foot and a half long, cylindrical, and of a bluish cast, shown in the Engraving at fig. 18. They are armed with many circles of retractile prickles or holders, fet round the proboscis, correctly exhibited at h, as they appear under the magnifier. For other figures and particulars, see the article Echinorhynchus, vol. vi. p. 227.

Uncinaria, is a genus which contains two species of small filiform worms, of the nature of the Acanrides; found in the intestines of the hog and hog. The genus Ligula, also contains two species; one found in files, and the other in the guilemout, and merganer. This is about a foot long, exactly resembling a piece of tape. Strongylus, contains likewise two species, found in the stomach of hares, and of sheep; it is a long round worm, containing only one species, found in mice.

The genus Cestodes contains species which infest the intestines of many animals; but has never yet been found in man. They are mostly viviparous, spirally convoluted, and the head is furrowed with a kind of canal. The Taenia, commonly found in salmon, is delineated at fig. 20, as it appears on a side view imbedded in the liver; another section of the liver is exhibited at i, showing the head at rest, in its hood.

The Cercopithes, is a small round worm found in carp, tench, bream, &c. The Ligu/a, inhabits the intestines of the hare and rabbit; and the genus Phascolus contains a small gelatinous sea-worm, which, like the Filaria, burrows under the skin.

The genera clauded under this order, which never enter the bodies of other animals but by accidents, are, Gordius, the hair or water-worm. Hirudo, the leech, an inhabitant of moist countries, in ditches, ponds, rivulets, &c. Lambsda, the earth-worm, dew-worm, lob, &c. found in almost all soils over all the earth. Stentor, the tube-worm, an inhabitant of all the seas. Bicouna, a small gelatinous sea-worm, which appears to be the connecting link between this order and the next. For figures, with the natural history, of these worms, see under the respective names in this work.

MOLLUSCÆ, or GELATINOUS WORMS.

In contemplating this order of Vermes, one is at a loss which most to admire, the beautiful variety of their form—the brilliant transparency of their colours—the splendour of their phosphoric light—or the extensive gradation observable in their size, advancing from the minutest of a pepper-corn, to the unwieldy bulk of the Medusa, a creature the size of an elephant. The genus Echinus, of the Medusa genus, and the pulpy motion with which they fall through the water, have been deservedly celebrated by poets, and other writers. The Echinus, for the rich and numerous tints of its coriaceous covering, is scarcely to be equalled by the choicest of the insect tribes; as might likewise be said of some other genera, particularly the Acidia, Holothuria, Actina, Amphitrite, and Astéria; all which see under their respective names, with the Engravings corresponding to them. The substance of these animals, being mostly soft, and of the nature of jelly, becomes a nutritious as well as plentiful food for fish; as do some of the species for man.

To illustrate the construction of this order, we have, in the Helminthology Plate III. exhibited specimens of some of the smallest, contrasted with one of the largest, animals belonging to it. This is that curious and singular creature, the Sepia leghio, commonly called the great cuttle-fish, represented at fig. 1. It is furnished with eight braschi or arms, interposed on the interior side with little round serrated cups, acting as tentacula, by the contraction of which the animal lays fast hold of any thing that comes in its way. Besides these eight arms, it has two braschi longer than the other arms, and also pedunculated. The mouth is situated in the centre, and is horsey, and hooked like the bill of a parrot. The eyes are below and projecting, surrounded with several silvery rings; they are as large as the eyes of a calf. The body is fleshy and of a reddish and yellowish brown colour. With their arms and trunks they fatten themselves, to refist the motion of the waves. The females lay their eggs upon sea-weed and plants, in clusters like bunches of grapes. Immediately after they are laid they are white, and the males pass over them and impregnate them with a black liquor, after which they grow larger, and resemble black grapes, as shown in the Engravings at a. On opening the egg, the embryo cuttle is found alive. The noise of a cuttle-fish, on being dragged out of the water, resembles the grunting of a boar. When the male is pursu’d by the fea-
wolf or other ravenous fish, he thus the danger by atragem. He squirts out a black liquor, by which the water becomes black as ink, under shelter of which he baffles the pursuit of his enemy. This black liquor has been deemed to be produced by M. le Cat, but is elaborated in a particular gland. The Romans used it as ink; and it is said to be an ingredient in the composition of Indian ink. The back-bone of this animal is converted into that useful article of stationary called pounce. In hot climates these creatures are found of an enormous size. The Indians affirm, that some have been seen two fathoms broad over their centre, and each round the West-Indiay Islands; and with equal ease destroys the piles and timbers of wharfs. It is found in most seas.

Nais, is a small harmless worm, inhabiting flagrant waters, sea-weeds, &c.

Actinia, is a fixed cylindrical animal, with surpising retractile and expansive powers, furnished with a circular arrangement of tentacula placed round a central mouth in the form of beads, which from their form and colour have the exact resemblance of a flower. The various species of this genus furnish the flower-garden of the sea; and are named carnations, anemonies, marigolds, &c., according to the colour and form of their tentacula, either in an expanded or contracted state: the latter are often seen in the moonlight unveiling a central gold disk, surrounded by a circle of red globules, which are scarcely to be distinguished without the help of the microscope.

Fig. 2, in the preceding Engraving, represents the Medusa hemipheria, in its quiescent state, and of its natural size. Its appearance is that of a drop of transparent jelly, and 50 minute at the red globules of the tentacula which surround the disc, that they are scarcely to be distinguished without the help of the microscope. Yet has this little creature, when it falls in quest of food, the faculty of expanding its tentacula or arms to a size equal to that which is shown at fig. 3.

For figures of larger and more elegant species, see the Engraving adapted to the article Medusa.

The Sepia, or flag, is confidered the most simple as well as most humble of this order of vermes; and being universally known, affords a ready comprehenion of the limy nature and retractile quality of the flesh of these animals, which can expand or contract at pleasure.

Onchidium, is the flag of Bengal, of a greenish ash-colour, and with the mouth below, and each end of the tentacula which surround the disc, they are retractile; and it can expand or contract its body at pleasure.

Lepidella, is a very singular mishapen mafs, enveloped in a loose skin when touched it discharges a black sure.—See the curious engravings adapted to the article Holothuria.

Lobaria, is a worm rarely met with; and is thus named from having its tail composed of four lobes.

Triton, is a small worm, distinguished by a long spiral proboscis, and twelve ciliate tentacula.

Lernae, is a very curious genus, having a kind of oblong naked body; head defilute of eyes, but furnished with strong branched tentacula or horns, by which it inimicates itself between the gills of fish, and there robs its nourishment. Its ovaries are external, produced like two tails from the lower extremity, and it glues on the check of the fish whereto it adheres, and there the young are hatched. It is said to be extremely troublesome to most species of cod-fish.—See this worm correctly delineated in the Helminthology Plate III. fig. 6, with the ovaries in an advanced state of pregnancy.

The genus Clio forms a very curious little family in this order: they are quite small, being only met with from the size of a pea to about an inch in length. They are furnished with a kind of sheath, from which they protrude their body, and retract it again, as it beats itself out of its sheath. They possess a dilatable membrane on each side, in the shape of wings, which gives them the appearance of an insect, but which serves them as fans.
SCYLLA, is also very small, with a compressed body, and three retractile tentacula on each side: they are generally attached to sea-weed.

This genus, is an animal of calcifying a lump of jelly, without head or eyes; it however protrudes an arm from the angles of the body, each of which is furnished with from thirty to forty tentacula, retractile, and employed in catching its prey, which it turns into an office in the centre of its mass of body.

Physosphaera, is a very curious little creature, hanging pendant from an aerial vehicle, with feliee numerates at the sides, and radiated tentacula beneath, whereby it has the appearance of a full-blowed flower hanging downwards.

Clava, is a small fixed animal, with no other motion than what is afforded by its dilatate muscles, which enable it to erect its body; having a vertical mouth at the top, fed by a border of tentacula, which gives it the appearance of a flower.

Salpa, is a worm of an elongated form, inclosed in a tube, open at each extremity. They are of a gregarious nature, and swim in company with great facility; possessing the power of contracting or opening at pleasure the cavity of their extremities: they are very transpandable, with a few peculiar advantages in the shape of the tentacula, by which they are also called sea-flas, and are by that character instantly known to belong to this genus. We have described them at large under the article Asterias, vol. ii, p. 300-302; where the most curious species of them are engraved on the correspondent plates.

But of all the genera comprised in the order of Mollusks, the greatest variety of beautiful tints and curious forms is produced by the Echins, many of which are highly valuable in collections. We have described no less than one hundred and nine species, (all as yet known,) and given plates of the most rare and thriving individuals, in our sixth volume, p. 227-234, to which we beg to refer the reader. All the other genera are in like manner described under their several titles; and as in the former plates of shells, we have endeavored to give in this work, where engraving are given of the most interesting species belonging to each genus.

TESTACEOUS, OR SHELL WORMS.

This extensive order of Verms, gave birth to the elegant science of Conchology, or methodical arrangement of shells; and from one of its genera, the Argonaut, or nautilus, it is even said that navigation, or the art of steering a ship at sea, first took its rise; whence the allusion in Pope:

"Learn of the little Nautilus to sail."

The animals which form this order are of a simple structure, gelatinous, and soft, being no other than Mollusks, from the generation of a calcareous habitation, the rudiments of which being formed in their egg-bodies, they carry it with them throughout the whole of their lives. Some of them are distinguished by shells formed of several segments or valves, whence they are denominated multivalves. Others, whole habitation confits of two shells, as the mufcul, oyster, and cockle, kinds, are termed bivalves; and those which have only one shell, are called univalves. These three classes are subdivided into genera, which are formed upon characteristic distinctions, arising in the first class from the form and number of the valves; in the second from the number and kind of articulations in the hinge; and in the third from their spiral turn, form of the aperture or mouth, teeth, spiral, &c. See the article Conchology, vol. v. p. 14-51.

In the artificial arrangement of shells, it has been the custom of most conchologists to begin with the univalves, and to end with the multivalves; but Linnaeus, in the order of this order of the animals which inhabit the shells, has quite reversed the method, beginning with the multivalves and ending with the univalves. For this arbitrary deviation, as well as for mixing and incorporating so many shells of adverse shapes and different forms in the same genus, Linnaeus has been called a bad conchologist, and subjected to much cenere; but certainly with our reason, since his general characters hold firily throughout the whole, and hence afford unerring criterion of affinity and family connexion, the great object of his classification. And with respect to his being a bad conchologist, his own declaration on this point should be known, viz. "that he would leave the whole order of Testacea untouched, if he could not get at the animals, rather than content himself with describing their mere houses." Hence it is obvious that his enquiries, as a great naturalist, were directed to the habits and economy of the living animal, and not, as a conchologist, to dead matter, or the exterior of a shell. See Linnaean Transactions, vol. ii. p. 135.

His first genus, in the order of Testacea, is the Chiton, or confiting of many valves, and its inhabitant a doris. They are found in almost every sea; and consist of twenty-eight species; one of which, chiton magellanicus, is delineated in the Conchology Plate XV. fig. 4. vol. v.

Lepas, is a genus of multivalves, confiting of thirty-two species, divided into two classes, viz. balani, or barnacles, and anatifere, or barnacles. The balani, covered with many unequal effe valves, which produce a singular appearance. The most curious of them is the lepas anatifere, or barnacle goose, exhibited in the above-mentioned Conchology Plate, fig. 6, 7, and 19, which is the most rare variety. The balani, or barnacles, are of different species; as the Indian crown, (lepas mitella,) shown at fig. 5; and a bunch of barnacles at fig. 4. They are found plentifully on the British shores, and on the sea-coads of every country.

Pholas, is the third and last genus of the multi valves; in which there are twelve species. Linnaeus calls ita bivalve, with accessory valves at the hinges. The animal is an acidia, which has the singular property of infinuating itself, while young, into solid porous substances, as wood, and as it increases in size it enlarges its habitation within, and thus at length becomes imprisoned. These animals were formerly called piddocks; and are furnished with a phosphoric liquor of great brilliancy, which illuminates whatever it touches or happens to fall upon. A back and front view of the pholus dactylus is given in the above-mentioned engraving, at fig. 4, and 19. For the curious habits and natural history of this singular genus, see the article Pholas.

WITH BIVALVE SHELLS.

Of these there are fourteen genera, exhibiting a great variety of different forms, and splendid colours. The Mya, or pearl-oyster, is an acidia; and the species of this genus were ranked by Linnaeus in the first part of their kind. They refuse chiefly at the bottom of the waters they inhabit, burying themselves, like the mussels, in the sand, clay, or mud; and hence the fishing for them is attended with considerable difficulty. There are twenty-five species; the most valued of which is the mya margaritifera, or true pearl-oyster.

Solae, is a genus in which the inhabitant is also an acidia, commonly called the razors, or knife-handle, from the elongated form of its shell, many of which are very beautiful. There are twenty-three species; one of which, the solae radiatus, is correctly delineated in the Conchology Plate XV. fig. 5. The Linnaean folens are divided by foreign writers into three different genera, two of which comprehend the recent kinds; the third is established chiefly for the reception of some fossil shells, supposed
supposed to be of this family. These genera are folen, sanguinolaria, and corbula. The folens, according to those writers, have the shells truncaferve, with the upper margin of the flat corded, in a straight line; the two valves together furnishing either two or three teeth in the hinge. Sanguinolaria differs in having the upper margin curved, the extremities a little gaping, and two approximate teeth in each valve, which lock into each other when the shell is closed. Corbula has the valves unequal, subtruncaferve, and the upper margin flat; there is one curved tooth in each valve; the ligament of the hinge within, and the inside of the shell, marked with two muscular impressions.

Tellina, a numerous genus, containing ninety-four species, found universally. The animal is a tethys, with shells of an ovate compressed form; one of which, the tellina radiata, is shown in the above-mentioned engraving at fig. 4, and valued for its beautiful striated ornamented furrows and striares. Cardium, a genus which comprises the extensive family of cockles. There are fifty-two species now ascertained. The animal is a tethys; and its shell is longitudinally ribbed, many of them beautifully tinted, heart-shaped, and befit with spines. The cardium sanctum, is delineated in the Engraving above referred to, at fig. 7.

Mactra, is commonly known by the name of potelucid offer, from the thinness of its shell, which, in several of them, resembles paper. They consist of twenty-four species; the animal a tethys.

Donax, is a genus very nearly allied to the cockles, differing principally in the shell, which is truncated on one of its sides; whence the species, of which there are nineteen, got the name of flat-sided cockles; one of the most curious of these is referred to in the Conchology Plate XVI. fig. 14. The animal is a tethys.

Venus, is an extensive genus, containing some very curious individuals; the shells which are in great request with conchologists, and one of the most valued is Venus Dien, represented in the above-mentioned Engraving. at fig. 6; a shell that is very beautiful and rare. The inhabitant is a tethys; and there are no less than one hundred and fifty-four species.

Spondylus, is a genus distinguished by numerous rugged spines; hence known by the name of the thorny offer. The shell is a tethys; and there are four species; one of which, spondylus gafaropus, is shown in the above-named Engraving, fig. 3.

Chama, is a genus in which the species vary surpris-ingly in size; one being found remarkably small, while others, and particularly the chama gigas, is sometimes found of such an astonishing capacity as to weigh several hundred and thirty-two pounds, and the inhabitant, which is a tethys, is so large as to supply a dinner for one hundred and twenty people; and is strong enough to snap off a man's leg or arm by the closing of its shell, which it can open and shut with great celerity.

Pinna, is a genus distinguished by the articulation of the hinge; the generic character of which is not distinctly a bivalve, being thus connected, in both divisons the animal is a tethys; and there are eighty-four species, all of which produce a delicate kind of byllus, which is woven into a very fine silk, and highly prized by the Italian ladies. The finest specimen of this animal, the pinna nobilis, is given in the Conchology Plate XV. fig. 9. and they are found abundantly in the Asiatic, Mediterranean, and Indian seas; and also in the American Ocean.

With univalve shells. The Nautilus, we have placed at the head of this division, because it is confessedly the most magnificent
of all shells; the external and internal lamina of which, together with its beautiful arrangement of spiraled chambers, are correctly delineated in the Conchology Plates II. and III. This genus contains thirty-one species, several of which are found fossil, particularly the species called belonita; which in England received anciently the name of "thunderstone," from a notion that they are thunderbolts, and generally to be found after a shower of rain; but none of these peculiarities in natural history and mineralogy have completely removed these vulgar errors. Many small species of nautilis are found on the shores of Great Britain; but the pompilus, figured in the above-mentioned plate, is an inhabitant of the Indian and African seas.

The Argonauta, called also the paper nautilus, from its thin texture, is set down by conchologists as the primeval navigator; and indeed the fight of this shell when under sail, and the fragility of its conductor, attract equally our astonishment and admiration. See the article Conchology, vol. v. p. 24. There are only three species in this genus; the shell of which, argonauta argo, is given in the Conchology Plate V. fig. 1. The animal is a cephalopod, or a chiton.

Conus is a very extensive genus, comprising the families of univalve shells of an oblong conical figure, with truncate or gibbous base. Many rich and diversified colours, displayed with a regularity and beauty far beyond the ingenuity of man, have contributed to render some of these shells of incredible value in collections. They are chiefly inhabitants of the Asiatic and African seas. There are seventy-two species, besides many varieties; some of which have been dignified with splendid names by conchologists; such as cedo nulli, imperial crowns, tulips, admirals, &c. for their delineations of which, some of which have been highly prized. Amongst these are: buccinum, represented in the Conchology Plate XIII. fig. 2; flammeum, in Conchology Plate VIII. fig. 3; harpa, in the last mentioned plate at fig. 2; undatum, in the Helminthology Plate IV. fig. 11; fulvatatum, in Conchology Plate XII. the two figures in both corners at bottom; carioleum, in the same plate, figure in left hand corner at top. In all the species the animal is a limax.

Strombus, a genus of turrited or spiral-shelled worms, with the aperture considerably dilated; but the canal or gutter, contrary to the preceding genus, leans toward the left; which is its principal generic character in the Linnean classification. Among conchologists, however, the class of Strombi is chiefly confined to the slender and delicate forms exhibited in the Conchology Plate XII. under the title of Strombiformes; of which Linæus only takes in such as have, beaks or gutters projecting at top, or branching out into claws, as in Strombus pes pelicanus, in the Helminthology Plate IV. fig. 12. These constitute the first division in this order, and are distinguished thus: "A lip projecting into linear divisions or claws."—One of these shells, the most rare and valuable, is the Strombus chiragra, delineated in the Conchology Plate XIV. fig. 1. The dilatæ, or winged shells of conchologists, viz. such as have the right margin or lip expanded in a wing-like shape with age, are all included in this genus; as are a great number of the rocks or murices of the ancients. In this genus the animal is a limax; and there are fifty-three species.

Murex, a genus of very considerable extent, containing no less than one hundred and eighty-two species, divided into five families or genera as follow: 1. Those armed with thorns or spines, with the tail or beak produced: a specimen of which, murex tribulus, the thorny woodcock, is given in the Conchology Plate XIV. fig. 6. 2. Those whose futures are expanded into crispated foliations, with the beak abbreviated, called purpurea by conchologists: specimens of which are given in the last-mentioned plate at fig. 8. in the Conchology Plate XIV. fig. 2, murex ramose; and at fig. 4, in the same engraving, murex scopios. 3. Those with thick protuberant futures; as the murex nebris, exhibited in the Conchology Plate VIII. fig. 8. 4. Those without a manifett beak, and more or less spinous; as the murex melongera, represented in the last-mentioned Engraving, at fig. 7. 5. Those with an elongated clofed beak, unarmed with spines; as the murex Babyloniæ, delineated in the Conchology Plate XIV. fig. 6, a most valuable shell, called by conchologists the Tower of Babel: other examples of shells of this fifth division are also given in the Conchology Plate XIII. fig. 1, murex tritons, the trumpet of war; and at fig. 7, in the same Engraving, the beautiful species called by Linæus murex manilus. 6. Those with a very short beak or tail, the shell fulbute, long, and tapering; as represented in Plate IV. fig. 11, murex aluce. The animal, in all these six families of murices, is a limax, or beak.

Trochus is a very beautiful genus, containing one hundred and thirty-two species, divided into three classes...
clades or families, according to the form or character of their shells, viz. 1. Umbilical, erect, with the pillar perfect, as in trochus; 2. Umbilical, imperfect, as in conchology plate IX. the right hand corner at top; 3. Umbilical, in the Conchology Plate IX. the shell placed in the centre; 4. Umbilical, in the Helminthology Plate IV. 2. Imperforate, erect, with the umbilicus or navel closed; a specimen of which is given in the Conchology Plate IX. the right hand corner at top; 5. Imperforate, this is the trochus tuber. 6. Imperforate, with an exerted pillar, and falling on one side when set upon the base; exemplified in trochus telephogon, twelve beautiful varieties of which are exhibited in the Conchology Plate IX. placed all round; with the points towards the centre; these are named by some conchologists, pyramidea, or pyramidal shells. 7. The animal, in all three of the divisions, is a limax. 8. Utaho, is a very extensive genus; and some of the shells belonging to the animals of this clade are of prodigious value. Many of them appear to be closely allied to the buccinea genus; but are readily distinguished by attending to the Linnaean generic characters, viz. "spiral solid; aperture orbicular, and contracted."

These are united shells have been usually called terebellas. The animal is a limax; and the number of species amounts to one hundred and fifty-one, which are arranged in five distinct families, according to the similarity of their shells. 1. Those with the pillar-margin of the aperture dilated, and imperforate; as exemplified in turbo orbicularis, the common periwinkle shell. 2. Solid, and imperforate, as in turbo orbis, exhibited in the Conchology Plate X. fig. 13, 14; in that beautiful specimen in turbo sarmaticus, delineated in the same engraving at fig. 12; and in turbo eideris, shown at fig. 15, 16, in the same plate. 3. Solid, and umbilicate or perforated; as in turbo delphinus; twelve elegant varieties of which are given in the Conchology Plate XI. 4. Cancellate; as in that rare species turbo scalaris, the wentletrap; delineated from nature in the Conchology Plate X. fig. 17; it is a shell in great estimation. 5. Tapering; as exemplified in turbo terreus, Conchology Plate XIV. fig. 9; and in turbo inornatus; exhibited in the two circular arrangements of tapering shells, in the Conchology Plate XII. The wentletrap in this genus, and the cedo nullum among the cones, are the most valuable of all shells in collections. See Conchology, vol. v. p. 26, 27.

Helix, a most numerous genus, containing the whole tribe of terebellas, which amount to no less than two hundred and sixty-seven species, described in p. 327-354. 1. Helix, a genus of which the animal is a limax, and which are named navalis, utriculus, and sterca. The modem destructive of the genus is the terrapene. The most destructive of the same species, the terebellas, is the Sterca, and there are forty-eight species. Of the number of openings is invariably the same in different species. It has been doubted whether any of those described by writers are truly of this genus.

Patella, is the most extensive genus of all the tellucous tribes, comprehending no less than two hundred and forty species; the animal is a limax; and the shell is orbicular, and without spire. They are named limpets, from their resemblance to a little plate, (patella;) and are more or less conic without, and concave within. Some species have the apex or top entire; others perforated; the chambered limpets are distinguished by a peculiar kind of projecting process, or lip within; most have the margins entire, but some have an indented or irregular in that part; and other species are completely ciliated. The inner face of the shells have been usually called terebellas. The animal is a limax; and the number of species amounts to no less than two hundred and sixty-seven species, described in p. 327-354. 1. Helix, a genus of which the animal is a limax, and which are named navalis, utriculus, and sterca. The most destructive of the genus is the terrapene. The most destructive of the same species, the terebellas, is the Sterca, and there are forty-eight species. Of the number of openings is invariably the same in different species. It has been doubted whether any of those described by writers are truly of this genus.

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posed of particles of sand, broken pieces of shell, and sea-weed, united to a membrane by a kind of glutinous cement; whence it has very much the resemblance of a coraline. There are twenty-five species now ascertained, one of which, _fusella abortiva_, is correctly defined in the Helminthology Plate IV. fig. 29.

In this group, the history and economy of the teutaceous tribes, the annexed Helminthology Plate IV. has been constructed; from observations made on the living animals in their natural state. All those which inhabit the bivalve and bivalve shells, are endowed with the faculty of opening and shutting them at pleasure, for the purpose of obtaining their food, and for withstanding the adversary, by which they are perhaps by the fimbriae which skirt the shell; but the shell of a model, cockle, oyster, &c. directs them in all their haunts after prey and which, though blind, and imprisoned, yet unerring directs them in all their haunts after prey; and which, on the slightest touch or disturbance, warns them of danger, and excites the insatiable elosing of their valves, and thus foil ing an enemy. Their sense of touch must be extremely delicate, since the sense point communicated even to gently to the external part of the sea-weed, united to a membrane by a kind of glutinous substance. The fullness is divided in a circular direction in search of their food. In this figure the scalpelium is shown in its quiescent state, fixed by its tube, and its tentacu la or feelers retracted and at rest.

At fig. 5, the same animal is represented with its tentacu la projected, and the valves or feelers somewhat opened, to receive its nourishment. It is furnished with thirteen feelers, six on each side, and one at the back, curved, and inclining the others. The peduncle is beautifully annulated, soft, and flexible.

Fig. 6, represents the _mutia pholadis_, a very curious species of mussel, in the act of opening its valves to take the food, and of throwing out its subulate foot or pine, and the byssus or threads with which it adheres to extraneous bodies. Fig. 7, displays the same animal fully expanded; its foot or hook projected, and its byssus or beard of silky filaments crisp up, as it always appears when not attached or sticking to any foreign body. The trunk or foot of this animal is divided into two tubes or valves at its extremity, which are its mouth, of a bright red colour, and finely ciliated; the body is carnosous, of a whitish yellow colour, and when swollen out appears to be too large for its shell. It inhabits the North Seas.

Fig. 8, is the _ostra fucis_, or _peelen friarius_ of Muller, a small species of scallop, generally found among fuci or sea-weeds. It is here delineated in the act of affixing itself by its filaments or byssus to some extraneous body, its siphunculus exerted, and its siphon expanding for the purposes of nutrition. Fig. 9, shows the valves laid open, to demonstrate the internal structure of the animal, which is represented in a retractile quiescent state, the byssus crisp up, the carnous body, ligula, and filamen, contracted and at rest, and the byssus or beard of silky filaments crisp up, as it always appears when not attached or sticking to any foreign body. This animal is divided into two tubes or valves at its extremity, which are its mouth, of a bright red colour, and finely ciliated; the body is carnosous, of a whitish yellow colour, and when swollen out appears to be too large for its shell. It inhabits the North Seas.

The inhabitants of the univalve shells, possessing a less complex arrangement of parts, are more simple in their nature, as well as in the structure of their dwellings. The helix, or domestic snail, in its habits and economy, at once displays the manners and instincts of the whole univalve tribe. See the article _Helix_, p. 337. This class is certainly more exposed to a devouring enemy than the bivalves; because they can never perfectly close their shell, but only by a slight operation or lid at its mouth; and even this is not constant in all the genera. Besides the univalve animals are for the most part extremely slow in advancing from and returning into, their shells; whereas those of the bivalves are altogether as nimble and expert. In their mode of propagation, however, a strict similarity prevails, since they are in general oviparous, with very few instances of the viviparous kind. One of these, however, we shall illustrate, as being highly curious.
snail, (*Helix vivipara*), as given by Müller, in the act of parturition. The head of the parent snail is seen emerged from the shell, just far enough for the orifice in the side of its neck, (called, in all these vernacular tribes, the *lateral pore*,) to protrude the sexual organ charged with its yellow sperms, which is followed by the reproductive into life, completely formed; and, as soon as its young are delivered, the membrane or womb is redrawn within the shell. The shell is very white, with three brown bands shaded with yellow; the snail is red. In some varieties (particularly in that described by Linneus, *B*), the shell is more shining and glossy, and the included animal of a blackish colour.

Fig. 14, is a correct delineation of the *Buccinum undatum*, in its natural creeping posture, with the body wholly protruded, and the limax carrying its shell upon its back. The operculum is a fritate horny shell affixed to its tail; and when the animal retires to a quiescent state, the extremity of the tail laps over the head, and then the shell or operculum exactly closes the aperture of the shell. At 4, just above the canal or siphon, are shown three of its ovula or eggs. This is an inhabitant of the European seas, and is regarded as a fine specimen.

Fig. 12, exhibits curious univalve shell, called *Strombus phas pelcani*, the pelican's or corvorant's foot, with the valuable shell, or wreath, with which the hind-part of the snail is covered, and then the flied or opercule exadly closes the aperture of the shell. Fig. 15, is a correct delineation of the *Buccinum undatum*, a minute variety of the snail-shell, is said to be a limax; but this individual is here considerably magnified in order to distinguish its singular construction.

Fig. 17, the *Patella anoma*, or anomalous limpet. It is a very singular species. The animal possessing the limpet-shell, is said to be a limax; but this individual differs from all others, either of its own or of other genera. This animal is formed of two tough spiral-shaped bodies, which is followed by the reproductive into life; the fringes confiding of bluish rigid hairs or filaments, united to the lobes by a blue tendon: the ovaries consist of two vascular bodies, foliaceous or branched, and of an orange colour; the ovula are globular, and of a white grey while in the ovarium; purple when first excluded, and orange when the young are fit to emerge into life. The foliated ovaries, with three of the eggs, are correctly exhibited at 6. In its natural state it is about the size of a silver penny; but is here considerably magnified to distinguish its singular construction.

Fig. 18, the *Ferrula perforata*, much magnified, to show its beautiful structure. The shell is delicately white, and spirally contorted, growing leftwards towards the centre. The animal is a terebella, furnished with an elongated proboscis or sucker, enlarged at the extremity into a cup-shaped mouth, white externally, and deep red internally, which it can advance and withdraw at pleasure. The head is likewise furnished with six pinnated or branched tentacula, which it throws out to act as food-organs, having its own peculiar parts, to which is attached at the extremity of the proboscis, which then serves as an orbicular shield or operculum. Fig. 19, exhibits a group of these minute animals in their natural state and size, as found attached to the fronds of different species of fuc, which have the appearance of being ornamented with fillet, and with festoons, lying unprostrate, with the little animal in its quiescent posture. In form, it has the exact resemblance of a hydatid, its body a gelatinous or membranaceous vesicle, appended to a small neck and head, with transparent globules, filling the abdomen like young *Tetrahydra*.

This is evidently the ovarium, filled with ovula in an advanced state. The animal is a limax, generally found attached to sea-weed. It is of an ash-brown colour; its body is marked with brown channels, and truncated on the fore-part; it protrudes from a large gelatinous mass, as if coming out of a sheath. The fringes consisting of bluish rigid hairs or filaments, united to the lobes by a blue tendon: the ovaries consist of two vascular bodies, foliaceous or branched, and of an orange colour; the ovula are globular, and of a white grey while in the ovarium; purple when first excluded, and orange when the young are fit to emerge into life. The foliated ovaries, with three of the eggs, are correctly exhibited at 6. In its natural state it is about the size of a silver penny; but is here considerably magnified in order to distinguish its singular construction.

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Fig. 13, represents that curious species called *Bulla labera*, of its natural size. It is shown, first standing on its back, and then lying prostrate, with the little animal in its quiescent posture. In form, it has the exact resemblance of a hydatid, its body a gelatinous or membranaceous vesicle, appended to a small neck and head, with transparent globules, filling the abdomen like young *Tetrahydra*.

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Fig. 20, the *Ferrula perforata*, very much magnified, to show its beautiful structure. The shell is delicately white, and spirally contorted, growing leftwards towards the centre. The animal is a terebella, furnished with an elongated proboscis or sucker, enlarged at the extremity into a cup-shaped mouth, white externally, and deep red internally, which it can advance and withdraw at pleasure. The head is likewise furnished with six pinnated or branched tentacula, which it throws out to act as food-organs, having its own peculiar parts, to which is attached at the extremity of the proboscis, which then serves as an orbicular shield or operculum. Fig. 19, exhibits a group of these minute animals in their natural state and size, as found attached to the fronds of different species of fuc, which have the appearance of being ornamented with fillet, and with festoons, lying unprostrate, with the little animal in its quiescent posture. In form, it has six cirrhiated fins or feet, three on each side, whereby it moves itself forward in its tube; and as it advances, it forms to itself a new crust or shell. About the centre of the abdomen is placed a circular body, which is the matrix or ovarum, whence the eggs are excluded, adhering to the parent animal till they emerge into life, when they are excluded at the mouth of the tube to form new habitations or combs for themselves.—See all these genera more particularly described, and their natural history elucidated, under their respective titles in this work.

ZOOPHYTES, OR PLANT-LIKE WORMS.

This order seems defined by nature to connect the animal with the vegetable life; and hence the individuals classed under this arrangement, have been occasionally denominated the *left* of animals, and the *frail* of plants. Most of them take root, as it were, and grow up into plants; multiplying life in their branches and deciduous buds, and in the transformation of their animal and vegetative parts. These are therefore zoophytes, but are defective of animation, and the power of locomotion; and zoophytes are as it were plants, but furnished with sensitive, and the organs of spontaneous motion. Plants therefore resemble zoophytes, but are defective of animation, and the power of locomotion; and zoophytes are as it were plants, but furnished with sensitive, and the organs of spontaneous motion. Of these, some are soft and naked, properly called *zooplas*; others are covered with a hard shell, hence denominated *calciplas*. Of this last division the first
Helminthology.

Leophytes, or Plant-like Worms.
first class of corals consists, which forms several distinct genera; while the other produces softer corals, and corals, sponges, animal flowers, &c.

The genera are as follow:

1. Tubifera. This is a coral confiding of erect, hollow, cylindrical, branched tubes, in which the animal is a hydra or polype, growing in a branched form, and covered with turbinate pores. There are thirty-four species, some of which are very beautiful, of various colours, and of a large size, appearing in the form of round cells, some with thin, others with yellow or blue-grey. They inhabit the Indian and American seas, the West Indies, Mediterranean, and European seas. A specimen of the genus is delineated in the annexed engraving at fig. 4.

2. Millepora. This is also a genus of white corals, in which the animal is a hydra or polype, growing in a branched form, and covered with tubulate pores. There are thirty-four species, some of which are very beautiful, of various forms, and of a large size, appearing in the form of round cells, some with thin, others with yellow or blue-grey. They inhabit the Indian and American seas, the West Indies, Mediterranean, and European seas, generally adhering to rocks, or other firm substances. A species of this genus is delineated in the above-mentioned plate, at fig. 3.

3. Flustra. The animal belonging to this genus is a polype, proceeding from porous cells, often so closely as to appear like a mass, when one of the species, of which there are eighteen, acquired the name of horseshoe. They are delineated under the article Flustra, vol. vii. p. 473, and delineated in the engraving adapted thereto.

4. Tubularia. The animal belonging to this genus is a polype, proceeding from porous cells, often so closely as to appear like a mass, when one of the species, of which there are eighteen, acquired the name of horseshoe. They are delineated under the article Flustra, vol. vii. p. 473, and delineated in the engraving adapted thereto.

5. Sertularia. In this genus the animal grows in the form of a tube, frusta with it protrudes its tentacula, and withdraws them at pleasure; so that its quiescent state it has only the appearance of a small dry cylinder. There are twenty-six species now ascertained, which inhabit the rocks in the West Indies, on the shores of America, the Norway and Greenland seas, the Mediterranean, and Indian ocean. One of the most curious of the genus is delineated in the annexed engraving at fig. 8.

6. Corallina. This is a genus of small corals. The animal grows in an herbaceous form, fixed by its stem, and the branches are calcareous, and mostly jointed. There are thirty-eight species, which are found adhering to rocks, stones, and shells, on the sea-shore of most countries, and are often mistaken for corals, or sea-weeds. All the known species are described under the article Corallina, vol. i. p. 189-192; and many curious specimens are exhibited in the engraving adapted thereto.

7. Antipathes. This genus contains thirteen species, the animal growing in a plant-like form, some of which are extremely curious; as may be seen by consulting the article Antipathes, p. 773, and the correspondent engraving, in our first volume. There are considered as black corals, but of an inferior class; the true black coral being a gorgon. They inhabit the Indian, Mediterranean, and North seas. One of them is delineated in the annexed Helmthology Plate V. fig. 5.

8. Gorgonia. This is the most elegant genus belonging to the whole order of zoophytes. The animal grows in the form of a plant or shrub, bearing polipiles with beautiful filaments or pores, differing profusely over the branches, which are of a bony or glairy texture, covered with a soft cellular jelly, which becomes loose and friable when dry, leaving the interior bone naked, which is the coral. There are forty-one species, affording the most beautiful black and red corals; all of which are enumerated under the article Gorgonia, vol. viii. p. 655, 656; and the most elegant specimens of them are delineated in the four Engravings adapted to that article.

9. Alcyonium. In this genus the animal resembles a vegetable, fixed at its base, and mostly growing in a globular or rounded form. The flesh is gelatinous and spongy, befit more or less with polypile-bearing stellate cells or pores. There are twenty-eight species, which are described under the article Alcyonium, and correspondent engraving, vol. i. p. 255. See also a beautiful specimen in the annexed Helmthology Plate V. fig. 6.

10. Spongia. The genus of sponges is not the least curious or interesting. The animal is fixed, flexible, torpid, of various forms, composed of reticulate masses of fibres or spines, covered with a gelatinous flesh, full of small mouths on its surface, by which it absorbs and rejects the water. There are forty-nine species, which more or less inhabit all seas, growing at the root of rocks, stones, or any firm substance. One of the species is delineated in the annexed Engraving at fig. 7.

11. Alcyonium. In this genus the animal resembles a vegetable, fixed at its base, and mostly growing in a globular or rounded form. The flesh is gelatinous and spongy, befit more or less with polypile-bearing stellate cells or pores. There are twenty-eight species, which are described under the article Alcyonium, and correspondent engraving, vol. i. p. 255. See also a beautiful specimen in the annexed Helmthology Plate V. fig. 6.

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13. Tubularia. The animal belonging to this genus is a polype, proceeding from porous cells, often so closely as to appear like a mass, when one of the species, of which there are eighteen, acquired the name of horseshoe. They are delineated under the article Flustra, vol. vii. p. 473, and delineated in the engraving adapted thereto.

14. Sertularia. In this genus the animal grows in the form of a tube, frusta with it protrudes its tentacula, and withdraws them at pleasure; so that its quiescent state it has only the appearance of a small dry cylinder. There are twenty-six species now ascertained, which inhabit the rocks in the West Indies, on the shores of America, the Norway and Greenland seas, the Mediterranean, and Indian ocean. One of the most curious of the genus is delineated in the annexed engraving at fig. 8.

15. Corallina. This is a genus of small corals. The animal grows in an herbaceous form, fixed by its stem, and the branches are calcareous, and mostly jointed. There are thirty-eight species, which are found adhering to rocks, stones, and shells, on the sea-shore of most countries, and are often mistaken for corals, or sea-weeds. All the known species are described under the article Corallina, vol. i. p. 189-192; and many curious specimens are exhibited in the engraving adapted thereto. See also one of the species in the Helmthology Plate V. fig. 9.

16. Sertularia. In this genus the animal grows in the form of a tube, frusta with it protrudes its tentacula, and withdraws them at pleasure; so that its quiescent state it has only the appearance of a small dry cylinder. There are twenty-six species now ascertained, which inhabit the rocks in the West Indies, on the shores of America, the Norway and Greenland seas, the Mediterranean, and Indian ocean. One of the most curious of the genus is delineated in the annexed engraving at fig. 8.

17. Pennatula. This singular genus, from the similarity of several of the species in their growth and form to that of a quill-feather, has acquired the popular name of sea-pen. The animal is not fixed, as in the preceding genera, but has the faculty of moving, supported by a bony part within, naked at the base, the upper part more or less charged with lateral ramifications, producing polypiles from tubular pores, some of them very beautiful, efflorescing like a panicle of flowers. There are eighteen species, a small one of which is exhibited in the last-mentioned engraving, at fig. 11.

18. Hydra. This is the last genus of the order, and contains the polypes, properly so called. There are five species, all very similar, and equally endowed with the power of reproduction. The animal is minute, linear, contractile, and furnished with a number of feta-
ecous tentacula or feelers, as shown in the annexed copper-plate at fig. 12; but more particularly described under the article Hydrea, where the species are correctly delineated in an appropriate Engraving. They principally inhabit stagnant pools, and gently-flowing streams, in England, and most parts of Europe.

-The Helminthology Plate V. is given to illustrate more satisfactorily this order of zoophytes. Fig. 1, represents the tubipora serpens, composed of short rows of circular parallel tubes, of a white or rosy colour, creeping or multiplying upwards; which, in this species, appears to be its mode of generation, till they become deciduous, and fall off at the top, in order to plant or propagate new colonies. This curious species is very minute, being often attached to the filaments of fungi, and with them washed on shore. In the engraving it is much magnified.

Fig. 2, is the madrepora cruenta, of the natural size, showing its foliaceous construction, with rows of staves impressed in the centre, which are its mouths, and all equally furnished with tentacula. The lamellae or gills are of a finely hardkeen, which confluence the coral, formed of the gelatinous matter continually thrown out by the animal, and of which the whole mass is formed. This is occasionally found of a pale blue grey, or shining light straw-colour, or white streaked with pale red.

Fig. 3, the milepora truncata, a beautiful white coral, growing erect, with dichotomous truncate branches, at the ends of which the pores or mouths of the animal are placed. This is often variegated with a tint of yellow or orange, highly polished, and appearing as if varnished.

Fig. 4, is a species of red coral, the isa coecina, of a beautiful branched form, covered with small scarlet prominent cells, occupied by oviparous polypes.

Fig. 5, a small branch of the antipathes ulex, a species of black coral, found in the Indian Ocean, of various magnitudes, furnished with numerous ovate yellowish-brown vehicles, lodged upon the branches, and supposed to be the ovaries.

Fig. 6, the alcyonium lyncirium, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is a beautiful species; globular, car-tilaginous, and tuberculate, beset with polype-bearing stellarate cells. They adhere very firmly to pieces of rock; and are about the colour and size of an unripe orange.

Fig. 7, is a very delicate species of sponge, (Spongia efformins,) found adhering to the bafes of the Norwegian rocks. This is of a light orange or lemon colour, slightly branched, and thickened round the pores.

Fig. 8, the tubularia magnifica; a species lately discovered in the West Indies, and by far the largest and most splendid of the genus. Like the rest of its tribe it has the faculty of drawing its tentacula within the tube, and the tube within the rock on which it resides. It seems to connect in some measure the genera Tubularia and Amphitrite, having the anulated wrinkled tube of the former, and the retractile radiated tentacula of the latter. It is most probably oviparous. At e, is shown another branch, supposed to be a young animal of the same species.

Fig. 9, the corallina officinalis; already described under that article, but no figure of it is there given. This is commonly used in medicine as an helminthic, but probably without the smallest success; for it appears to have been first recommended as a specific for worms only on account of its supposed likeness to the maw or thread-worm.

Fig. 10, furtoria geniculata; taken at first by Mr. El- lis for a coralline; but it has all the characters of a true furtoria; and is furnished with vehicles or ovaries in a kind of cup-shaped denticles placed on the branches, containing eggs, or the living young. The polypes have a numerous series of exsertile tentacula, but feature-

ly visible to the naked eye. This figure is considerably magnified.

Fig. 11, gemnula felfera, a small species of the fea-urchin. It is furnished with solitary polypes towards the tip, placed on empty denticles, and generally thickened, and obtuse beneath. It inhabits the Northern Seas; and is generally of a flesh-colour. Some of the species emit a very splendid phosphoric light in dark nights.

Fig. 12, hydra grisea, a true polype in its expanded or active state, retaining its prey. These wonderful animals, which are found in our ponds and ditches, are of a slender form, furnished round the mouth with from eight to twelve filiform tentacula, which they can wholly contract, or let fall to a great length. When in quest of food, they cement themselves by the base or tail to any convenient substance, and then expand their tentacula for the purpose of seizing their food, which, when taken hold of, they draw it up to the mouth, situated at the base or root of these thread-like arms or feelers. The mouth is possessed of an expansive power, adapted to the size of its prey; and which, when swallowed, enlarges the natural size of the trunk or body, exactly similar to that of a serpent after swallowing an animal much larger than itself. It also contains a number of small water-worms, (gordius aquaticus,) and monoculi, vulgarly called the water-flea. These entangle in their feelers, which they contract by twisting them in a spiral form, and thus by degrees draw them up to the mouth. This curious artifice is correctly represented in the engraving; where a small water-worm is seen placed on opposite sides of them, being sometimes covered; another is seized by different tentacula; and on the opposite side a monocus also; each of which the little voracious polype will greedily swallow in turn; and, when fasted, retracts its tentacula, and retires to ret in its quiescent state, appearing like a bit of green jelly. Its young are produced by a sort of buds issuing from its sides, appearing at first like minute papillae, till, increasing in size, they assume the appearance of the parent polype; and then, dropping off, immediately shift for themselves. But its most wonderful faculty, is, that of reproducing its parts when broken off; or, if cut in pieces, each piece grows into a distinct polype.

The two genera in this order which are mosty fought after as affording the fine red and black coral, are Isis, and Gorgonia; and these constitute a valuable source of commerce. Next to them are the Tubipora, Madrepura, Millepora, and Tellepora, which produce the white coral, denominated Lithophyta, because in the coral or bone of the animal is external or naked, whereas in the other genera it is clothed with a fleshy epidermis or bark.

The seacoast for fishing coral is from April to July; the places are the Persian gulf, the Red sea, coasts of Africa, the islands of Majorca and Corfo, and the coasts of Provence and Catalonia, Medina, &c. Spallanzani particularly described that which is carried on in the strait of Messina. This fishery extends from the entrance of the Faro to the part of the strait opposite to the Church of the Grotto, being a tract five miles in length, and to the distance of three miles from Messina. The rocks which produce the coral are Situated almost in the middle of the strait, at different depths, from 350 to 650 feet. The bottom and caverns of the rocks are the places from which they endeavour to bring up the coral with their nets; and it is a constant observation, that every branch is perpendicular to the plane on which it grows, without ever turning on one side. Coral, as it is laid, grows more plentifully in places situated to the east than in those to the south; it is rarely found to the west, and never to the north. In the first situation it is generally
HELMINTHOLOGY.

generally larger, and of a finer colour, than in the second and third; which two valuable qualities are likewise found in that which is brought from a deep level, compared with that which is fished up much deeper. The greatest height to which it grows is near a foot, and its usual thickness is that of the little finger, and sometimes that of a man's thumb. The coral of Barbary; but the latter are exceeded by the Meffinefs in vividness of colour. These differences, according to the account of the fishermen, arise from their coral being produced in a sea which is kept in continual agitation, from the surface to the bottom, by the current and the winds. The fishermen divide the tract in which they fish into ten parts. Every one of these parts, and do not fish in it again till ten years are elapsed. This interval they think necessary for the coral to acquire its full growth in height and confidence. When they transfix this law, they find the coral smaller, and of less confidence; and the intensity of the colour is always in proportion to the number of years they have refrained from fishing. When the ten years have elapsed, they believe that the coral no more increases in height, but only in thickness; which, however, has its limits. In fact, they have observed, that the coral fished up near San Stefano, a place where none had been fought for in the memory of man, though it was not very vulgar, was of a different colour, and of the same ordinary coral, though it exceeded it by one-third in thickness. The number of ships usually employed in this fishery is eighteen or twenty, each of which is usally managed by eight men. The quantity of coral procured, amounts annually to about twelve Sicilian quintals.

In the cortical and solid parts of the white corals, Spallanzani observes, the orifices of the cells being oc- to-radiated like thofe in the red, appears to be a proof that the polypies in both are of the fame structure. That the deeper- they defcend into the water, the finer is the coral. Donati observes, that the orifices of the cells being oc- to-radiated like thofe in the red, appears to be a proof that the polypies in both are of the same structure.

From thefe facts Mr. Hatchett concludes, "that the varieties of bone, shell, coral, and the numerous kinds of zoophytes, analogous to bone in all other animals, but the thophagus worms, mentioned by Vitaliani and Marsigli. Their nets had frequently brought them up, either from the bottom of the sea, from caverns, or the sides of rocks; and these perforated corals were found sometimes broken in the trunk, where the perforations are most frequent; and at other times attached to fome fpecies, which were flung them as a bait. They were of opinion that thofe corals were thus perforated, because they were dry; and this dryness, they imagine, proceeds either from age, or their having been broken from their root by some fish, or by a part of a rock falling on them; or possibly by the coral nets, which do not always bring up all the branches of coral they loofen from the rocks.

In order to ascertain the true nature of the substance wherewith corals are formed, and their approximation or affinity to shell and bone, C. Hatchett, Esq. F. R. S. has recently subjected several of the genera to chemical investigation. The zoophytes to which his analysis and enquiries were applied, were several species of Madrepore and Millepora, one species of Tubipora, the Fluftra foliacea, the Corallina opuntia, two species of Ifis, several of Gorgonia, two of Antipathes, and several of Sponges, and also of Alevionum. The firft object was to ascertain, in thofe animal substances, the preference of carbonate and phosphatize of lime, which are the materials employed by nature to communicate rigidity and hardness to shell and bone; and then to examine how the hardening or ossifying principles are secreted and deposited.

The hardening substance of the Madrepores and Mil- lepores, (with only one exception,) appears to be carbonate of lime; and they refemble shells in being formed of a membranaceous fubftance, thus hardened. The only difference is in the mode according to which these materials are employed. The Tubipora musca refem- bles the fore-mentioned fubftances. With respect to the Fluftra foliacea and Corallina opuntia, only a fmall portion of phosphatize is found, mixed with the carbonate of lime. The Ifis ochracea and hippocus are formed of regularly organized membranaceous, cartilaginous, and horny, fubftances; hardened, in the lat species, merely by carbonate of lime, and in the former with the addition of a very fmall portion of phosphatize of lime. The hardening fubftance of the Gorgonia nobilis is found to be carbonate of lime, with a small quantity of phosphatize; and the fubftance of the fpecies of Gorgonia which was partly gelatinous, and partly folid, seems to have been formed, so as to cover the firm in the manner of a tube. The other Gorgonia, viz. the ceratophyta, Flabellum, fuberofa, peciniata, and fcotoa, are composed of a fhh ftem, and a cortical fubftance, by which it is coated. The fpecies afford a quantity of phosphatize of lime, with scarcely any trace of carbonate, and the cortical part consists principally of carbonate of lime, with little or none of the phosphatize.

The Antipathes are found to be little, if at all, different from the fpecies of the Gorgonia; and the various sponges are completely formed by the fame membranaceous or fhoray fubftance, varied by modifications of a more delicate contrufion, rather than by any effential difference in composition. The Alevionum are found to be composed of a soft flexible, membranaceous fubftance, similar to the cortical part of the Gorgonia fuberofa, and in like manner slightly hardened by carbonate, mixed with a fmall portion of phosphatize of lime. From these facts Mr. Hatchett concludes, that the varieties of bone, shell, coral, and the numerous tribe of zoophytes with which the laft are connected, only differ in composition by the nature and quantity of the hardening or ossifying principle, and by the state of the fubftance with which it is mixed or connected."

Thus, then, it is evident that coral is the bone of zoophytes, analogous to bone in all other animals; but the
the most surprising circumstance to the natural philosopher is the rapidity with which this material is formed, and the magnitude with which it is presented, in the formation of coral rocks; which rise spontaneously out of the sea, and become by length of time sufficiently capacious to be inhabited by man. Such are the Friendly Islands, and several others in the Indian Ocean; for the interesting particulars of which we beg to refer the curious reader to the article Coral, vol. v. p. 138.

INFUSORIA, OR WORMS GENERATED IN INFUSIONS.

The individuals of this order are commonly denominated animulcules, because they are in general so extremely minute, as not to be cognizable to the naked eye; but have been chiefly made known to us by the powers of the microscope. By means of this noble instrument we are as it were introduced into a new world; and made acquainted with an order of beings which, from their extraordinary minuteness, must otherwise have for ever escaped our knowledge and observation. And how many kinds of these invisibles there may be, is quite unknown; for they are observed of all sizes, from those which are barely invisible, to such as reach even the action of the microscope, and under the strongest magnifying instruments appear only as moving points. There are those which inhabit the waters; for, though animals equally minute, or perhaps more so, may inhabit the atmosphere, or creep upon the earth, yet it is scarcely possible to obtain a view of them; whereas, water being transparent, and confining the creatures within it, we are enabled, by applying a drop of it to their proper cover, to discover the great part of its contents, and, in a space barely visible to the naked eye, often perceive a thousand little animals full of life and vigour.

But in the examination and prosecution of this curious and delicate research, how many requisites are necessary, and what a variety of favourable circumstances must be possessed, so as to enable us to conduct it with success! — A habit of observation acquired by long practice, suitable leisure, rigorous attention, persevering mental exertion, and, above all, inexhaustible patience! — We must be able to manage the microscope with more than common adroitness and care, so as not to crush the little creatures, so feeble in strength, that we are acquainted with so often, in spite of all our vigilance, elude themselves from our view. Still, to judge of their habits and economy, to ascertain their figure, and demonstrate their genera and species in the scale of animated nature, we must examine them in many different ways, in various situations, and at different intervals of motion and repose, at the same time we must be correct definers, and able to trace with fidelity and exactness, whatever the powers of the magnifier may present, as their genuine features and organization.

The animulcule infusoria take their name from their being found in all kinds either of vegetable or animal infusions; if feeds, herbs, or other vegetable substances, be water, it will forever be filled with an infinite number of these minute creatures. There is a prodigious variety in their forms; some appear bell-shaped; others round or oblong, without any apparent members; some resemble a bulb with a long taper tail; others are nearly spherical; the greater part are vascular and transparent. Thioe most generally found in ditch-water are like inflated bladders, with a small trace of intestines in the centre; the next are a flat kind, with a number of legs under their belly. In all of them motion seems to be their chief delight; they pervers with equal ease and rapidity, and in all forms and directions, the dimensions of a single drop of water, in which they find ample space for their various progressions, sometimes darting straight forward, at other times moving obliquely, then again circularly; they know how to avoid with dexterity any obstacles that might obstruct their progress.

Among animulcules, as in every other part of nature, there is constantly a certain proportion preferred between the sexes of the individuals, and different degrees of organization are always fewest among the larger kinds, but they increase in number as they diminish in size, till of the last, or lowest to which our powers of magnifying will reach, there are myriad to one of the larger. Like other animals, they increase in size from their birth till they have attained their full growth. When deprived of food, they grow thin and perished; and different degrees of organization are to be discovered in their structure. The birth and propagation of these microscopic animulcules is also as regular as that of the largest animals of our globe; for though their extreme minuteness prevents us, in most cases, from seeing the germ from which they spring, yet we are well assured, from numerous observations, that the manner in which they multiply is regulated by constant and invariable laws.

It is unquestionably an object of the highest admiration to have invented means for bringing creatures so imperceptible as these animulcules under our cognizance and inspection. One might well have deemed an object that was a thousand times too minute to affect our vision, as perfectly removed from human discovery, yet we have extended our sight over animals to whom these would be mountains. The naked eye takes in animal beings from the elephant to the mite; but below this, commences a new order, referred only for the microscope, which comprehends all those from the mite, to those many millions of times smaller; and this order cannot be said to be exhausted, if the microscope be not arrived at its ultimate state of perfection. In fact, the greater number of microscopic animulcules are of so small a size, that through a lens, whose focal distance is the tenth part of an inch, they only appear as so many points; that is, their parts cannot be distinguished, so that they appear from the vertex of that lens under an angle not exceeding the minute of a degree. If we investigate the magnitude of such an object, it will be found nearly equal to one third of a square inch. Supposing, therefore, these animulcules to be of a cubic figure, that is, of the same length, breadth, and thickness, their magnitude would be expressed by the cube of the fraction \( \frac{1}{100000} \), that is, by the number of parts of a cubic inch, that is, each animulcule is equal to \( \frac{1}{100000} \). This contemplation of the animulcules has rendered the idea of indefinitely small bodies very familiar to us; a mite was formerly thought the limit of littlenes; but we are not now surprised to be told of animals many millions of times smaller than a mite. These considerations are still further heightened, by reflecting on the internal structure of animulcules; for each must have all the proportion, symmetry, and adjustment, of that organized texture which is indispensably necessary for the several functions of life; and each must be furnished with proper organs, tubes, &c. for secreting the fluids, digesting its food, and propagating its species.

Minute animals proportionally exceed the larger kinds in strength, activity, and vivacity. It is well known that the spring of a flea vastly outstrips any thing animals of a greater magnitude are capable of; the motion of a mite is much quicker than that of the swiftest horse. M. De L'Isle, Hist. Acad. Scienc. 1711, p. 23, has given the computation of the velocity of a little creature, so small as to be scarcely visible, which he found to run three inches in a second; supposing now its feet to be the fifteenth part of a line, it must make five hundred steps in the space of three inches, that is, it must shift its legs five hundred times in a second, or in the time of the ordinary pulsations of an artery. The rapidity with which many of the water insects skim the surface
power of dilating and contracting its body, which is de¬
colleting every discovery made by his cotemporaries in
nder the following genera: viz.
There are twelve fpecies, one of which,
There are thirteen fpecies; one of which,
known. One of these, *Buraria dupplex*, is represented at fig. 15. It is of an elliptical figure, with the edges folded over, leaving a narrow longitudinal cavity; bright blue, found on duckweed.

**Gonium.** This genus contains five species, which are either of a quadrangular or orbicular figure, filled with spheroidal molecules, set in a pellucid membrane like diamonds in a ring. The species are described under *Gonium*, vol. vii. p. 67; and a figure of one of them is given in the Engraving adapted to that article.

**Codium.** This is a pellucid flat worm, of which there are seven species. One of them, *Codium eucialis*, is exhibited in the annexed Engraving at fig. 16. It is of an ovate figure, with an irregular margin, the top bent into a kind of beak; the membrane pale blue, filled with about twenty-four bright molecules: found in vegetable infusions.

**Paramecium.** This is also a genus of flattened worms, containing seven species; one of which, *Paramecium caryophylis*, is correctly represented in the Engraving at fig. 17. It is longitudinally plaited on the fore-part, and obtuse behind; the margins filled with opaque globules, which are the ovaries or embryos of this tribe of infusoria; found in putrid salt water; pale red.

**Cycidium.** The worms of this genus are either ovate or orbicular, flat, pellucid, and very simple. There are seven species; some of which are so excessively minute as to elude the powers of the strongest magnifier in defining their parts. The *Cycidium pellicula* is ascertained to be a white gelatinous worm, found on the *Hydra vulgaris*. This polype, in its quiescent state, is delineated *fuscus*.

**Vibrio.** This genus contains worms equally if not more minute than the preceding. They are chiefly linear or filiform, and posses a kind of serpentine form and motion. Twenty species have been ascertained, and each of them further explained, and illustrated with Engravings, under their respective titles in this Encyclopaedia.

**Vibrio glisunis,** appears as a pellucid greenish yellow membrane or halo, filled with circular molecules; moves slowly about a quarter of the circle from right to left, and then back again from left to right; found in stagnant waters.

**Monas.** This genus is supposed to contain the minutest of all the worms hitherto investigated by naturalists. They are seen as a moving point in the water, no matter in which the animal has the power of expanding and changing into various positions, parallel to each other; but which the animal has the power of expanding and changing into various positions, parallel to each other; but which the animal has the power of expanding and changing into various positions, parallel to each other; but which the animal has the power of expanding and changing into various positions, parallel to each other; but which the animal has the power of expanding and changing into various positions, parallel to each other; but which the animal has the power of expanding and changing into various positions, parallel to each other. They are found in vinegar, and other mild acids. It is of a greenish yellow: found on duckweed. Another Species is Shown at fig. 22.

**Vibrio aceti,** found in wheat or other grain. Another Species is given, more particularly as a moving point in the water; and it was a long time before their animation could be satisfactorily ascertained. There are five species, one of which, *Monas atomus*, is represented in the Engraving at fig. 28. It has the appearance of a bright green halo, filled with numerous pellucid atoms, with a black dot in moveable positions; and is found in lea-water after it has been kept a considerable time. *Monas lente*, is the most minute of the genus; being so extremely small and transparent, as to elude the most highly magnifying powers in endeavouring to render it visible, so much does it blend or assimilate with the water in which it swims.

The numerous species contained in each of the preceding genera, are described under the article *Animalcula*, vol. i. p. 717-729; where the reader will also find explained the several hypotheses of *Leeuwenhoek*, *Hurtzloecker*, *Buffon*, and others, concerning the doctrine of *organic particles*, and *spermatic animalcula*. Since the arrangement was drawn up by O. F. Müller, in the above-mentioned article, Dr. *Gmelin* of Gottingen has named and delineated the whole, of all the species is given; in which he has separated many individuals from Müller's classification, that are mere varieties of the same animal; and others which belonged to different or distinct genera. There are each of them further explained, and illustrated with Engravings, under their respective titles in this Encyclopaedia.
way to new discoveries. In medicine he contributed powerfully to overthrow the Galenical doctrine of humours and qualities, which he attacked by many strong and sensible arguments. He may be regarded as one of the first who attended to the living principle in bodies, which he designated by the name of archeus, as an ens distinct from the body and soul, and the intelligent ruler of the animal frame. To its various affections he attributed morbid motions in general, supposing its favour to be excited in order to expel noxious matter. Much of his doctrine on this subject has been fostered down in the schools to the vis medicatrix. The works of Van Helmont were first published collectively by his son, in 1638, 4to. Elzev. and many subsequent editions have appeared in various places.

HELM'SDALE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the German Ocean two leagues south-west of the Ord of Caithness.

HELMLEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACK-A-MOOR, a small town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated in Ry-da, or the Vale near the river Rye, and has a rivulet running through it called Borrow-be. The houses are built with stone, and covered with tile. It had formerly a castle, which was supposed to be one of the strongest inland castles in England; it was built by Sir Robert de Rof, (hence called Rof-castle,) from whom it descended to a branch of the family of Manners, and now belongs to the duke of Rutland. It was well fortified, and the moat was supplied with water by three springs, one from the remains of the Paraclete. It was besieged by general Fairfax for Cromwell; he endeavoured to batter it down, but, through the strength of the building, his efforts proved abortive. Search was then made to find by what means the moats were supplied with water, which, being discovered, the moats were let dry; and the enemy now began to undermine the building, performed the service of the day in the market on Saturdays; fairs, May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6.

HELM'SMAN, f. The man who stands at the helm, and directs the course of the ship.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, on the Rhine: fourteen miles south-east of Heidelberg, and fourteen north-west of Heilbronn.

HELEN [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HE'LO, name of a woman.

HE'LOISE, the ardent lover, admired wife, and affectionate widow, of Abelard. She is supposed to have been born about the year 1120, and to have been a priest's natural daughter. She was brought up by her maternal uncle, Fulbert, a canon of Paris, who gave her an education suitable to the uncommon talents for learning which she very early displayed. When the misfortunes had occurred, which are related in the biographical sketch of Abelard, it was determined that she should take the veil, and quit for ever the gay and pleasing scenes of a Parisian life. She made her profession at Argenteuil, before she had attained her twentieth year; and devoted herself to the devotions of the times, soon enlarged its possessions; and Heloise and her community acquired general respect and regard. She inspired them with a love of learning, that, according to a contemporary writer, without being Syrians, Greeks, or Romans, they spoke the different languages of these countries as well as their native tongue; and on certain days of the year sang the offices of the church in Hebrew, in Greek, and in Latin. Her felicity was so great, that when Abelard, on the death of Heloise, in 1142, whose remains at his request were conveyed for interment to the Paraclete, the residence of his beloved wife; and the heavenly consolations of religion enabled her to pass through the scene with due composure. She survived him twenty years; and conducted herself with that zealous austerity natural to one who had relinquished the world and all its attachments; hence the constitutions which she drew up for the rule of her convent are in the extreme of rigour. The tale of her declining life is thus told by the abbot of Cluni: "Her tears had long since destroyed her beauty; a sad melancholy took place of her native vivacity; her eyes lost all their fire, and her whole frame was broken down by grief. She looked upon herself as the difconsolate widow mentioned by St. Paul, whose only occupation is to weep and lament. After the death of Abelard she hardly ever went into the monastery but to attend the offices of the church; and, except at the times of her attendance in the choir, when she had done a service, she retired to her cell at prayers, or was upon her knees before the tomb of Abelard." She died in May, 1163; and by her direction was laid in the tomb by the side of her revered Abelard. In testimony of her extraordinary learning it is affirmed, that for many years after her death the nun of the Paraclete, at the feast of Whit, recited a poem on the death of Heloise, in which language Heloise had been particularly attached.

HE'LO'NE, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HE'LON, [Hebrew.] A man's name.


Helonias. 1. Helonias bulbosa, a spear-leaved helonias: leaves lanceolate, nervet. Root perennial, composed of many thick fleshy fibres; leaves spreading near the ground, and sitting close to the root at their base, of a light-green colour, having six longitudinal nerves, which appear strongest on the under side; they are four or five inches long, two or three broad in the middle, narrowing gradually to both ends, and continuing green all the year. In the centre of these springs up a single erect stalk, a foot in height, having a few fewlings of small leaves, ending in sharp points, standing alternately close to the stalk; this is terminated by a close obtuse spike of dark-red flowers, with petals spreading open flat; the filaments are twice the length of the flower; and the anthers are four-cornered, of a blue purple colour. Some of the flowers have no stigma, and are barren; they appear the latter end of April and May; and in warm seasons the seeds will ripen here. Native of Pennsylvania, about Philadelphia, growing plentifully in shady moist places. It is called star-grass by the natives; and is of an acid aromatic flavour.

2. Helonias aphodeloides, or graps-leaved helonias; stem-leaves fetaceous. Stem extremely fimple, two feet high; leaves alternate or scattered, upright, even, but ruged at the edge; flowers white, in a fimple terminal raceme, on peduncles longer than the flowers. It resembles an aphodel very much, but has three recurved
the Lacedeemonians, under Agis the third, of the race peculiar garments, which exposed them to greater con¬
give them their liberty, or to sell them into any other
mitted slaves was attributed to the inhumanity of the
people of Lacedaemon, declares that it was because
to drink to excess, to show the free-born citizens of
liberal arts, and their cruel masters often obliged them
Helot/p,
and made a saw which forbade their masters either to
satisfied with the ruin of the city, they reduced the
inhabitants to the lowest and most miserable slavery,
with garlands, and with every mark of festivity and
Helots. In the Peloponnesian war, these miserable
they had assisted the Melfenians in their war against
war against them; but Plutarch, who, from inter¬
were born and died slaves. The Spartans even declared
of the Heraclidae, because they refused to pay the
river of Magna Grascia.
With garlands, and with every mark of festivity and
The sudden disappearance of the two thousand manu¬
dearth;—That which gives help.—Virtue is
fuccour.—He may be beholden to experience and ac¬
by help : with off.—which should be sown as soon as ripe. They prefer a
flowers in May and June.
A fuper-
A supernumerary servant.—I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a helper in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. Swift.

HELPFUL, adj. Useful; that which gives assistance:
‘Till time lend friends, and friends their helpful swords.’ Shakespeare.

Wholesome; salutary.—A skilful chemist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw helpful medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. Raleigh.

HELPING, f. The act of assisting.
HELPLESS, adj. Wanting power to succour one's self, and enemies rage and persecute the poor and the helpless; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. Rogers.—Wanting support or assistance: How shall I then your helpless fame defend? ‘Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. Pope.

HELPLESSLY, adv. Without ability; without succour.
HELPLESSNESS, f. Want of ability; want of succour.

HEL'NSING, f. A brass coin among the Saxons, equivalent to our halfpenny.

HEL'SINGBORG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on the coast of the Sound, opposite Helsingöer. It had formerly a strong castle, but suffered severely in the wars of the 17th century, so that it is now a defenceless place, with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark: twenty-eight miles north-west of Lund, and fifty-five miles off Christiansstad. Lat. 56. 2. N. Long. 12. 37. E. Greenwich; 270 from London; situated on the river Cober, near its influx into the sea. It is one of the Cornish towns appointed for the coinage of tin; and is the place of assembly for the western division of the shire. It has had a good market on Saturdays; and fairs on March 13, July 20, September 9, November 8, the second Saturday before St. Thomas's-day, and the Saturday before Midsummer-day, Palm Sunday, and Whit-Monday. It had formerly a priory and a college, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but was not incorporated till the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, who vested the jurisdiction in a mayor, four aldermen, common-councilmen, and twenty-four aldermen. In 1774, the corporation being reduced to one alderman and eight freemen, (there being no mayor,) a new charter was granted, which appointed thirty-one freemen, but included the remaining corporators. Here is a large market-house, and a guild-hall; and the town consists of four streets that lie in the form of a cross, with a little channel of water running through each. The spire of the church with its spire is ninety feet high, and serves as a fire-mark. A little below the town there is a good harbour, where the ships load their lading. King John exempted Helsingor from paying toll anywhere but in the city of London; and from being impeded any where but in their own borough.

HEL'STON, a pleasant and populous town in the county of Cornwall, 14 miles distant from Falmouth, and 270 from London; situated on the river Cober, near its influx into the sea. It is one of the Cornish towns appointed for the coinage of tin; and is the place of assembly for the western division of the shire. It has had a good market on Saturdays; and fairs on March 13, July 20, September 9, November 8, the second Saturday before St. Thomas's-day, and the Saturday before Midsummer-day, Palm Sunday, and Whit-Monday. It had formerly a priory and a college, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but was not incorporated till the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, who vested the jurisdiction in a mayor, four aldermen, common-councilmen, and twenty-four aldermen. In 1774, the corporation being reduced to one alderman and eight freemen, (there being no mayor,) a new charter was granted, which appointed thirty-one freemen, but included the remaining corporators. Here is a large market-house, and a guild-hall; and the town consists of four streets that lie in the form of a cross, with a little channel of water running through each. The spire of the church with its spire is ninety feet high, and serves as a fire-mark. A little below the town there is a good harbour, where the ships load their lading. King John exempted Helsingor from paying toll anywhere but in the city of London; and from being impeded anywhere but in their own borough.

HELVER, f. [helf, Sax.] The handle of an axe. The slipping of an axe from the helve, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself: Raleigh.

To HELVE, v. a. To fit with a helve or handle.

HEL'VA, f. in botany, a genus of the class cryptogami, order fungi. The generic characters are—Pileus on a stem, smooth on both sides; feeds thrown out from under the surface.

Species. 1. Helvella mitra: stem semi-transparent, ribbed, grooved; pileus, lobes growing to the stem. When old it turns quite black, which is the extremity to which Schafer has figured it to many times. It is extremely variable, the stem from half an inch to two inches diameter; one and a half to four or five inches high; the colour from that of colourless horn to pearly, to brown, and almost to black. The pilaus is not less variable in shape and size than the stem. Stem, or rather a bundle of stems, about three inches high, nearly pellucid; connected together by places, often serpentine, ribbed and grooved; from one to two inches diameter; pilaus covering several stems united together, rather brownish, thin, brittle and tender; hanging; its under surface feeds granulated, and is of a pale brown. See the Plate, fig. 1. This species is found near Bun-gay, but rather rare; by Withering, close to the wall by the upper Stew, at Edgbaston; from August to November.

2. Helvella pinoit: without any stalk, as shown on the Plate.
Plate at fig. 2. Fig. 3 is a congeries of the same. Native of England in woods.


4. Helvella vericiformis: stem cylindrical, white; pileus hemispherical, white. Stem an half an inch high, not thicker than a pin; pileus the size of a rape seed. Grows single or in clusters, in moist and shady parts about the roots of trees, under mosses; about Halifax in wood.

5. Helvella atrata: stem smooth, and deflected in various forms; smooth and brown underneath. Pileus snowly white, leathery, hard, crumpled stemless, and natives of Jamaica, added by Swartz.

6. Helvella aurea: stem short, yellow; pileus umbrilla-like, gold coloured. Stem one-tenth to two-tenths of an inch high, tapering downwards, folid. Pileus convex, flattish, thin at the edge; find at the top, hard, smooth, slippery, hardly a quarter of an inch over. The plant is brittle, watery, and semi-pellucid. Grows in woods in moist water places on sticks and stems of plants.

7. Helvella aurinigina: with a stem; very small, bright green; pileus of various shapes. This is hardly a quarter of an inch in height; pileus concave, generally lancing, uneven at the edge, and very irregular in shape. Found on rotten wood in various parts of England.

8. Helvella fuliginea: stem hollow, greyish; pileus inflated, angular, plicated, blackish. Stem uneven, twisted and furrowed, two to four inches high, thick as a goose-quill, thicker downwards; about three inches over; stem solid. Pileus from a half to two inches over. Found by Mr. Dickson in woods.

9. Helvella aculis: pileus two or three lines thick, two to two and a half inches long. Found in moist woods above the grindle of October. This is a new species from Albertini and Schweinitz's Conspicuus Fungorum, published in 1805. The name work enumerates the following, which, as synonyms are not added, may probably be some of the above.

10. Helvella acaulis: 22. infula; 23. esculenta. HELVETIA, the ancient, and lately-revived, name for SWITZERLAND; a most celebrated and romantic country of Europe, divided into thirteen provinces called cantons: viz. Berne, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Bail, Lucerne, Unterwalden, Uri, Schwitz, Friburg, Zug, Soleure, Glaris, and Apenzel; for the particular history of each of which, see those articles.

Helvonia, one of the ancient names of Switzerland, is distinguished by several appellations. By the Romans they were regarded as a part of Gaul; and the chief poets were the Helvetii on the west, and the Rheti on the east; the chief city of the Helvetians being Aventicum, now Avanches. After the fall of the Roman empire, this interesting country may, in a general point of view, be considered. As tenned in the Latin language, to the above subject; but afterwards it has been varied by Susa, and Alalice; and on the west as a part of Burgundy, the inhabitants being styled Burgundi trans-saures; because, with reference to France, they were situated on the other side of the mountains of Jura. Divided among several lords, secular and spiritual, the inheritances of the former at length chiefly centered in the house of Hapsburg, afterwards the celebrated family of Austria; and on its emancipation, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, first appeared the modern denomination of Switzerland, either derived from the canton of Schwitz, distinguished in that revolution; or from the general name of Schiwzer, given by the Austrians to this alpine people. For the sake of precision, modern writers have restriced the orthography of Schwitz and Schwizer to the canton; while the general appellation for the people has been Saficy, now Helvetians; and for the country Switzerland, now again Helvetia.

In length from east to west, this country extends about 200 British miles; and in breadth, from north to south, about 130. The contents in future miles have been estimated at 14,960; but a great part is lost to human
1. Helvella nitra. 2. Helvella pineti. 3. A Congerous of the same. Fig. 4. to 10.
Curious Species of Hemerobius.
man industry, consisting of vast rocks, partly covered with eternal ice and snow. Even of this country the boundaries are rather arbitrary than natural; though on the west the mountains of Jura form a partial barrier from Italy. On the east lies the territory of Tyrol, and on the north is Savoy, containing as it were an excrecence of Switzerland on the other side of the Rhine, the small canton of Schaffhausen.

Modern Helvetia included, in addition to the ancient, a large part of RHENIA. The Helvetii, after their repulse by Caesar, found on their return that their numbers were reduced to a third; and that the Rhets, who, till the reign of Augustus, remained unmolested, were then almost totally exterminated. In the division of the provinces which Augustus made with the Senate, Gaul, including Helvetia, was one of those which he reserved for his own cognizance; and, in forming this division, he had particularly in view the military forces which its situation rendered necessary, and of which he would have the disposal. The civil government was administered by lieutenants immediately dependent on the emperor, who were the commanders in chief of the forces, and invested with the supreme judicial authority. The commercial department was conducted by the procurators of Caesar; who were generally freedmen, devoid of all shame, and guilty of boundless oppressions. The multiplied imposts charged on the Helvetians rendered them dear purchasers of the fine arts, the sciences, the civilization, and the improved state which Buttus had introduced among them. An inscription found in the ruins of the ancient Vindomith commemorates Manlius Cordus, who had been a receiver of the taxes, and gives him the surname of Rasaph. The modern Helvetia has been visited by exactors in no degree inferior to Cordus; but we believe that they have been less ingenious, and have not so honestly designated themselves as is the case with the Romans of the same division.

In a later division of Gaul by Augustus, Helvetia formed a part of the great Lyonefe Province, of which Lyons was the capital. It next formed a part of the new kingdom of Burgundy; the last monarch of which, Rodolph III., bequeathed it to the emperor Henry II. This bequest was the origin of the supremacy of the emperor over Helvetia.

Among the families which had early struck deep root in Helvetia, were the towering house of Hapsburg, that of Savoy, so well known to history, and that of Zähringen, so honorably distinguished in the early annals of this country; the dukes of which house were the beneficent founders of its cities, and the liberal grantors of its privileges, which were the irrevocable monuments of the liberty, and of the confederacy which afterwards became the federal confederation. Among the families which had early struck deep root in Helvetia, were the towering house of Hapsburg, that of Savoy, so well known to history, and that of Zähringen, so honorably distinguished in the early annals of this country; the dukes of which house were the beneficent founders of its cities, and the liberal grantors of its privileges, which were the irrevocable monuments of the liberty, and of the confederacy which afterwards became the federal confederation. Among the families which had early struck deep root in Helvetia, were the towering house of Hapsburg, that of Savoy, so well known to history, and that of Zähringen, so honorably distinguished in the early annals of this country; the dukes of which house were the beneficent founders of its cities, and the liberal grantors of its privileges, which were the irrevocable monuments of the liberty, and of the confederacy which afterwards became the federal confederation. Among the families which had early struck deep root in Helvetia, were the towering house of Hapsburg, that of Savoy, so well known to history, and that of Zähringen, so honorably distinguished in the early annals of this country; the dukes of which house were the beneficent founders of its cities, and the liberal grantors of its privileges, which were the irrevocable monuments of the liberty, and of the confederacy which afterwards became the federal confederation. Among the families which had early struck deep root in Helvetia, were the towering house of Hapsburg, that of Savoy, so well known to history, and that of Zähringen, so honorably distinguished in the early annals of this country; the dukes of which house were the beneficent founders of its cities, and the liberal grantors of its privileges, which were the irrevocable monuments of the liberty, and of the confederacy which afterwards became the federal confederation.
Strafburg; and, in order to preclude all further importunities from this intrusive nephew, he made his grant irrevocable, in the council with the bishop of Basl, Rudolph approached with forces, and burnt the convent of the Penitent Sibers in one of the suburbs of that city; for which sacrilegious deed, he, and all his adherents, were put under a severe interdict. He then (perhaps as an atonement to the church) engaged with the infidels of Prussia, who were contending with the Teutonic knights for the gods and the freedom of their ancestors. His fortunes, which his rapines more frequently obstructed than promoted, took a more favourable turn, as soon as adversity had tempered the impetuosity of his unruly passions.

His mother Hedwig lived to see him reconciled to her family, and to witness an alliance contracted between Hapsburg and Kyburg. Godfried of Lauffen also became his friend. The days of the old count of Kyburg drawing near to a conclusion, Rodolph fought, both by perusals and kind offices, to induce the bishop of Strafburg to relinquish the haft grant of Hartman. In this however he failed; and thenceforth he engaged with the citizens of Strafburg against their bishop, and seized on the towns of Colmar and Mulhausen. He allowed no respite to this right reverend protection, had attacked and nearly demolish'd his tower near their walls. Rodolph was hastening to his assistance; and, after his death, intimidated his successor Henry to such a degree, that he gladly consented to surrender the grant.

Hartman the elder of Kyburg, soon after this, sent a pressing message to Rodolph, to solicit his aid against the burghers of Winterthur, who, in a sudden insurrection, had attacked and nearly demolished his tower near their walls. Rodolph was hastening to his assistance, when news were brought him that Hartman, the last count of Kyburg and Landgrave of Thurgau, had closed his illustrious line. All the nobles of the Kyburg family, from Basl to Thurgau, and the Gaffer, who owed allegiance to this house; the magistrates of the several towns and cities, and the heads of the many convents that had been founded or patronized either by his ancestors or by himself; met hereupon at a general assembly; and count Hartman was entombed with his illustrious line. Rodolph received the homage of the assembly, and pardoned the insult offered by the citizens of Winterthur. The house of Hapsburg had on no former occasion received so great an access of power and dominions; but Rodolph, while he was listening to the congratulations of his friends and subjects, was little aware what far greater honours were yet reserved for him by his auspicious destiny.

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He was high in stature, and of a graceful figure and air; he was bald, his complexion pale, his voice aquiline; his mien was grave, but so engaging as to command the confidence of all those who approached him. Both at the time when, with scanty means, he performed eminent achievements, and when, in his exalted station, a multitude of public concerns claimed his inconstant attention, he preserved a gay and tranquil mind, and a disposition to facetious mirth. His manners were simple and unassuming; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits. His dinner and refreshments were simple and unhaphiing; his diet was plain; and he was still more temperate in the life of strong affairs, and in his private habits.
neither their wife institutions nor the purity of their manners would have availed them, “not to be amenable to any foreign tribunal, nor to be ever tried but according to their own laws;” they in return gave a striking proof of their firm adherence to Rodolph, on a day when one hundred of them, headed by himself, displayed a memorable instance of undaunted valor, in a decisive battle against Ottocar king of Bohemia. He never failed to rise from his throne at the approach of Jacob Muller, a burgher of Zurich, who in an engagement had, at the peril of his own life, saved that of the monarch; he never applied in vain to the citizens for a loan or subsidy; and found them ever ready to promote his interest and glory.

Reckless of the Swifs in high effeminacy, and was accustomed to tell them that he should ever consider them as his meritorious and daring children; and, as such, would maintain them in the immediate protection of the empire, and reserve them for the most important of its services. But Albert, who succeeded Rodolph, was of a different character from his father. The little cantons, being well acquainted with Albert, anticipated the attacks which would be made on their rights and privileges, and prepared to meet the outrage. It seems that a sort of confederacy existed between the little states of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, previously even to this time; and, on the occasion of Rodolph’s death, these were renewed, the ancient dialogy of Albert for ambition, hauteur, and severity, occasioned like precautions to be taken in other places to oppose his designs. Having on this account also lost the imperial diadem, he was engaged in a war with the empire; but, being successful over the newly-elected emperor Adolphus, his rival, whom he slew in battle with his own hands, he assumed the hereditary dominions, and not as head of the empire. The people now universally expressed their abhorrence of the tyrants; and the inhabitants of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, who had from time immemorial possessed the right of being governed by their own magistrates, with other important privileges, united in order to defend themselves to the last extremity. For this purpose they chose three commanders, gentlemen of approved courage and abilities; these were Werner Stauffach, Walter Furth, and Arnold Melchthal; who secretly agreed to surprize and demolish the castles in which the imperial governors resided.

This resolution being adopted by the cantons, these three places joined again in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetic Confederacy.

The emperor Albert, thinking this a proper time for totally reducing these places by force of arms, halted at Berne to begin the preparation; but his preparations were formidable; all his vassals in all parts of Switzerland were armed for the massacre of their conquerors. The late baron Haller, a few years after his death, published a pamphlet at Berne, in which he controverted the received opinion concerning the history of William Tell, and particularly the authenticity of the story of the apple, chiefly on the ground that the first writer who mentioned it wrote two hundred years after the event yet a similar story, and varying only in the names of the parties and the scene of action, is told by Saxo-Grammaticus, in his Danish annals, and said to have happened in Denmark in the year 965. This fictitious concerning a piece of history, which his countrymen considered as the most sacred verity, excited such general resentment, that a remonstrance was presented to the sovereign council of Berne, and the profane pamphlet was publicly burnt at Uri.

But, however the credibility of the particular story of the apple may be shaken by such objections, yet the general history of William Tell is celebrated in many old German songs, which are yet preserved, and the popular tradition, which is so strong, is as keen to raise the deeds they celebrate above all reasonable suspicion; and the constant traditions of the country likewise strongly support the authenticity of Tell’s general history.

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The people now universally expressed their abhorrence of the tyrants; and the inhabitants of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, who had from time immemorial possessed the right of being governed by their own magistrates, with other important privileges, united in order to defend themselves to the last extremity. For this purpose they chose three commanders, gentlemen of approved courage and abilities; these were Werner Stauffach, Walter Furth, and Arnold Melchthal; who secretly agreed to surprize and demolish the castles in which the imperial governors resided.

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claring that they were disposed to live in peace with the duke, notwithstanding the numerous subjects of complaint which they had against him, but they would neglect no means of defending themselves if he attacked them, full of confidence in the protection which heaven would yield to the justice of their cause. Not doubting that their destruction was determined, they made every preparation for their defence, and resolved to fell their lives at a dear rate. The confederate forces were thirteen hundred, while those of the invaders were reckoned at twenty thousand. Leopold marched on the side of Zug; and Rodolph Reding of Schwitz, an experienced soldier, weakened by age, but whose wisdom, patriotism, and skill, merited the confidence of his countrymen, advised them to seize the heights of Morgarten, which commanded the defile by which the enemy was to enter their territories. The battle, so glorious to the valiant few, which takes its name from that memorable spot, is described by Mr. Planta in the following animated terms:

The 15th of October, of the year 1315, dawned. The sun darted its first rays on the shields and armour of the advancing host; their spears and helmets glinted from afar; and, this being the first army ever known to have attempted the frontiers of the cantons, the Swiss viewed its long protracted line with various emotions. Montfort de Tettang led the cavalry into the narrow pass, and soon filled the whole space between the mountains. At this juncture, the confederates, having thought of acquiring in common an enlargement of territory and power, which had already long gone on, their chances of success were great; and with long pikes they dealt out blows and thrusts wherever opportunities offered. Here fell Rodolphus of Hapsburg Lauffenburg, three barons of Bonstetten, two Hallwyls, three Urgons, and four of the house of Tockenburg; two Guezlers were likewise found among the slain; and the windlass (the most illustrious Landenberg met his doom from the hands of his son, whom his son had in vain endeavoured to dissuade from allowing this battle of Laupen, July 21, 1339. This confederacy was headed by the count of Nidau, who had acquired high military renown in Palestine; and the counts of Neuchatel, of Valangin, of Arberg, of Gruyeres, and of Eberhard, with the powerful count of Kyburg, demanded the presence of the emperor, and entertaining irreconcilable hatred to the hereditary enemy of the nation, they, while by the side of the vaillants of these haughty chiefs, appeared the burghers of Friburg, the late allies of Berne. The Bernefe neither despised the danger, nor gave themselves up to fear. They professed themselves ready to listen to equitable propositions of peace, but intimated that they should not relax in their preparations to repel force by force; and they called to their allies, several of whom sent them succours. The statue of Berne appointed Rodolph of Erlach its commander-in-chief. The day of Laupen was highly fatal to the power of the nobles; since the count of Nydau, their leader, the count of Valangin, the young count of Savoy, three counts of the house of Gruyeres, and a number of great lords, fell in the field of battle. The whole country was covered with arms, with horses, with the dead, and with the wounded; and the losses of the nobles was estimated at fifteen hundred horse and three thousand foot, while that of Berne was very incon siderable. The action lasted only two hours. Berne, valiant in battle, laid the road to Friburg, and with the seven nations of the confederacy, which had joined the league of nobles against Berne, (nearly related to its head, the count of Nydau, who fell at Laupen,) elected the commander of the Bernefe to be the guardian of the infants of the deceased count. The brave Erlach accepted the trust, and faithfully discharged it; and thus did their children find a protector in the conqueror of their father, while the state of Berne approved and ratified the arrangement. This singular trait does high honour to all the parties.

Zurich, Giiarls, and Zug, had already joined the confederacy; and Berne, shortly after the memorable battle of Laupen, threw its weight into the same scale, and thus extended the union to eight cantons; which are often distinguished as the eight ancient cantons, because they remained at this number for a hundred and twenty-five years. It is a mistake, to regard the Helvetic Confederacy at this time as a sytem combined with reflection, with the design of purifying a certain object, and of acquiring in common an enlargement of territory and power. The principal, and almost the sole, aim of its founders was the security of their ancient rights against the enterprizes of princes and nobles. When we speak of independence as the object at which they aimed, it must, if applied to their efforts at this period, be taken in a restricted sense; since the formation of an indepen-
dent republican state was not yet in their contempla-
tion. Their league was not even a general, or a
national confederacy; it was kept together by con-
ferences, which gave rise to the Helvetic Diets of after-
days, but which at this date had nothing fixed either as
to time or place. There existed no regular organized
congresses, as foreigners have supposed; who fancied that
they faw in Switzerland, in the fourteenth century, ano-
other Augsburg or a federal republic; and who, at this
moment in fubfance and in name unknown to the Swifs
of that era. It is necessary to be apprized of this fad,
in order properly to comprehend the complicated tran-
sactions of this country.

In the course of the long conteft between the house of
Austria and tic confederates, we meet with this curious
incident. The caufe of quarrel having been referred
at the emperor Charles IV, he pronounced a judgment
which the cantons refused to obey. Indignant at
this act of disobedience, he resolved to carry his decree
into execution by force of arms. He called out his va-
sals, marched against Zurich, and invested it with a large
army. The chiefs and their followers held their enemy
in the utmost contempt, and they regarded themfelves
as fubject either to share fpoils than to engage in
war. How, fay they, can four thousand burghers and
peafants reft four thousand men in armour, and forty
thousand infantry and cavalry? The befieged, how-
ever, were not disheartened, but bravely defended them-
selves, and defpofted their fortifications; while the dif-
cipline was fuch that it was againft this right exercised by the
confederates, that the emperor and the princes waged
war. They pointed out the alarming progrefs made by
this adt of difobedience, he refolved to carry his decree
in his History of the Helvetic Confederacy, obferves:

"In each of thefe conflicts, all feudal rights, not alie-

..."
leges of the respective communities, were scrupulously reserved; whence (as this was observed in all other public (conferences) the multiplicity of local privileges, immunities, and customs, to which the Helvetic body owed its complicated policy." After having recited these acquisitions, he adds: "Thus, in a few years, and without wars or compellive means, the confederate cities of Helvetia acquired upwards of forty fignories from Austria and its vaftals; some by voluntary surrender, but most of them by open purchase. The old maxim of rejecting territorial acquisition was indeed relinquished on these occasions; but at this period no censure will apply for this deviation, if we reflect that the princes, in these times, in proportion as the nobility sunk into decay, had recourse to temporary forces, numbers of which they now began to enlist under their banners; and that, by means of these, they would soon have crushed the various confederacies it had been found expedient to oppose to the encroachments of despotism. The Helvetic cities guarded against this by encircling their walls with ample territorial dependencies, which defeated the purposes of their relentless adversaries, and enabled them to survive the leagues of the Swabian, Rhenish, and Hanfeatic cities, which had not used similar precautions. The confederacy, moreover, by these accessions, gradually obtained a preponderancy, which was soon felt in the scale of political equilibrium, and rendered its independence an object of equal solicitude and protection to all the states that comprised the grand republic of Europe."

It is about this time that the Grisons become known to history. The people, following the example of the confederacy, formed their several leagues. The prosperous example of the Helvetic confederacy thus spread around it its own spirit of independence; and no doubt prompted many powerful, but provident, nobles and prelates, to a nearer intercourse with their subjects, and to favour combinations which might be well found expedient to oppose to the encroachments of despotism.

We have already hinted at a similarity between the transactions in the vales of Helvetia in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and others in modern times on a more conspicuous theatre. Coalitions were formed among the swabian, Rhenish, and Hanfeatic cities, which had not used similar precautions. The confederacy, moreover, by these accessions, gradually obtained a preponderancy, which was soon felt in the scale of political equilibrium, and rendered its independence an object of equal solicitude and protection to all the states that comprised the grand republic of Europe."

The war of Zurich was a contest as invertere and destructive as those usually are which arise among friends and confederates. The splendid Stufl, who exercised absolute sway over the minds of the Zurichers, was their leader. Author of incalculable ills to his country and to the confederacy, and compromising the very existence of his own state, he became independent of Austria, he retained his influence over the people undiminished, to the day in which he bravely fell, fighting for the cause of which he was the soul. The frantic valour of the small band of intrepid Swifs, who fold their lives at so dear a rate to the dauphin of France, (afterward Louis XI.) in the action of St. Jacob near the Rhone, was the first caufe of the intimate connexion between France and Switzerland, formed soon afterward; which has been productive of so many important confquences, which remained to our days, and which had so tragic a termination. The civil war of which we have but spoken, exhibited the character which too generally distinguishes Swiss contests. Towns, we are told, were sacked, churches pillaged, crucifixes broken, the confecrated hofts dragged through the mire, women suffered the greatest outrages at the foot of the altars, and houses were consumed to ashes. These shepherds, who in peace were calm, cold, moderate, and humane, became tigers, thirsting for blood, and making war on war. Previously to the Italian defater, in the course of the troubels of the Vallaix, a spirit had discovered itself, widely different from that which animated the confederacy in its better days. A demagogic ceremony, practiced by the infurgen},

**HELVETIA.**
left respected. In the delirium of their vengeance, they thought that they were allowed to break down the altars and the images of their enemy; and they carried their rage so far as to put themselves to death, when made prisoners. It is a singular circumstance, that when the first troops, who had destroyed a great number of churches, by this counsel, the latter engaged to partake of some repose within their own limits, they paid a visit to Einfelden, in order to offer their homage to the image of the virgin which was worshipped in that celebrated church, as to a patroness who had not neglected to industriously protect them.

Slight circumstance as this have often an important influence on the fate of communities, as well as on that of individuals, and occasion a great variance in the histories of those between whom a considerable similarity may be expected to prevail. This fact is inserted in the pages of Berne and Friburg. They had the same founders, namely, the dukes of Zeningen; they date their origin to whose control it long remained subject. The cunning, for which Louis XI. was so remarkable, appears in no instance to more effect, than in the conduct that is to be attributed to the Swiss, during the period, fays Brantome, "that, when we had a considerable body of Swiss, we regarded ourselves as invincible." The same writer, speaking of the French infantry at this period, says that there belonged to it a few fine men, but that the greater part consisted of vagabonds and outlaws. Philip de Comines tells us, that Louis XI. was so fully enabled of the value of his Swiss auxiliaries, that he dreaded nothing so much as entering the lists with that people, and that he paid them their stipulated subsidies punctually every year.

The Swiss must be something more than ordinary men, if we account for a transaction, which occurred a little later in point of time than the above period, to be taken exactly as it is stated by Mr. Mallet in his History of the Swiss, published in 1824. It appears to us incredible: but we are not physiologists enough to determine what a very robust human frame can endure; nor have we experience of the degree to which military subordination is capable of being carried. Pugner, who fought against the Swiss in the Swabian war, relates that a corps of them was passing the Rhine in the winter; that, when far advanced into it, the river rose prodigiously; and that, thus exposed to the fury of the enemy, the commands ordered their men in this situation to halt, until the matter was reduced to some certainty. The greater part were up to their shoulders in water for nearly two hours, occupied solely in guarding themselves from the pieces of ice which were carried along by the current; and that, thus exposed to insupportable cold, they never quitted their position, though the result was the loss of the lives or limbs of great numbers.

If nothing so much elevates man, as to be able by peroration to avert from his country the calamities and ravages of intestine war, we must allow high distinction to the Swiss, who, brave in the point of being referred to the decision of the sword. Happily, some persons called to their recollection the former services of Nicholas de Flue; who, brave in the field, was always in council the friend of peace, and the advocate of justice and moderation; who, having given his heart days to the calls of the public, and left a progeny which imitated his virtues, had himself retired to a sequestered part of his canton, for the purpose of dedicating the cluse of his life to piety and meditation.
Thee persons visited the hermit, and besought his interposition. He was not deaf to their requests, but quitted his peaceful retirement, and appeared at the congress of Stantz, the chief town of his canton. All present felt for him the veneration due to hoary sanctity; all regarded him as the genius of beneficence; and all recollected the wisdom of his counsels, his love of his country, and his devotion to its welfare. When he was announced, all eyes were fixed on him, all ears were open, and all minds became susceptible of conviction. His unassuming yet touching eloquence awoke, in the hearts of the deputies, those sentiments of fraternity and patriotism, by which the confederacy owed its glory and its existence. The cantons recommended an arbiter under the garb of a hermit, adopted all the measures which he proposed in order to alay their differences, and employed themselves in defying those which feared best calculated to prevent similar evils in future. Many very important regulations, to which the confederacy owed much of its subsequent strength and stability, derived their origin from this extraordinary interposition, and from the spirit of unanimity and cordiality which it called forth. Had de Flue been a saint, endowed with the gift of miracles, he could not have wrought one more signal, nor more useful to his country; nor have he acquired less gratitude to its gratitude, than by drawing closely together the bonds of union between states so different as those from the other, whether we regard the extent of territory, the manner of life of the inhabitants, or the several possessions under which they lived, and which would, so to say, fill up all the contradictions between pure unlimited democracy and exclusive hereditary aristocracy. Having terminated the salutary work of pacification, de Flue closed his mission by addressing, to the assembled deputies, counsels full of wisdom and patriotism. He exhorted them to be on their guard against the seductions of foreign courts, and the attractions of their pensions and their service. He pointed out to them the dangerous consequences of this line of conduct, and recommended it to them to imitate the frugality and simplicity of their ancient manners, as the necessary safeguard of that liberty which of itself ought to suffice to the people to resist all aggression and to keep them always sensitive of its value. When, at an assembly of the deputies, all the cantons solemnly declared for ever to the cantons the possession of the transalpine bailiwicks, and the provinces of Valais, Châtenois, and Bormio, to the Grisons, with an option, however, of surrendering their principal castles to the French king for the sum of three hundred thousand crowns; all the privileges that had ever been held by the confederates in the kingdom of France, were revived and confirmed; the payments stipulated by the convention of Dijon were ratified, with the addition of a free gift of three hundred thousand crowns to the whole Helvetic body, and an annual subsidy of two hundred and sixty thousand livres to each of the cantons, to the Valais, and to the Grisons leagues. This compact was declared to be perpetual, and has in fact been the basis of the many leagues that were afterwards made between the crown of France and the Helvetic confederacy.

The reformation is the next prominent feature in the history of Helvetia. As to the canons which brought about this singular revolution in human affairs; the chief of them were, the opprobria exercitata, the Romish hierarchy, the wealth and power which it had amassed, the claims which it arrogated, and the ignorance and bad lives of its clergy. The generality of the priesthood, (says Mr. Pius,) did not scruple to acknowledge their deficiency in the most elementary parts of learning. The canons of the collegiate church of Zurich, having to notify an election to the bishop of Constance, confided that they transmitted it in the handwriting of their notary, because several of them could not write. In the examinations for holy orders, it was deemed amply sufficient that the candidate could read, and tolerably comprehend what he read; even after the reformation had made some progress, the people firmly believed, and the priests confirmed them in the persuasion, that the bells travelled every sabbath-week to Rome to receive fresh baptism; and that the exorcism of priests could effectually dispel swarms of locusts, and all manner of insects. When, at an assembly of the clergy in the Valais, mention was made of the Bible, only one of the priests had ever heard of such a book:
and several, on other occasions, did not scruple to declare, that it would be an advantage to religion if no gospel were extant; and that the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages was specially favoured hereby. All men must feel a painful conviction when they learn, from the charges that were brought by the citizens of Lausanne against their clergy, that the priests used often, even in the churches, and in the midst of divine service, to strike the persons to whom they bore ill-will, some of whom had actually died of suicide; that they walked the streets at night, disguised in military dress, brandishing naked swords, and inflicting the peaceable inhabitants: and that the frequent rapes, violations, and insults, they committed, were never punished or even restrained. It is no small corroborator of the merited clamours raised against the clergy, that their own zealous advocate and protector, Charles the Fifth, publicly declared to them, that if their lives had been less reproachable, they would never have had to contend with a Martin Luther.

After the agitation of the reformation had subsided, the following became the religious state of the cantons: Four of them, and among these the two principal, had adopted the reformation; seven remained firmly attached to the faith of their ancestors; and two admitted both religions into their country as well as their senate. Of the three-and-twenty subject districts, only Morat and the Grisons became wholly protestant. Sixteen retained their former creed, and five became assecular. Among the allies, Geneva, Neuchatel, Bienne, Mulhausen, and the town of St. Gallen, renounced the doctrines of Rome; while the diminutive republic of Gerflau, and the abbey of Engelberg, perished in their former worship. In the Grison league, after great disturbances, and many fluctuations, both creeds were at length admitted by public authority. The reformation had at one time made considerable progress in the Valais, the Valteline, and the Italian bailiwicks: but popery at last prevailed; and at Locarno, those who refused to adhere to the established doctrines were compelled to quit the country; on which occasion no less than sixty families, among whom were several of considerable note, withdrew to Zurich, and contributed essentially to promote both the commerce and manufactures of that already-prosperous city. This religious separation was by no means, in all cases, topographical; the inhabitants of different persuasions were living promiscuously together, and many large families having divided into branches, and contradictory belief and fanaticism frequently proved the source of destructive feuds and great calamities.

We have before observed, that by the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, the Helvetic confederacy was acknowledged to be a free state, even by the emperor and empire; at which time they were so addressed by the French king, the king of Great Britain, the king of Sweden, the king of Prussia, and the pope. The united cantons in rank were reckoned next to Venice. To them belonged in common twenty-one bailiwicks, two towns, and the like number of lordships. Eleven other free Helvetic republics were united, either with the whole confederacy or with particular states. If the thirteen cantons sent ambassadors to a foreign court, they did not delegate one man to represent them all, but each canton appointed its own ambassador, to show its distinct and independent state.

The order of the thirteen cantons, and the era of their reception into the Helvetic confederacy, is as follows: The quota of troops to be furnished by each canton in case of war was fixed in the year 1668, in order to form a confederate army of 9600 men, and is here annexed.

The quota of troops to be furnished by each canton in the reception into the Helvetic confederacy, is as follows:

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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Men.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1351</td>
<td>Zurich</td>
<td>Reformed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1352</td>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
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<td>1315</td>
<td>Uri</td>
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<td>1315</td>
<td>Schwitz</td>
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<td>1315</td>
<td>Underwalden</td>
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<td>1352</td>
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<td>1351</td>
<td>Glaris</td>
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The five new Cantons.

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<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Men.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>Friburg</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1481</td>
<td>Soleure</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Saenschaffhausen</td>
<td>Reformed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>Apenzel</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
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Total 9600

The government of Helvetia at that time may be considered as divided into three classes; the aristocratic, the arido-democratic, and the democratic. In the first class, that of Berne stands foremost. This supreme legislative, as well as executive and judicial, body, consisted, as its title denoted, of the avoyer, and the little and great council. The latter of these councils, which in fact comprised the two other branches of the legislature, being properly the federal authority, was also named the foreign council, and (though of late its number has always been greater) the council of two hundred. Its full complement was, after various changes, fixed at two hundred and ninety-nine; which number however it seldom retained for any length of time; it having been of late a constant practice, in order to obviate the cabals which ever attend a competition to few vacancies, and perhaps, as Stanyan intimates, to reduce the number of candidates to the bailiwicks, who were always members of the council, not to proceed to an election until the vacancies amounted to at least forty, which, according to the usual rate of mortality, happened in general every ten or eleven years. This council, of which the avoyers, the senators, and all the officers of state, were members, was authorized to make and repeal laws; to declare war, conclude peace, and form alliances; to judge in all capital cases within the district of the city; to determine all civil causes that were referred to it by appeal; to delegate powers to its inferior magistrates, courts, and civil departments. It ultimately regulated all that concerned the revenue; superintended whatever related to the public edifices, when the value exceeded one hundred crowns; and finally determined all matters that were referred to its decision by the senate. It usually met twice a-week. The senate, which, as it met every day, Sundays and festivals excepted, was likewise called the daily council, consisted of the two avoyers, the two treasurers, the four bannerets, seventeen ordinary and two secret senators. These seven-and-twenty members discussed and prepared all matters that were to be laid before the great council, dispatched all current affairs that related to the police, and conferred all church preferments, and many civil offices; they ordered gratuities within the limits of one hundred crowns; and ultimately decided all criminal causes, except those which were referred for the great council, or some privileged municipality or county. But the greatest consequence to which they proceeded was derived from the share they had in filling up the vacancies in the great council; and the power vested in them of convoking this council, whenever an incident occurred which appeared to them to call for vigorous measures. Whenever the great council sat, this senate became the executive in it, and retained no peculiar authority of its own. At other times it was not improperly considered as the executive power of the state.
The two avoyers were the highest officers in the state. They were elected by public votes, in the sovereign council, but were able to be removed, in the name of the same body. One of them only supported the dignity, and exercised the functions, of head of the republic; and they alternately exchanged their stations every year, on Easter Monday. The avoyer in office presided both in the council and senate, in each of which he had no regular vote, but only a casting vote; the great seal of the republic, in his custody; and a provincial jurisdiction was annexed to his station. In his absence the ex-avoyer supplied his place, and when he also was prevented from attending, he was authorized to appoint a substitute, who however could not be either a treasurer or a baneret. During the harvest and vintage, which were considered as festivals, one of the banerets presided in the least-frequent meetings that were held both of the senate and council, and had the custody of the great seal. The proceedings, on a vacancy in the senate, were as follows. On the day, or rather, on the termination of the deceased senator, the senate and council met, and as many balls as there were members present were put into two covered boxes, the senators drew them out of one, and the counsellors out of the other: among the former were three gilt balls, and among the latter seven, the remainder being silvered over; and those who drew the ten golden balls were electors for the nomination of candidates. These three senators and seven counsellors, now being in the same situation where they feared the success of the three priest-candidates which the council in its last session had given the first place in the municipal body, proposed that the candidates should be elected by lot, and that the three candidates who drew the ten balls should be lastly considered, as it was a general law of the state, that in all elections, the last to arrive at that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually preferred to that dignity, and some of late were usually 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H E L V E T I A.

The freedom of a state, are well worth the serious con-deration of every Englishman, who has the prosperity of his country truly at heart.

Having thus taken a cursory view of the several com-ponent parts, the aggregate of which forms the Helvetic confederacy; we may now proceed to contemplate the bond of union, to which they chiefly owed the rank they long held among the powers of Europe; but which, as has been observed by a writer of much author-ity, was improperly called an union, since, except in what concerned the common sovereignties, there were many few points in which they necessarily came in con-tact with each other. Its true denomination appears to have been that of a *permanent defensive alliance*, the object of which was the protection of each member against all foreign attacks, and the preservation of interior tranquil-ity, by the weighty preponderancy of a majority operating against those who betrayed a disposition to create disturbances. It was by no means a representa-tive government: it had no common administration, no concentrated authority, no executive power, no public treasury, no mint; nor could it, even in its relations with foreign powers, be considered as an individual power; for since most of the alliances were made collective body at large, but with one or more of the members separately, several of them having expressly referred the power of forming such connections. The di-ets, which thus appear to have been held more for the purpose of communication, than either of legislation or any other functions of government, were either general or special, ordinary or extraordinary. The general or extraordinary diets consisted of the deputies of all the can-tons, and of those of the allies who were distinguished by the appellation of associates.

Previously to the present awful struggle, Europe was often not unjustly represented as one great federal republic. The benign characters, who delighted to view it in this light, and who exercised their ingenuity in devising plans for arbitrating the differences of nations by other modes than those of arms, might have found something like a model in the practice of the Helvetic confederacy; for the law of arbitration was the result of most of the compacts that had been entered into by these states; and gave rise to many secondary meetings, which were summoned for the purpose of adjusting disputes occasionally arising between different members of the confederacy. Whenever these occurred, each canton at variance sent two deputies to the place agreed upon in their treaties, and these, when their opinions were not in harmony, were arbitrated by the neutral cantons. This umpire was for the time absolved from his oath of allegiance to his own sovereign, that none of his engagements might clash with the impar-tiality of his award. He was not allowed to propose a new opinion, but could only confirm one of those pre-viously delivered by the deputies; but his decision was final. All the cantons were not equally bound to submit their differences to the law of arbitration, the old ones having referred the power of declining it, while those that entered late in the confederacy were bound to ad-here to it whenever it was proposed to them.

Such nearly was the situation of the Swiss cantons, or Helvetic confederacy, when the French revolution, in its rapid progress of devastation, reached that devoted country! How fondly has the mind been accustomed to direct its flights to Swifterland, and to contemplate in imagination its interesting inhabitants, the children of nature, brave, independent, and happy; dwelling among noblest heights, fedulous in agriculture, and amidst scenery which exhibited matchless contrasts! Alas! that Swifterland which delighted the traveller, and whither cultivated fancy roved with so much pleasure, exills no longer! Modern Helvetia, the infalted province of France, occupies indeed the same space in the map which that happy country formerly filled, but...
it is a different object, and calls forth very different affections. In the French, that article France, vol. vii. p. 830, we have stated, that "the ancient alliance of the cantons with France, the constant employment of their best troops in the service of that nation, their hatred towards the houses of Austria and Savoy, the neutrality observed during the most critical periods of the war, the forbearance and lenity with which the Swiss were treated by the French, the hostility of the nation towards the Swiss during their revolution, the neutrality observed by them after the French war, and treaties solemnly made and repeatedly ratified, were considerations which influenced the directory to the resolution of converting Switzerland into a subordinate republic." The expression should have been, that "these considerations were not sufficient to deter the directory, or to procure from the republicans of that day a regard to the laws of justice, when opposed by the claims of convenience or the demands of ambition." Honour, and a sense of the advantages to be derived from an alliance with the cantons, had prevented the kings of France from entertaining views of hostility against them; but the republicans, from the beginning of their triumph in Paris, had used every exertion to give activity to their disorganizing doctrines among the peaceable, industrious, and inoffensive, people of Helvetia. While the fear of increasing the number of her enemies rendered prudence necessary, France observed a temporary conduct; but even in this interval the agents of the Helvetic directory had never intermitted the talk of inflaming the public passions by defects and imperfections in the various governments of the cantons, and extolling a system founded on general representation, universal suffrage, and the rights of man. These considerations were not without profelytes; and the spirit of the French was inflamed with the hope of exciting popular revolts in a country in which none was more equitably governed. When an insurrection took place in one canton, its government was frequently the occasion of soliciting the aid of the government of an adjoining canton, or even of the neighbouring monarchs of France or Sardinia, to enable it to subdue its own rebellious subjects. A dangerous precedent was thus established; and, as the French kings had formerly interfered in favour of the rulers, the republican directory now interfered in favour of the subjects. The canton of Berne was sovereign of the territory called the Pays de Vaud, in this district discontent had always existed; and an insurrection, under the countenance of the French republic, broke out towards the end of the year 1797. The government of Berne saw the dangerous nature of its own situation; and on the 5th of January, 1798, issued a proclamation, commanding the inhabitants of the canton of Berne to assemble in arms, and to employ their strength to defend the personal and political rights of allegiance, and to reform every abuse that might appear to exist in their government. A commission was at the same time appointed by the senate or sovereign council at Berne to examine all complaints, and to redress all grievances. The proceedings of this commission, however, did not keep pace with the popular impatience; and the insurgents began to seize the strong places in their country. The government of Berne now resolved to reduce them by force, and sent troops against them; but their commander Weifs appears to have acted with much hesitation, if not with treachery. In the mean time, a body of French approached under General Menard, with a view to effect the fall of the hussars, with a message to General Weifs. On the return of the messengers, an accidental affray took place, in which one of the hussars was killed. This event was converted into an unpardonable agitation; the canton of Berne vainly protested and offered satisfaction; the French would not listen to terms; but, inundating the Pays de Vaud with troops, declared it independent of the republic under their protection. Amid fluctuating councils, and gloomy intervals of defection and deposition, illuminated only by transitory flashes of courage and public spirit, the government of Berne saw their legal authority flpping from their grasp. The avowee of this iniquity, general Menard, and a number of patriots, explored them insidiously to take measures of greater vigour,
vigor, and more energetic decision; they hoped to conciliate France by partially adopting the plans of reform suggested by the directory; and the sovereign council, anxious to preserve their ancient constitution, by convening fifty delegates to give advice in the present emergency and assist in new modelling the government. These new affiliates appointed a committee to frame within a year improvements in the constitution conformable to the spirit of the times; but the people received the decree with indifference, the ideas of the party of traitors were not satisfied, and intrigue was all respect being considered only as a provisional committee.

Berne soon afterwards relinquished its claims on the Pays de Vaud, and made overtures of conciliation to the directory and to Mengaud; but, a peremptory menace informed them that the proceedings of France had no other object than to overthrow a vicious and corrupt government, and substitute one more conformable to those of the Cisalpine and French republics, such a measure being necessary to their safety and tranquillity; and required the establishment of a provisional council, from which all the old magistrates should be excluded. The government dispatched a mission to general Brune, who had succeeded Menard in commanding the French forces, deprecating the interference of a foreign power, and soliciting permission to make only a partial reform; and the general expressing either instructions or reinforcement were sent to Berne, was countenanced by assurances of a truce of fourteen days. In this awful intermediate state, the government and their officers were dissatisfied with the two parties in Berne; a proposition for a temporary dictatorship to be exercised by the avoyr Steiguer and four others, which alone could save the country, was rejected; but, as the cloze of the armistice approached, a greater portion of public spirit was manifested; the representation of Steiguer and general Erlach were attended with greater effect; twenty thousand militia were enrolled, and religious ardour blended itself with the feelings of patriotism. Great numbers who defected from the Pays de Vaud were incorporated in a regiment called the faithful legion; the forces of Soleure and Friburg ranged themselves under the standard of Berne; and the command was entrusted to general Erlach, lord of Hindelbank and member of the sovereign council, a veteran distinguished for skill and courage; and, who had attained a high rank in the service of the king of France. Accompanied by eighty officers, he repaired to Berne, the friends of France had excited insubordination among the troops, by afflicting, that divided the army; the government and their officers were divided by what seemed to betray them; a charge utterly false, but to which the preceding and subsequent conduct of their rulers gave great appearance of probability. Erlach had, with difficulty, succeeded in composing these tumults, and animated his troops by announcing his renewed powers to execute his original plan of attack, when the icebe government of Berne countermanded the order, and opened a new conference with Brune. The soldiers, many of whom had actually marched to the attack, burnt with indignation; they considered the reports propagated by the French as undeniable; great numbers quit their standards, and Erlach, obliged to act on the defensive, awaited with solicitude the event of the negotiations. Even the account of that event, through negligence or treachery, was withheld; and Brune, after rejecting the ultimatum of the council, advanced to the gates of Friburg, and surprized the important posts of Lengnau and Grange, the generals were without concert, the officers were divided; the government extorted from the council an order which they spoke to obey, and Erlach only learned the renewal of hostilities by the defeat of his right and left wings.

These events were produced by extraordinary circumstances. General Graffenreid, who commanded the right of the Swiss stationed at Buren, expecting to be attacked on the expiration of the armistice, made dispositions for defence; when an intelligence arrived from the French general Schawembourg, with information that the representatives of the cantons of Berne, Soleure, and Friburg, were arranging an accommodation with general Brune. Graffenreid, believing the intelligence, ordered his subordinate officers at Lengnau and the place to abdicate from hostilities; but a council of officers at the latter place, suspecting deceit, considered it most prudent, even if negotiations were renewed, not to place implicit confidence in French faith; but to remain under arms. While they were debating on this subject, a French officer taken near the advanced posts of Lengnau and Grange, informed the government of the arrival of French generals, and that Schawembourg had dispatched him to the post of St. Joseph, to prevent an attack which the French commander was instructed to make in that quarter at break of day; negotiations having been renewed with the three cantons, and an armistice concluded. The Swiss generals, dinged by these accounts, ordered their troops, who were fatigued with eight days' incessant duty, into their cantonal quarters;
tonments; and between three and four o'clock in the morning of the 2d of March, the French attacked their whole line from Dornec to Friburg, carried the post of Lengnau by surprize, and marched rapidly towards Orange. At this place, however, general Gibelin, who had been routed by the roar of the cannon at Langnau, met with twelve hundred men, an obdurate reed, and his defeat, against several thousands; but, after a conflict of six hours, was obliged to retreat, leaving the French at liberty to advance to Soleure.

Schawembourg summoned this town in terms of uncommon influence and ferocity, threatening, if the people did not immediately succumb to his lure, to strike off the heads of all the members of government, and, unless the town surrendered in half an hour, to reduce it to ashes, and put the garrison to the sword. While the magistrates hesitated on this barbarian summons, two pretended couriers, disguised in the livery of Berne, gaioped to the gates, and being admitted, publicly proclaimed that Berne had surrendered to Brune; the alarm became general; twelve hundred men, who were preparing to join Gibelin, dispersed; the French faction gained the ascendency; and Soleure capitulated.

On receiving intelligence of these events, Erlach concentrated his forces and hastened towards the capital; but, finding the army of Hetzi and every one of the country subdued, destroyed and annihilated, and the death of his beloved country, which alone could have given due effect to the services of his constituents, and rendered his followers furious. Printed papers were profusely distributed, accusing the officers of treachery; and the troops, agitated with alarm and enraged at the unprecedented circumstance of retiring in their own territory before a foreign army, committed all the excesses to which extravagant suspicion and hasty repentance gave birth. They mutinied, wounded and threatened to massacre their commanders, demanded new leaders, broke their officers and re-elected them, murdered two colonels, Stettler and Rhynier, and then, struck with remorse, returned to their duty. The militia, and large bodies of peasantry, whom the condition of their country had caused to assemble, refused to act with a body so disorganised; and Erlach, supported only by the left wing, who maintained a state of full obedience, occupied the strong posts of Neunec, Laupen, and Gummenen.

In the midst of these dreadful events, the French party gained a total ascendency at Berne: the populace tumultuously expelled the officials of the government, and established a new provisional regency, excluding those persons to whom Brune had previously objected. These changes were notified to the French general, and the new government offered to disband their army, provided he would quittance the posts he had occupied. The condition of their country had caused them to assemble, refused to act with a body so disorganised; and Erlach, supported only by the left wing, who maintained a state of full obedience, occupied the strong posts of Neunec, Laupen, and Gummenen.

The next day, the 4th of March, Berne had surrendered; the army of the people, consisting of thirty thousand men, was reduced to fourteen thousand men, in a state of insubordination, weakness, and irritation against their officers, while the contingents still flowed aloof. Erlach, though apprised of the difficulties and danger of his situation, prepared with this incompetent force to assail forty thousand Frenchmen; and, although he anticipated confusion and disorder among the French, he was not deterred by the great disparity of numbers, but made the most skilful dispositions, and performed the duties both of general and soldier.

At one in the morning of the 4th of March, general Rampon attacked Laupen, Neunec, and Gummenen, where, after a long contest, he was repulsed; and general Graffenried, having driven him with great loss beyond the valley of Neunec, was rapidly advancing to Friburg, when his career was arrested by a command to suspend hostilities, as Berne was in possession of the valley of Neunec, and the capitulation of the little cantons. The capitulation being forced, and Erlach, after being defeated in four desperate engagements by superior numbers, having been a fifth time vanquished under the walls of Berne, the French entered the city, and planted the fatal emblem of their atrocities, mihed the tree of liberty. The fury of the populace in Berne was restrained by the presence of an armed force; but the broken remains of the retreating army committed the most horrid excesses, affiliated several officers, and the two adjutant generals Kroufaz and Gumninoes.

Through these frantic hordes of disbanded soldiery, Steiguer and Erlach were hastening towards the mountains of Oberland, undaunted by defeat, and inspired with hopes of collecting his shattered forces to make another effort. Recognised by some ragging soldiers near Mufingen, between Berne and Thun, he was seized, bound, and placed in a cart; with an intention of conveying him to the capital; but another desperate band assaulted him, and, amidst reproaches and execrations, maceunied him with their bayonets and hatchets.

Although the directory had declared war against Berne, they had committed the people to their fate, and, in the fall of his country, he died at Augsburg, in December 1799, aged seventy-five. Erlach, after miraculously escaping from the repeated assaults of the enemy, was hastening towards the mountains of Oberland, undaunted by defeat, and inspired with hopes of collecting his shattered forces to make another effort. Recognised by some ragging soldiers near Mufingen, between Berne and Thun, he was seized, bound, and placed in a cart; with an intention of conveying him to the capital; but another desperate band assaulted him, and, amidst reproaches and execrations, maceunied him with their bayonets and hatchets.

Although the directory had declared war against Berne, they had committed the people to their fate, and, in the fall of his country, he died at Augsburg, in December 1799, aged seventy-five. The venerable Steiguer in disguise and a peafant, pass'd unknown through crowds of his enraged countrymen, and along roads infested with the light troops of the enemy, and reached the lake of Thun after a walk of five leagues; reproach'd himself, for a short time on the trunk of a tree, he crossed Mount Bruniz into the canton of Unterwalden, and found a refuge at Bregentz, in the Austrian territories. This venerable and intrepid patriot did not long survive the fall of his country; he died at Augsburg, in December 1799, aged seventy-five.

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the same fate. The confluence of your obstinacy shall be held out as an example to the whole world."

Intimidated by this threat, Schwitz and the upper district of Unterwalden complied with the injunction; but the chiefs of the Swif{s} directory, having been transferred to Lucerne, established. This was succeeded by a provisional government, which was first seated at Lucerne, and, on the progress of the Austrians in 1799, removed to Berne. When peace was established with the emperor by the treaty of Conflants, the French ambassador transmitted the plan of a new constitution; according to which, including the Grifons, was divided into seventeen cantons. Accordingly, by this constitution of 1801, the legislative authority was vested in a senate, composed of two landammans and twenty-three councilors. The executive power was lodged in a little council of four senators, in which each of the landammans prefeated, the resolutions of which were not to exceed 6000 livres. Each canton was governed by a prefect, nominated by the landammann, and was provided with its interior administration, which approved or rejected the projects of laws presented by the senate. By the conditions of eligibility, universal suffrage was abolished; and no perfon admitted to any public office, unless he was proprietor of land, or excelled an independent profession, and paid a contribution of 50,000 French livres, and the other landammann and four councilors 10,000 each. The salaries of the sena-

...
transpavent flowers, scenes no where else to be discerned in such perfection, and which must powerfully affect the imagination, the parent of the palms.

The languages of Switzerland are a dialect of the German; and the French is much diffused; but in the southern parts, bordering on Italy, the Valtelline, and other territories acquired from Milan, Italian is the common tongue. Among the Grisons in Engadino, and in some other parts, is spoken what is called the Romanisch, which seems immediately derived from the Latin, though the race which was scattered by the Rhone, has also a particular dialect; and at the city of Sion the French begins to be spoken, as it is also the prevalent language in that beautiful part of the canton of Berne called the Pays de Vaud. The language called the Vaudois appears to have been confined to the valleys of Piedmont.

Early monuments of Swiss literature, consisting as usual of chronicles and lives of saints, may be found in the Collection of Goldaffus. Since the restoration of letters, and the reformation of religion, Switzerland boasts of many eminent names, as the reformer Zwinglius, De Wart, or Vadiana, a native of St. Gal; Bullinger, who called himself Oporinus, the printer; Conrad Gesner; the noted Paracelsius, Turrlet, and Oferwald. Among the writers of the last century may be named Bernouilli, the mathematician, a native of Basle; Scheuchzer, the natural historian; Haller; John Gesner, the natural philosopher; Solomon Gesner, the poet; Jacquob Herbst, Hirzel, and Zimmermann, the linguist, Roufseau, and Necker, natives of Geneva; Lavater, the physiognomist; Euler, the mathematician; Court de Gebelin, &c. &c. There is an university of some reputation at Geneva, and another at Basle, with colleges at Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne.

Commerce and manufactures do not much flourish in Switzerland. Cattle are the chief produce of the country; and some of its cheese forms an export of luxury. The chief linen manufactures were at St. Gal. Printed cottons, and silks, also form considerable articles of trade.

The climate of Switzerland is deservedly celebrated as salubrious and delightful. From its southern position, considerable heat might be expected; but this, though sufficient to mature the grape, is tempered by the cooling gales from the Alps and Glaciers. When the sun descends beyond mount Jura, on a summer evening, the alpine summits long reflect the ruddy splendour, and the deep valleys often afford the appearance of burnished gold. The winter is however in some parts extremely severe; and the summer heat in the deep valleys inexpressibly oppressive. No country in the world surpasses this in diversity of appearance; the vail chain of Alps with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and Glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard, and cultivated field, the richly-wooded brow, and the verdant and tranquil vale, with its happy cottages and crystalline stream. See the articles Alps and Glacier. Agriculture cannot of course be carried to great extent, but there is no defect of industry, and the grain seems sufficient for the domestic consumption. Barley is cultivated even to the edge of the glaciers; oats in regions a little warmer; rye in those still more sheltered; and spelt in the warmest parts. Yet in general the produce does not exceed five for one; and it has been necessary to support public granaries, to guard against deficiency. The country being principally inhabited by the chief dependant of the Swiss cantons, is poor; his cattle; and, the number being extraordinary, much land is laid out in winter forage, which might otherwise be productive of corn. A considerable quantity of lint or flax is also cultivated; and tobacco has been lately introduced. The best vines are those of the Pays de Vaud, the cantons of Berne and Schaffhausen, the Valtelline and the Vallais. There is also abundance of fruits, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and alberts; with nulberries, peaches, figs, pomegranates, lemons, and other productions of a milder climate. Nothing is wanting to clothing, which border upon Italy. The Vallais also produces saffron. But pastaumes forms the chief province of the Swiss farm; and the meadows are often irrigated to increase the produce of hay. In the beginning of summer the cattle are conducted to the accessible parts of the Alps, by cow-herds, who are called feu; the herdsman or shepherd, who either account to the proprietor for the produce, or agree for a certain sum. These herds also support many swine, with the butter-milk and other refuse. Scheuchzer, in his first journey to the Alps describes the numerous preparations of milk, which form the innocent but varied luxuries of the Swiss.

The rivers of Helvetia are numerous; and among the most sublime scenes of this country must be classed the sources of the Rhine and the Rhone, two of the most important rivers in Europe. If we eliminate their length of course through the Swiss dominions, the Rhine is the most considerable; and is followed by the Aar, the Reuss, the Limmat, the Rhone, and the Thur. See the names of these rivers in their proper places in this work.

Of forests there does not appear to be any semblance in Helvetia; and fince is the scarcity of wood, and even of turf, that the dung of cows and sheep is often used for fuel. See p. 112, vol. iii. p. 261, of the "Universal History." The lowest and warmest situations in Helvetia are the plains and broad valleys of Geneva, of Basle, of the Pays de Vaud, of the Valtelline, and the Vallais; in thefe we meet with numerous vineyards, and the trees and plants of the south of France, and of Italy. The walnut, the chestnut, the fig, the pomegranate, the bay, and the laurel, are the most characteristic among the trees; the lavender, crenat origany, hylophil, fraxinella, rue, several kinds of cistus, and peony, are some of the chief of the herbaceous plants and lower shrubs. The valleys that open towards Italy contain, besides, a few plants that are not found in other places; such as the luce, the caper-bush, the almond, the Indian fig, and the American aloe.

The horses of Helvetia are esteemed for vigour and spirit; and the cattle often attain great size. Among the animals peculiar to the Alps may be first named the ibex, bouquetin, or goat of the rocks. This animal resembles the common goat; but the horns are extremely long, and thick, and of such strength as to save them when driven in headlong descents from the precipices. The chase is dangerous, and exposed to many accidents. See Capra ibex, vol. ii. p. 772. Another singular animal is the chamois, the antelope rupicapra; see the same vol. and page. The marmot is common in the Swiss mountains; in summer they feed on alpine plants, and live in societies, digging dwellings in the ground for summer, and others for winter. About the beginning of October, having provided hay, they retreat to their halls, where they remain torpid till the spring. The skin of this little animal is used for furs. The mouffon or tawny owl, is found in the Alps. The ibex may be tamed, and shows considerable docility. The size is between that of the rabbit and the hare. See Auctonymis marmota, vol. ii. p. 139. Among alpine birds may be named the vulture, called also the golden or bearded vulture. The head and neck being covered with feathers, it might be called with the eagles, were it not for the form of the body, which is too near the shape of the Swiss cow; for the female is a much smaller bird than the male, forming its nest in inaccessible rocks, and preying on the chamois, white hare, marmot, and sometimes on kids and lambs. Among alpine birds may also be named the red-legged crow. The lakes of Helvetia have few peculiar fish.

The mineralogy of this interesting country is not so important
important as we might be led to infer from its mountainous character. Some of the streams wash down particles of gold, as the Rhine, the Emmat, the Aar, the Reufs, the Adda, and the Goldbach. Mines of silver are mentioned; but the places are not specified. Copper and lead are also found; but the chief mines are those of iron in the country of Sargans. In the canton of Berne there are valuable quarries of rock-cryftal, which perhaps the chief and of various dimensions, that hand the fierceft fire. Oolites of grey lapis ollaris, which has been long wrought into pieces as to weigh seven or eight hundred weight. The calcareous parts of the Alps often present beautiful fouth of the Pyrenees. In ridges running north and falt; and it is faid that coal and native fulphur are not unknown. But the grand stores of minerals are in Piedmont, and the southern sides of the Alps; as in Hungary they are in the south of the Carpathian mountains; and the richest minerals are also found in the four Pagi or cantons. In his youth, the author received the care of his education in his father’s house; and when he was of a proper age, was sent to the college of Louis the Great. In this seminary, by discovering marks of superior genius, he acquired the eftee of father Charles Poree, professor of rhetoric, who paid a particular attention to his education. By the progress which he rapidly made in science and literature, in wit and amiable manner, he became a favourite of the moft distinguished literary characters of his time. His firft literary productions confifted of Epiftles on Happinefs, which received no small applause; and even Voltaire complimented the talent which they discovered in the author, for composing didactic poetry. In 1760, having been the fpecimen of the world his celebrated work, entitled De l’Esprit, &c., which was condemned by the parliament of Paris, as derogatory to the nature of man, by confining his faculties to animal fenfibility, and as having a tendency to destroy the difficulties between virtue and vice. That procription, however, like similar attempts to crush principles by force, and not by argument, instead of leading to its fupport, occafioned it to be fought after with avidity, not only in France, but in other countries. In order to withdraw for a time from the fury of his enemies which this publication had called forth, he paid a visit to England in 1764; and in the following year went to Pruffia, where he was received with particular attention by Frederic the Great, lodged in his palace, and admitted into his familiar parties. Upon his return to France, he spent his time occasionally at his houfe in Paris, and on his domain at Vore, in the neighborhood of Sargans, to which the visitors palled through a long narrow chasm, by a passage extremely dangerous. To the south-east are the baths of Alvenew, which are fulphurous, and resemble Harrowgate water. In short, Helvetia profefles every thing within itself, that can be requisite for the health, the comfort, or the happiness, of man.

HELVE'TI, a people of Belgica, in the neighborhood of the Allobroges and the Provincia Romana; famed for bravery, and a turn for war. Called Civitas Helvetia, and divided into four Pagii or cantons; situated to the west and south of the Rhine, by which they were divided from the Germans; and extending towards Gaul, from which they were separated by mountains on the west, and by the Rhodanias and Lucus Lemanus on the south, and therefore called a Gallic nation. Tessin, Safar, Stroho, Pulteney, Piny. Formerly a part of Celtic Gaul, but by Augustus assigned to Belgica.

HELVE'TIUS (Claud-Adrian), a French philofo-
viable in them, depends on the various circumstances in which they are placed, and the different education which they receive. The fourth effay treats of the different faculties, or rather of the different qualifications, of the mind; the effects of those respective faculties are variously combined. The principles advanced in this work are maintained, and further extended, in A Treatise on Man, his intellectual Faculties, and his Education, in two volumes octavo, which did not make its appearance till after the author's death; for which he assigns this reason: "had he published this book in his lifetime, he should, in all probability, have exposed himself to perfection, without the prospect of any personal advantage." In both these works, he has displayed great ingenuity and taste, a very extensive knowledge of human nature, an exquisite turn for exposing the foibles of mankind, and many jocund and instructive remarks; but he has also advanced hypotheses which appear to be highly paradoxical, whimsical, and delusive: whence they have been called "the paradoxes of Helvetius." In 1772 was published his work intitled, Happiness, a Poem, in six Cantos, with Fragments of some Epistles, 12100. But, instead of making happiness to result from virtue, this poem is intended to show that great ingenuity and taste, a very extensive knowledge of human nature, an exquisite turn for exposing the foibles of mankind, and many jocund and instructive remarks; but he has also advanced hypotheses which appear to be highly paradoxical, whimsical, and delusive: whence they have been called "the paradoxes of Helvetius." 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HELMERSLY, a seaport town of Holland, on the south side of the island of Voorn, with a good harbour, about twelve miles from the open sea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country, twelve miles from the Hague, and built on a hillock, but well defended with strong fortifications; this, in times of peace, is the general port for packets from England: twelve miles west of Dort, and fifteen south-west of Rotterdam. Lat. 51° 48' N. Lon. 23° 35' E. Ferro.

HELOT (Peter), a French Roman-catholic divine, born at Paris in 1660. He embraced the ecclesiastical life in the year 1682; and in the course of his mission he made two journeys to Rome, and visited the whole of Italy. In that country he made considerable progress in preparing for the press an extensive and laborious work, entitled A History of the monastic Orders, religious and military, and of the fecular Congregations of both sexes. Having employed himself for more than twenty-five years on this work in Italy, he returned to France, where he was successively chosen to fill the post of secretary in three provinces of his order. These situations furnished him with the opportunity of collecting additional materials, and of finishing the composition of his work. In 1714 he began to print his History, in quarto, the fourth volume of which was printed in the same year, in 1716, when about fifty-six years of age. Four other volumes of this work were afterwards printed, under the inspection of Father Maximilian Bullot. This performance is held in much estimation, on account of the learned research which it displays. An abridgment of it was published at Amsterdam, in 1721, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Pater Helyot was also the author of some devotional pieces, and of A View of the dying Christian, 12mo, which has undergone various impressions.

HELWICK HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the south point of the entrance into Dungarvan Bay. Lat. 52° 2' N. Lon. 7° 32' W. Greenwich.

HELXINE. See Convolvulus, Peritaria, and Polygonum.

HELZSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sundenburg, in the duchy of Holstein: three miles north of Meldorp.

HEM, f. [hem, Sax.] The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. Rowlandson.

HEM, s. [from the Greek, adj.] That which is doubled of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, or seam. Wifeman's Surgery.

HEM, v. a. To close the edge of cloth by a hem, or double border sewed together. —To border; to edge: Hemmcn, hem, or (earn. Wifeman's Surgery.

HEM, n. hem. [from the Greek, adj.] A man's name.

HEMATITES. See Hematites.

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HEMEDA, a town of Persea, in the province of Irakia: twenty-eight leagues east of Iliphnan.

HEMELAR (John), an eminent antiquarian, and canon of Antwerp, in the seventeenth century. He was born at the Hague, and wrote a work, entitled, Synopsis Nominastrum imperatorum Romanorum et Jobi Cefarum et Herocliaum; which is very scarce, though it has passed through several editions.

HEMENGSTEDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: three miles north of Meldorp.

HEMERALOPIAS. f. [Greek; from Ἐμεραλέω, a day, and φερ, to carry.] A disease of the intestines, which consists in being able to see in the day-time, but not in the evening: in opposition to nerezimnia, wherein the patient can see only by candle-light.

HEMEREUSIS. adj. [Greek; from Ἐμεραλέω, a day.] Daily; returning every day.

HEMERIS. f. [Greek; from Ἐμεραλέω, a day.] A simple fever of one day's continuance.

HEMEROBAPTISTS, f. A sect among the ancient Jews, thus called from their washing and bathing every day, in all seasons; and performing this ablution with great solemnity, as a religious rite necessary to salvation. Epiphanius, who cites this as the fourth heresy among the Jews, observes, that in other points these heretics had nearly the same opinions as the Scribes and Pharisees; only that they denied the resurrection of the dead, in common with the Sadducees, and retained a few other of the schisms of those latter. The facts which pass in the East under the denomination of Sabians, calling themselves Menednd Iahh, or the disciples of John, and whom the Egyptians entitle the Christians of St. John, because they yet retain some knowledge of the gospel, is probably of Jewish origin, and seems to have been derived from the ancient Hemerobaptists; at least it is certain, that the person of John, whom they consider as the founder of their sect, bears no sort of similitude to John the Baptist, but rather resembles the person of that name whom the ancient writers represent as the chief of the Jewish Hemerobaptists. These ambiguous Christians dwell in Persia and Arabia, and principally at Basra; and their religion consists in bodily washings, performed frequently, and with great solemnity, and in ceremonies which the priests mingle with this superstitious service.

HEMEROBIUS, adj. [from the Greek, a day, and Live, life.] Possessing life only for one day.

HEMEROBIUS, f. [from the adj.] In entomology, a genus of insects of the order neuroptera. This genus is distinguished by having the mouth armed with two teeth and four palpi; the wings hang down, without being folded; the antennae are ficateous, advanced before the head, and longer than the thorax, which is convex.

Nature seems to have spread plant-lice, aphides, upon almost every plant for the maintenance of thousands of her offspring. In their larva state, the hemerobies are great devourers of the plant-lice; and from that circumstance they have obtained the name of lions of plant-lice. Even after their transformation, the hemerobies retain their carnivorous habits: not satisfied with making war upon plant-lice, who tamely suffer themselves to be devoured, they do not spare those of their own kind. The moment these insects enter a life, they find themselves, by the precaution of their ancestors, situated among thousands of small animals, which, without any effort, they destroy. In less than a minute after the plant-louse has been seized, the whole viscer are sucked from its body. Some species make a covering for their body of the carcasses which they have thus employed, and carry them about as trophies upon their backs. The eggs of the hemerobius offer a curious spectacle to the observer, and for a long time were deemed
Hemerobiid plants. Each of them is supported upon a long pedicle, resembling the stalk of a plant, of which the egg appeared to be the flower. In this form they are seen in clusters upon the leaves of the lime-tree in particular, where, as soon as they are hatched, they find sufficiency among the surrounding plant-lice. In about fifteen days, the larva attains to its full growth, when it weaves to itself a small white dok, or a cocoon, in a clove texture: there the hemerobius lodges about three weeks, till its metamorphosis into a winged animal is completed: if, however, the cob has not been spun till autumn, it remains in it till spring, when it is transformed. The flight of these insects is slow and heavy; some of them have an excrementitious smell. They are, however, not disagreeably infested. The species are thirty-eight in number, in two divisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Lip cylindrical, membranaceous, annulate.</td>
<td>1. Hemerobius pectinicornis: antennae pectinate; wings white with brown marks and nerves subcommized with white.</td>
<td>Inhabits South America.</td>
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<td>2. Hemerobius plagioccephalus: wings grey, spotted with brown.</td>
<td>Head and thorax ferruginous, varied with black; lower-wings black at the base.</td>
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<td>3. Hemerobius atratus: wings whitish; upper pair spotted with black; body black.</td>
<td>Head black, foot covered with cincere hair; thorax black, hairy, with a cinereous line each side; abdomen black, an oblong elongated brown spot.</td>
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<td>4. Hemerobius punctatus: wings white, spotted with brown.</td>
<td>Head and thorax ferruginous, varied with black; lower-wings black at the base.</td>
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<td>5. Hemerobius fuscatus: wings brown, spotted with white.</td>
<td>Head and thorax ferruginous; mouth black; thorax dusky.</td>
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<td>6. Hemerobius griseus: wings grey, spotted with black; body black.</td>
<td>Antennae yellowish annulate with white, and black.</td>
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<td>II. Lip horny, rounded at the tip, vaulted.</td>
<td>7. Hemerobius cornutus: mandibles projecting, horn-shaped.</td>
<td>Body ferruginous, eyes golden; very large.</td>
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<td>8. Hemerobius grandis: wings subequal, reticulate with veins, with two yellowish spots.</td>
<td>Body oblong, yellowish; antennae and jaws black.</td>
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<td>9. Hemerobius perla, the spangling hemerobius.</td>
<td>Species character, wings hyaline with green veins; body yellowish green, eyes golden.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11. Hemerobius albus: wings hyaline; body white; head yellow.</td>
<td>Inhabits Europe.</td>
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<td>12. Hemerobius capitosus: wings white with reticulate nerves; body brown; head and fore-part of the thorax ferruginous.</td>
<td>Wings with a green shad, and a common elongated brown spot.</td>
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<td>13. Hemerobius flavipes: wings hyaline with green veins and brown spots; body variegated black and green.</td>
<td>Head ferruginous; wings fringed on the outer margin.</td>
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<td>14. Hemerobius maculatus: wings white, upper pair spotted with black; body black; head and legs subteffaceous.</td>
<td>Inhabits Europe.</td>
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<td>15. Hemerobius phalaenoides: wings mucronate at the base, and cut or notched behind; body ferruginous.</td>
<td>Wings with an oblique brown streak and dot.</td>
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<td>16. Hemerobius nitidulus: wings fringed, cinereous; body ferrugine; antennae long.</td>
<td>Antennae brown; eyes black.</td>
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<td>17. Hemerobius hirtus: wings hairy, reticulate with brown; lower ones with a terminal band.</td>
<td>Inhabits Europe.</td>
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<td>20. Hemerobius humuli: wings white with scattered brown dots; antennae annulate with white and black.</td>
<td>Inhabits near Upsal, in hop-plantations.</td>
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<td>21. Hemerobius longicornis: black, mouth and legs pale; antennae long, brown.</td>
<td>All the wings white with brown nerves and a brown marginal dot.</td>
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<td>22. Hemerobius fritatus: wings frigate with brown; lower ones immaculate; body brown and yellow.</td>
<td>Inhabits Kiel.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>24. Hemerobius nitidulus: wings frigate, black; body yellowish.</td>
<td>Inhabits Kiel.</td>
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<td>25. Hemerobius variegatus: wings white with black spots, the nerves dotted; body brown; antennae and legs pale.</td>
<td>Inhabits Kiel.</td>
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<td>26. Hemerobius nervosus: wings variegated, the nerves dotted with white; body brown; crown and back of the thorax yellowish.</td>
<td>Inhabits Kiel.</td>
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<td>27. Hemerobius flex-punctatus: wings white with brown spots and six distinct dots behind antennae.</td>
<td>Inhabits Kiel.</td>
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<td>28. Hemerobius picicornis: upper-wings varied with white and brown; body black; antennae long, hairy, lower wings hyaline immaculate; legs pale.</td>
<td>Inhabits Kiel.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30. Hemerobius bipunctatus: wings with two black dots; body varied with brown and yellow.</td>
<td>Inhabits Europe.</td>
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<td>31. Hemerobius</td>
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31. Hemerobius quatuor-punctatus: wings white with four black dots at the base, the tip radiate with brown. Head and thorax black; antennae abdomen and legs pale. Inhabits about Kiel, in southern Europe, and in the British Islands.

32. Hemerobius abdominalis: wings white, upper-pair with faint dusky bands; antennae white. Inhabits Upland, eastern Europe.

33. Hemerobius melanostictus: yellowish; wings hyaline varied with blue and gold, the nerves whitish dotted with black, the margins with minute black dots. Inhabits Europe.

34. Hemerobius fulvus: yellow; mouth blood-red each side. Inhabits Europe.

35. Hemerobius vericolor: yellow; wings hyaline varied with blue and gold, base of the abdomen beneath and the yellow parts yellow; the abdomen yellow, the legs yellow.

HEMEROCLALIS, f. [Gr. from ἡμέρα, a day; and καλός, beauty; a plant whose flower is the beauty of a day.] The DAY-LILY; in botany, a genus of the clafs hexandria, order monogynia, natural order of lilac or lilacées. (coronariae, Linn. narcisii, Juf.) The generic characters are—Calyx: none. Corolla: six-parted, bell-shaped, tube short, border equal spreading, more reflex at top. Stamina: filaments free, stamens dividing inward, to form a staminal ring. Pistillum: germ furrowed, superior, style filiform, the length and situation of the stamens; stigma obtusely-three corollas. The plant is herbaceous, with a short tuber, like those of the asphodel, from which come the flowers of this plant.

Species. 1. Hemerocallis flava, or yellow day-lily: leaves linear-falvate keeled; corollas yellow. The flower has strong fibrous roots, to which hang knobs, or tubers, like those of the asphodel, from which come our ordinary day-lily. The leaves are not fully so large, nor the flower so great or fine, as those of the former, turning back toward the top. The flower-stalks are as thick as a man's finger, and rife near four feet high; they are naked, without joints, and branching at the top, where there are few or large copper-coloured flowers, varied like those of the red lily, and as large. The flanks of this fpecies are longer than those of the other, and their flowers are charged with a copper-coloured farina, which sheds on being touched. These flowers never continue longer than one day, but there is a succession of flowers on the same plants for a fortnight or three weeks; it flowers in July and Auguft. Thit, says Linnaeus, seems to be specifically different from the foregoing, though no real difference is discovered; it is larger in fize, the coroll is copper-coloured, and the flowers appear later. То the differences we may add, that the flowers of the foon have little or no fiume, whereas those of the fioa are very fragrant; that the former are much shorter, and that they are seldom or never succeeded by seed; whereas the flava generally produces ripe seed. Certainly none of these circumstances can be admitted as genuine specific differences; and yet it is remarked by Mr. Curtis, that, when the feveral characters in which the foon differs essentially from the flava, would not constitute half its beauty, that Linnaeus could entertain an idea of their being varieties of each other. He observes, that the leaves of this fpecies, on their first emerging from the ground, and for a considerable time afterwards, are of the most delicate green imaginable; that the appearance which the plant affumes at this period of its growth is indeed so pleasing, that half a plant would be twice the fize of thofe of the flava, of a tawny orange colour, without glofs or fiume, the petals waved on the edge, and the flowers rarely or never preceded by ripe capsule. But in judification of Linnaeus's opinion, professor Martyn, the editor of Miller's Dictionary, relates the curious results of an experiment communicated by Mr. Welch, of Ardenham, near Aylingham in the year 1788 he removed feveral plants from Hampstead to a new garden he was then making in Buckinghamshire. The foil was a fift clay manured with pond-mud, fand, and dung, in some parts; in others, it was a compoft formed of the ruins of buildings and limeftones, mixed with a mould produced from a variety of animal and vegetable fubfances. The plants were flerily placed in the clayey foil. Among them was a single plant of Hemerocallis fulva. The succedding year the fpecies divided this plant, and put part of it in a shallow bed of the compoft formed from the ruins, &c. It flowered in July, fo that the flower was able to take another part of the plant, and the fame fummer it fent it in the fame fede. When the flower had fully opened, the plant was turned on its side, and the fpecies of Hemerocallis flava, which it was propofed to be, was not pofeffed of till it was thus produced by accident. The year after, the plants in fize and colour, large and of a deep tawny hue, small and absolutely yellow, and also of a pale tawny, and of a fize between funa and flava. The change of colours in flowers occafioned by removing plants into a foil of a different nature, is a circumstance well known to florists. Its natural growth was not known to the old botanifs. Linnaeus makes it to be a native of China. Father Loureiro says it is cultivated there and in Cochinchina, but does not affirm that it is a native. Thunberg afferts it among the Japanese plants in these words: "Of the plant fusa, it is/type culta: "It grows there; others, of course, cultivated." In the Catalogue of the royal garden at Kew, it

2. Hemerocallis fulva, or copper-coloured day-lily: leaves linear-falvate keeled; corollas tawny or copper-coloured. This is a much larger plant than the flava, and the roots spread and increase so fast therefore it is not proper for small gardens; the roots have very strong fibrous fibres, to which hang large oblong tubers. The leaves are near three feet long, hollow like thofe of the former, turning back toward the top. The flower-stalks are as thick as a man's finger, and rife near four feet high; they are naked, without joints, and branching at the top, where there are few or large copper-coloured flowers, keeled like thofe of the red lily, and as large. The flanks of this fpecies are longer than thofe of the other, and their flowers are charged with a copper-coloured farina, which sheds on being touched. These flowers never continue longer than one day, but there is a succession of flowers on the same plants for a fortnight or three weeks; it flowers in July and Auguft. This, says Linnaeus, seems to be specifically different from the foregoing, though no real difference is discovered; it is larger in size, the coroll is copper-coloured, and the flowers appear later. To these differences we may add, that the flowers of the foon have little or no smell, whereas thofe of the flava are very fragrant; that the former are much shorter, and that they are seldom or never succeeded by seed; whereas the flava generally produces ripe seed. Certainly none of these circumstances can be admitted as genuine specific differences; and yet it is remarked by Mr. Curtis, that, when the several characters in which the foon differs essentially from the flava, would not constitute half its beauty, that Linnaeus could entertain an idea of their being varieties of each other. He observes, that the leaves of this species, on their first emerging from the ground, and for a considerable time afterwards, are of the most delicate green imaginable; that the appearance which the plant affumes at this period of its growth is indeed so pleasing, that half a plant would be twice the size of thofe of the flava, of a tawny orange colour, without gloss or smell, the petals waved on the edge, and the flowers rarely or never succeeded by ripe capsule. But in judification of Linnaeus's opinion, professor Martyn, the editor of Miller's Dictionary, relates the curious results of an experiment communicated by Mr. Welch, of Ardenham, near Aylingham in the year 1788 he removed several plants from Hampstead to a new garden he was then making in Buckinghamshire. The soil was a stiff clay manured with pond-mud, sand, and dung, in some parts; in others, it was a compost formed of the ruins of buildings and limestones, mixed with a mould produced from a variety of animal and vegetable substancess. The plants were first placed in the clayey soil. Among them was a single plant of Hemerocallis fulva. The succeeding year the species divided this plant, and put part of it in a shallow bed of the compost formed from the ruins, &c. It flowered in July, so that the flower was able to take another part of the plant, and the same summer it sent it in the same bed. When the flower had fully opened, the plant was turned on its side, and the species of Hemerocallis flava, which it was proposed to be, was not possessed of till it was thus produced by accident. The year after, the plants in size and colour, large and of a deep tawny hue, small and absolutely yellow, and also of a pale tawny, and of a size between flava and flava. The change of colours in flowers occasioned by removing plants into a soil of a different nature, is a circumstance well known to florists. Its natural growth was not known to the old botanists. Linnaeus makes it to be a native of China. Father Loureiro says it is cultivated there and in Cochinchina, but does not affirm that it is a native. Thunberg afferts it among the Japanese plants in these words: "Of the plant flava, it is/type culta: "It grows there; others, of course, cultivated." In the Catalogue of the royal garden at Kew, it
is called a native of the Levant. Does not this uncertainty favour the idea of its being rather a variety than a distinct species? In Japan it varies with a double flower, and with variegated leaves. In China and Cochinchina the inhabitants boil the flowers, both fresh and dry, commonly with their meat.

3. Hemerocallis lancifolia, or lance-leaved day lily: Native of Japan, and frequently kept in gardens and hothouses, for its elegance; flowering in autumn and September.


5. Hemerocallis cordata, or cordated day-lily: leaves heart-shaped, veined. Stem round, upright, smooth, a foot high or more. Gartner doubts whether this be a genuine species of Hemerocallis, since it differs so much in the fruit. It is a native of Japan, and frequently cultivated there.

**Propagation and Culture.** These plants are easily propagated by offsets, which the roots send out in plenty; they may be taken off in autumn, that being the best season for transplanting the roots, and planted in any situation, for they are extremely hardy, and will require no other culture but to keep them clean from weeds, and to allow the morn room that their roots may form the first foot may also be propagated by seeds, which if sown in autumn, the plants will come up the following spring, and these will flower in two years; but, if the seeds are not sown till spring, the plants will not come up till the year after. In a mild soil and a shady situation they thrive better than in dry ground. From their flowers are the great increase of their roots, especially in the second foot; they are most proper for large gardens and plantations. See Alstroemeria, Lilium, and Pancratium.

**HEMEROCA LLIS LILLIAL STRUM.** See Anthurium.

**HEMEROCA LLIS DRO MOLI, f.** [of ἑμερόκαλλις, Gr. day, and ἐπόμενος, coming after.] Among the ancients, centuries or wards,Signifies the same. The Greeks retrenched the last syllable of the word in the composition of words; inches in length, when most luxuriant; they grow in woods of Jamaica.

**HEMEROGLIUM, f.** [from ὑμερόκαλλις, Gr. day, and ἅγιος, a word.] A diary, a book into which the actions of every day are entered.

**HEMERTROPHI S, f.** [of ὑμερόκαλλις, Gr. day, and τρόπος, fashion, measure of capacity, the land.] It was so called from its holding one day's food.

**HEMG, a river of China, which runs into the Kincas; twelve miles south of Ma-hou, in the province of Se-tchen.**

**HEM, a word used in the composition of divers terms. It signifies the fame with fent or ven, viz. σαμάν, to cut.] In surgery, a bandage for the back and breast; so named because it was cut half-way down.

**HEMICYCLE, f.** [hemicyclicum, Lat. of ὑμερόκαλλις, Gr. half, and ὅμοιος, circle.] A semicircle, or half round. It is particularly applied in architecture, to vaults in the cradle form; and arches or sweeps of vaults, constituting a perfect semicircle. The ancients had a port of fun-dial, called hemicyclicum, which was a concave semicircle, the upper end or apex of which was fixed to the north. It had a style or gnomon standing from the middle of the hemicycle; whereas that point corresponding to the centre of the hemicycle represented the centre of the earth; and its shadow projected on the concavity of the hemicycle, which represented the space between one tropic and another, the sun's declination, the day of the month, hour of the day, &c. **HEMIDRACHMon, f.** [from hemi and drachmon.] The half-drachmon.

**HEMIMÉRIS, f.** In botany, a genus of the class di- dynamic, order angiosperma, natural order of peronatae, (leropulollaris, Juss.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, five-parted almost to the base, much shorter than the corolla; parts unequal, permanent. Corolla: monopetalous, wheel-shaped, ringent; tube very short, (scarce any,) united, white. Upper lip cloven, with a kind of bag at the base, composed of little nectarous pits; lower concave, blunt. Stamina: filaments two or four, filiform, inserted into the base of the lower lip, bent round; antherae very small, heart-shaped cohering, yellow. Pericarpium: capsule ovate, sharp, twin, gibbous, at the base one side, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds: very many, smooth. Allied to Antirrhinum, but differing in the form of the corolla.—

**Species.** 1. Hemeris fabulosa, or sandy hemeris: pointed for the security of cities and their suburbs; leaves alternate and opposite, pinnatifid; Item dracémon, half, and 2. Hemionitis lineata, or lineated mule-fern: fronds lanceolate quite entire. The leaves are half, and after their example, we have done the same in most tufts from a strong fibrous root. The plant is commonly afflicted with the hemierania. 

**HEMIOB'LIA, f.** [from Gr. a day, and οἶλα, oil.] A diary, a book into which the actions of every day are entered.

**HEMIOBUR'G, f.** [from οἶλα, oil, and οἶλος, oil.] Half an obolus, or the twelfth part of a drachm, i.e. five grains.
hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins.

The medical term for that kind of fever which consists of intermitting tertian and a continual pause is required at the end of each or half-verse.

In surgery, a bandage which goes half way up the arm was fixed.

Brown.

In the ancient music, the same with Hemistich.

Hemorrhoids.

Hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum.

Belonging to the veins in the fundament.—

Hemorragy, f. [hemorrage, Gr. hemorrhoids, Fr. hemorrhoides, F.] A violent flux of blood.—Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great hemorrhage. Arbuthnot.

Hemorrhoids, f. [as excreta, Gr. hemorrhoids, Fr.] The piles; the enemids.

Hemorrhoidal, adj. [hemorrhoidale, Fr. from hemorrhoid.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nape and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum. Ray.

Embost upon the field, a battle flood of leeches, spouting hemorrhoidal blood.

Earth.

Hem's 'mott, or Ha's'moth, [Hebrew.] The name of a city.

Hemp, f. [hampe, Sax. kamp, Dut.] A fibrous plant, of which coarse linen and cordage are made.

For its natural history, see under its generical name Cannabis, vol. iii. p. 730-732. Though hemp is become so valuable in modern commerce, we find but few notices of it in antiquity. M. Mongez, of the French National Institute, while employed in researches respecting the costume of the ancients, endeavoured to discover and describe the different substances which they employed for their veiments, arms, &c. Particular reasons induced him to detach from his work an essay on hemp, to which the ancients made great use, under the name of hemp, to which Homer do not mention this vegetable. Herodotus says, that it resembles flax, from which it differs only in size.
and in height. The appearance of these two plants, however, is marked with such a striking difference, that the father of history, since he speaks so incorrectly, must have never seen hemp. He nevertheless tells us, that the Thracians procured from the northern countries of Europe the hemp which they employed to make their vessels and for their veils; Arieophanes speaks of a hemp-merchant; and we know that the Greeks used hemp for cordage, and for caulk ing their vessels. But they did not then cultivate this production, for it is not mentioned by Theophrastus; and Hiero procured hemp from the northern countries of Europe; that is to say, from the banks of the Rhine, or Rhunu, which runs into the Volta, and which he calls, improperly, the Bridamus. It is still from Russia and Livonia that Europe is supplied with hemp. It is very probable that it was not cultivated by the Greeks till about the commencement of the Christian era. The Romans, like the Greeks, employed it for Substance for cordage, and for caulk ing their vessels; but neither of them manufactured felt-cloth of it, if we are to judge from the Greek and Roman writers whose works have been preserved. In the 15th century, and the following ones, hempen cloth became very common in the middle and southern parts of Europe. There can be no doubt that the remains of the hemp which was employed with wool or flax, or hemp, then introduced into Europe, contributed to preserve the ancient authors whose works were effaced; and that the same parchment might be employed for the books on the church and treatises of theology. In some ancient authors mention is made of torrefied hempseed, with the smoke of which barbarous nations got intoxicated; and the practice, till common in Egypt for the purpose of producing parchment, might be employed for the market. There being more of labour than of skill in the work of curing and cleaning hemp, were a large quantity to be produced in this country, the necessity of introducing machinery would be immediately bridged. At the prices hemp has hitherto been importable from Russia, no individual, it is true, has had sufficient encouragement to cultivate it in large quantities at home, with any view to profit, and it perhaps would have been bad policy, as long as Great Britain and Russia were upon good terms, for the former to have encouraged it and very heavily added duty on hemp, in the way of experiment. But now we are at war with Russia, the impolicy of such a measure is out of the question; and this seems a proper moment, therefore, for the legislature to adopt measures for the encouragement of individuals to cultivate hemp, which it would be absurd to suppose could not be done in this country in the interest of machinery. The present existing laws respecting hemp and flax are as follow: By Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 17, None may water hemp or flax in any river, running water, stream, brook, or common pond, for the purpose of producing hemp, but only in their several ponds, &c. for that purpose, on pain of twenty shillings. By 15 Car. II. c. 15, Any persons may in any place or corporate town, privileged or not, put up manufactures of hemp or flax; and persons coming from abroad, using the trade of hemp or flax dressing, and of making thread, weaving cloth made of hemp, hemp or flax, or hemp, or flax with hemp or flax, for the purposes of commerce, shall have the privileges of natural-born subjects. With regard to the importation and exportation of hemp and flax from Ireland, &c. see flax, 7 & 3 Will. III. c. 39. 1 Anne, Stat. c. 8. 10 Geo. II. c. 26. and 19 Geo. III. c. 37. the last giving a bounty, and the others allowing importation duty-free. By 36 Geo. III. c. 49, and by 27 Geo. III. c. 13. bounties are granted for seven years of threepence per stone for hemp, and fourpence for flax, raised in England. The tithe of hemp and flax is, by 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 16, ascertained at five shillings an acre. For penalties on workmen embezzling it, see 2 Geo. IV. c. 17. £4. 3d. of labour, and the manufacture of hemp, flax, &c. &c. &c. 22 Geo. III. c. 27.

Hemp, Bastard, f. in botany. See Datisca.


Hemp, Virginian. See Acnida.

Hemp Agromy, See Equatorium.

Hemp Agrimony, Bastard. See Agcatam.

Hemp Agrimony, Water. See Lepens.

Hemp-Seed, f. The seed of hemp. Shakespeare puts this word into Mrs. Quickly's mouth as a term of reproach.—Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou hemp-seed. Hen. IV. P. II.


In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,

Of his neck a hempen rope he wore. 

Fairy Queen.

Hemsted, the name of two townships belonging to the American States, in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster county, the other in that of Westmoreland.

Hemstead, the name of a populous and considerable town of Hertfordshire, distant only twenty miles from London; has a market on Thursdays, and a fair on the Thursday after Trinity-Monday. It stands among hills, upon a small river called the Gade, seven miles west of St. Alban's, and five south-east of Berkhamsted. The church tower is the highest in the county, and is served with a tall spire, and a capital ring of bells. In the time of the Saxons it was called by the name of Nanhemstad, or Nain-hempested, i.e. High-Hempested; and, in William the Conqueror's time, by the name of Hemelamflede. Henry VIII., incorporated it by the name of a bailiff and corporation affluent, and empowered the inhabitants to have a common seal, and a pie-power-court during its market and fair. It has been reckoned one of the greatest markets for wheat in England, 20,000, a week being often returned in it only for meal. Eleven pair of mills stand within four miles of the place, which bring a great corn-trade to it.

Hemsekerck (Egbert), denominated the Old, a celebrated Flemifh painter of conversations; of whom, though so universally known, we have no information as to the time in which he flourished, or the school in which he was taught. By frequenting fairs, revels, and bawdy scenes, he acquired a surprizing talent of connecting expressive features in groups, with many of the humorous, but truly natural, circumstances of life. He was one of the Flemifh House of Commons, where beards are used to be worn. Hemsekerck (Egbert), designated by the title of the Young, was the disciple of Peter Grebber; but imitated the manner of Bloer and of the elder Hemsekerck. He was born at Haarlem in 1645, but settled at London.
London, where for a long time his works were esteemed, though now sunk in value. He had a whimsical imagination, and delighted in composing fanciful fugaces; such as the temptation of St. Anthony, nocturnal intercourses of witches and spectres, enchantments, &c., which he executed with a free pencil and a spirited touch. It was customary for him to introduce his own portrait and the inscriptions he designed.

HEMSTERHUIS (Tibberius), a learned critic, the son of a physician of Groningen, where he was born in 1685. He studied first in the university of that place, from whence he removed to Leyden, for the advantage of attending the lectures of Perizonius. In 1706 he was invited to the professorship of mathematics and philosophy in the school of Amsterdam. He quitted that situation in 1717, on being chosen Greek professor at Franeker, to which office was added the chair of history in 1739. Both these professorships were conferred upon him at Leyden in 1720. He died there in 1766, aged eighty-one. His earliest publication was an edition of the last three books of the Onomasticon of Julius Pol-lux, in 1706. His other publications were: 1. Select Dialogues, and The Timon of Lucian, 1701; part of an edition of the same author, which appeared in 1743, in 3 vols. 4to. 2. The Plutus of Aristophanes, with the Scholia and Notes, 1744. 3. Notes and Emendations on Xenophon Ephialtes, inserted in the Miscellanea Critica. 4. Observations on Chrubinsius's History on the Epistle to Philemon, in Raphelius's Annotations on the New Testament. 5. Inaugural Speeches. 6. Letters to I. M. Gefner and others. His criticisms are accounted excellent, both from the great extent of his erudition, and his facility in applying it. He Musé, f. A hunting term: a roe of the third year.

HEMYARITE, in ancient geography, one of a certain race of Arabian kings. See vol. ii. p. 2.

HEN, f. [Henne, Sax. and Dut. hahn, Germ. a cock.] The female of domestic poultry: One ancient hen the took delight to feed, The plodding pattern of the busy dame, Which ever and anon impelled by need, Into her school, begirt with chickens, came. She flew on.

The female of any land fowl,—The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch, cocks have glorious, colours; the hens have not.

HEN'STERT, f. The place where the poultry rest. Many a poor devil flands to a whipping-post for the pillering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a hen-roost.

HEN'SY, the name of a city of Assyria. 2 Kings, xxviii. 34. xix. 15.

HEN'ADAD, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HEN'ANBI'EN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lamballe; two leagues and a half north-east of Lamballe, and four and a half north of Dinan.

HEN'A'O (Gabriel de), a learned Spanish Jesuit, born in 1611. He entered into the order at Salamanca, and spent the greatest part of his life in that university. After teaching philosophy and theology, he was admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity, and appointed rector of the university. He discharged the duties of his post with great reputation, and was considered as one of the most learned men in Spain. His works consist of eleven volumes folio, all in the Latin language. Nine of them comprise treatises on philosophical, theological, and controversial subjects. There were also many other smaller pieces published by this Jesuit, who died in 1642, when about ninety-three years of age, after having continued to officiate as professor till within three years of that event.

HEN'A'RES, a river of Spain, which rises near Siguenza, in Old Cadiz, and runs into the Xarana ten miles above Toledo.

HEN'AULT (Charles), an elegant writer, born at Paris in 1625. He was for some time a member of the congregation of the Oratory, where he acquired an extraordinary taste for polite literature. His juvenile education, including a course of geography and history, which had been pursued under Claude de l'Ile, father of the celebrated geographer, was uncommonly rapid; at the same time that it was enlarged and adorned by the society of numerous and respectable friends, and by an occasional and successful courtship of the muses. From his early years, he was observed to blend acuteness and facility of apprehension with an enviable sweetness of disposition. During the two years which he passed in the society of the oratory, and which have afterward pronounced to be the happiest of his life, he frequented the theatre without deserting the church, and alternately pursued Masillon and Racine. At the age of sixteen, he assumed the habit of the order, and composed a funeral oration on the abbé de Rancé, of aurëre memory. As Masillon, to whose inspection he had submitted this essay in pulpit eloquence, was observed to smile at the first part, and to yawn at the second, his young author, with a degree of resolution which has few examples, committed his performance to the flames, and took leave of a pursuit in which he perceived that he was not formed to excel. In 1706, though he had not attained the legal age, he was admitted a councillor of parliament, and, in the following years, he obtained the prize of eloquence proposed by the French Academy, and that which was announced by the Society of the Floral Games at Rouen. In 1710 he was appointed president of the first chamber of inquests; a situation which induced him to direct his attention for several years to the study of law in its various departments. Having accompanied his friend, the count de Morville, on his embassy to the Hague, his conciliatory manners secured the respect and attachment of some of the principal members of the government of the United States, and particularly those of the grand penionary Heinsius; who, in the president's company, could defend from the lofti pretensions of the democratic Dubois, in...
in 1723, he was elected to supply his place in the French Academy. His Chronological Abridgment of the History of France, which first appeared in 1744, has since undergone many impressions; and has been translated into Italian, German, English, and even Chinese. In 1755, he became an honorary member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Paris; and he had been previously received into those of Nancy, Berlin, and Stockholm: but the appointment which most sensibly gratified his feelings was that of superintendent of the queen’s household, which he had solicited for a friend, and which her majesty very generously bestowed on himself. The lucrative emoluments of this office he shared with madame de Coubert, the widow of his predecessor.

With the view of improving his health, which was never vigorous, M. Henault had often recourse to the waters of Plombieres, and sometimes to more protracted excursions. In one of these last, he made the tour of Switzerland, in company with his friend the marquis de Paulmy, who had been appointed ambassador to the Helvetic government. Monfieur Lebeau, his biographer, relates that in 1763, he was threatened with sudden dissolution, that he prepared his mind for the event with becoming composure, and that he recalled the saying of madame de Sévigné,—"Je ne laisse ici que des souvenirs: i.e. What do I regret?—I leave here only my own creatures." When, next morning, to the joy of his friends, he was pronounced to be out of danger; "I now know," said he, "what death is; it will no longer be new tome." He survived this attack only seven years, a period of his life which, like all the rest of it, was mild and tranquil. Grateful to heaven, and resigned to its decrees, he contemplated his gradual decay with a presence and a firmness of mind, which sufficiently proved that his extraordinary gentleness of temper never degenerated into weakness. He expired on the 24th of December, 1770, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In 1714 he married mademoiselle le Bas de la Roche, who had been long deprived of any opportunity of appreciating the fidelity and goodness of his heart. The excellent works, which he has condescended to publish, have at length revealed the extent of his information, and we are now fully aware of the generous ardour of his friendships, and the benign sensibility of his mind.

HENAVULT (John), a French poet of the seventeenth century, the son of a baker at Paris. He travelled into the Low-countries and England; and upon his return became known by his poems, a collection of which was published in 1670. His talent caused him to be consulted as an adept in polite literature; and he was the poetical instructor of madame des Houlieres. His works consist of sonnets, of letters in verse and prose, and of an imitation of two acts of the Tragedy of Tereus. He died in 1682.

HENBANE, f. in botany. See Hyoscyamus.
HENBIT, f. in botany. See Lamium.
HENCE, adv. or interj. [heem, Sax; hennes, old English.] From this place to another.

Discharge my followers; let them hence away;
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.
Shaks.
Away; to a distance. A word of command.—Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. Milton.—At a distance; in other places. Not in use:
Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live hence by truth. Shaks.

From this time; in the future.—Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of men. Arbuthnot.—For this reason; in consequence of this.—Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom, Tiltleton.—From this cause; from this ground.—By too strong a projective motion the aliment tends to putrefaction; hence may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. Arbuthnot.—From this source; from this original; from this store:

My Flora was my fun; for as
One fun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed hence
Their light and grace as stars do thence.
Suckling.

From hence is vicious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word hence was gradually forgotten. Hence signifies from this:

An ancient author prophesi'd from hence,
Behold on Latian shores, a foreign prince! Dryden.

To HENCE, v. a. To fend off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete:

Go bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On you foul flock, belonging not to me.
Shake.

HENCE, v. n. [used only in the imp. mode.] Be gone; depart hence.
HENCEFORTH, adv. [henonpors, Sax.] From this time forward:

Thanes and kinmen, henceforth be earls. Shakespeare.
If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then henceforth to our defence will come? Dryden.

HENCEFORWARD or HENCEFORS, adv. From this time to all futurity.—The royal academy will admit henceforward only fuch who are endowed with good qualities. Dryden.—As your journey to Paris approaches, my letters will henceforward be principally calculated for that meridian. Chesterfield.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair flussing suits.
Shake.

HE'NCH-BOY, and HE'NCH-MAN, f. [heen, Sax, a servant, or from hencr, a horse.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.—He laid grace as prettily as any of the king's men, the kennel-boys. Jonson's Christmas Masques.
Tho' he were for every knight align'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind.
Dryden.

To HEND,
The first Saxon chief who obtained a settlement in Britain was Hengest, who went to Hildecester, where he lived about three years in the house of a man of rank and merit. Afterwards he went some time with the learned civilian James Lampadius, at Hanover; and in 1645 was appointed professor of metaphysics, and of the Hebrew language, in the university of Rinthel. In 1645 he returned to Bardewic, where he had been appointed professor of the churches in that district. For five years he executed the functions of that office with so much diligence, that Augustus duke of Brunswick was desirous of entrusting to him the inspection of the whole diocese of Wittenbutter; but he declined the acceptance of so weighty a charge. In 1651, he returned to Rinthel, where he had been appointed professor of divinity, and was about the same time admitted to the degree of doctor in that faculty. He died at Rinthel in 1671, when about fifty-five years old. He was the author of a


HENDISCAYSABLE, adj. [Greek; from ἐνδίκα, eleven, and σώματος.] Confisting of eleven syllables.—Both written in the common Italian Hendeiscayasable verse. Tyrrh. HENDYER, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Sutherland. Lat. 58. 20. N. Ion. 1. 43. W. Edinburg.

HENDYADIS, f. A common figure by which a substantiative is used as an adjective; as, An animal of the dog kind. Adj.

HENDY-PENNY, f. A customary payment of money instead of hens at Christmas. It is mentioned in a charter of Edward III. Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 327. Dun-Cange is of opinion it may be hen-penny, gallinacions, or a composition for eggs; but Cowel thinks it is misprinted hened-penny for heyd-penny, or head-penny.

HENETI, in ancient geography, a people of Paphlagonia, who are said to have settled in Italy near the Adriatic, where they gave the name of Venetia to Venice. HENFARE, f. in doomsday book, a fine for flight on account of murder.

HENG, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang; 1135 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 32. 38. N. Ion. 126. 21. E. Ferro.

HENG, a river of China, in the province of Hua-Quang, on the river Heng; twenty-five miles north-north-east of Heng-tche. HENG-CHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang, which empties itself into a large lake called Tong-ting. HENG-CHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hua-Quang, on the river Heng; twenty-five miles north-north-east of Heng-tche.

HENG-TECHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-Quang, on the river Heng; 775 miles south of Peking. Lat. 26. 56. N. Ion. 129. 44. E. Ferro.

HENGERBERG, a town of Germany; twelve miles north-west of Synynthia. HENJOCI, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near Colchis, defended from Amphythus and Telechus, the charioteers of Caistor and Pollux, and thence called Lacedemonii. Mela.

HENJOCUS, f. in astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, Auriga.

HENLEY (John), better known by the appellation of Orator Henley, a very singular character, born at Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, in 1691. His father, the Rev. Simon Henley, and his grandfather by his mother's side, (John Dowel, M. A.) were both vicars of that parish. Having paused his exercises at Cambridge, and his examination for the degree of B.A. with the particular approbation of the master of the college, he returned to his native place, where he was desired by the trustees of the school in Melton to take upon him the direction of it; and which he raised from a declining to a flourishing condition. He established a practice of improving eloquence by public speaking of subjects in the classics, morning and afternoon, as well as orations, &c. He was now invited to become a candidate for a township in St. John's; but, as he had long been absent, and thereby lessened his personal interest, he declined appearing for it. About this time he began his Universal Grammar, and finished ten languages, with dissertations prefixed, as the most ready introduction to any tongue whatever. In the beginning of this interval, he wrote his poem on Ether, which was well received. He was ordained a deacon by Dr. Wake, then archbishop of Lincoln; and after having taken his degree of M. A. was admitted to priests' orders by Dr. Gibbon, his successor in that see. He formed an early resolution to improve himself in all the advantages of books and conversation the most effectually, on the first opportunity at London. But he laid the basis of future proficiency in visiting at the curacy of his native town; where he preached many occasional sermons, particularly one at the affizes at Leicester; he then gave a voluntary warning for the choice of a new master and curate; and set off for London, recommended by the above three letters from the most considerate men in the country, both of the clergy and laity; but against the inclination of his neighbours and his school, which was now, as from his first entrance upon it, still advancing; and his method being established and approved, one of his own scholars was appointed to succeed him. He began to publish his lectures, fuci as a translation of Pliny's Epistles; several works of the Vertot; Montfaucon's Italian Travels, in folio, &c. His principal patron was the earl of Macclesfield, who
gave him a benefice in the country; he had likewise a lecture in the city; and preached more charity-sermons, was more numerously followed, and raised more money for charitable purposes, than any other preacher, however odious or distinguished. During these pulpit orations, he received acclamation from a great man of being fixed in town; but, when he pressed for the fullying of it, he met with an answer that completely ruined his hopes of any London preferment. Irritated by these disappointments, and poffessing abundant confidence in his own powers, which he doubted not would secure him the support of the public, he laid the plan of his lectures, and resigned his benefice, and the other appointments which he held in the church.

Mr. Henley now opened a chapel, which he called the Oratory, in the neighbourhood of Newmarket-port. Here he affirmed, or acquired, the title of Orator Henley, and for some time, by poffessing a good voice and forcible delivery, he attracted crowded auditories, particularly from among the lower classes. After some years he removed his lectures to a large room between Lincoln's-inn-fields and Clare-market, where he continued them fill his death; but with declining popularity, and frequently practicing the most miserable tricks to defer a crowd together, and to collect money. For some time he preached on Sundays only. Among other subjects, politics were frequently introduced by him into the pulpit; and in 1746, he exercised so much influence on his readers and reflections on the reigning family, and the zealous supporters of government, that by the warrant of the earl of Chesterfield, then one of the principal secretaries of state, he was taken into the custody of a messenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects from their allegiance. After a confinement of some days, however, he was admitted to bail. Occasionally, as Dr. Warburton remarks, he did Mr. Pope the honour of declaiming against him; and in return, that poet paid him the compliment of holding him up to infamy.

**"But, where each science lifts its modern type, History her pot, divinity her pipe, While proud philosophy repines to show—Dilhonest fight!—his breeches rent below; Improvident, with native brawn too! Henley stands, Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue! How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung! Still break the benches, Henley! with thy strain, While Kennet, Hare, and Gibbon, preach in vain. Oh great reifier of the good old stage, Preacher at once, and zany of thy age! Oh worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes, A decent priest, where monkeys were the gods! But fate with butchers plac'd thy prie ty in hall, Mock modern faith to murder, hack, and maul! And bade thee live, to crown Britannia's prattle, In Toland's, Tiudal's, and in Woolfion's days.

This eccentric character struck medals, which he sold as tickets among his subscribers; of which the device was a star rising to the meridian, with this motto, Ad summa; and below, Invenimus, verum fiamus. His other auditories paid one shilling each for admittance. In order to fill his oratory, he was accustomed every Saturday to print an advertisement in the daily papers, containing the subject of his intended discourse on the following Sunday evening. This advertisement had a sort of motto prefixed to it, which was generally tied in some public transaction of the preceding week. He died October 14, 1756. He was the editor of a weekly paper, called The Hyp Doctor, for which he received a hundred pounds per annum.**

**HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, county of Warwick, is 102 miles from London, near the river Arrow. It was an anciently a member of Watton-Waven, but after wards annexed to Beaudesert. It lay a few miles from a castle, and a market kept at it by grant of King Stephen, which was the occasion of building the town for the reception of the market-people, at the bottom of the hill whereon the castle stood. The market is on Tuesday; fairs, March 25 and Whit-Tuesday. About the time of the battle of Evesham it was burnt; but in the reign of Edward III. it was recovered, and was the third town in Henley. Here is a chapel of ease to Waveney, the parish church, which chapel was first built in the 13th of Edward III.**

**HENLEY HOUSE, a plantation or settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the north bank of Albany river, in New South Wales: 150 miles south-west of Albany Fort, and 480 north of the mainland.**

**HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, a rich and populous town in Oxfordshire, supposed to be the most ancient town in the county, its name being derived from the British word Henley, i.e. Old Place. It was formerly part of the eftates of the earls of Pembroke, and had one of the old markets of England. It is now a corporate town, governed by a high steward, recorder, mayor, ten aldermen, and sixteen burgesses. It formerly was a borough, and sent two members to parliament. It is most delightfully situated on the west side of the river Thames, over which has lately been erected a handsome stone bridge. On the key-stones of the central arch are two effigies of the6 masters in sculpture (done by the Hon. Mrs. Damer), emblematically representing Thame and Isis. Dr. Plott, in his History of Oxfordshire, says, that Henley is very ancient, and notices there having been a glass-house here. It has of late undergone very considerable improvements; the buildings in general being modernized, and the streets widened, paved, and lighted, so that few traces of its antiquity are now to be seen. Roman coins have been often found in its market-place. The Chiltern-hills run in a ridge from hence, and separate this county from Buckinghamshire. A considerable trade is carried on from hence to London by means of the Thames, in malt, grain, flour, and brown wood; about the thousand quarters of malt are annually made here. It has a weekly market on Thursdays for grain, cattle, poultry, and fish, with all of which it is well supplied. Here are also four annual fairs, on March 7, Holy Thursday, the first Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and the first Thursday after the 2nd of September.**

The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, having a handsome lofty tower, built by cardinal Wofely, and a good peal of eight bells. Here are three free-schools; a royal grammar-school, founded and endowed by James I. for educating twenty-five boys in the classics. A blue-coat school, founded and endowed by Dame Elizabeth Periam, for educating and clothing twenty poor boys, annually apprenticing the four fomor boys, and allowing a fee of five pounds to each. And a green-coat school, founded and endowed by John Stevens, esq. for educating and clothing four boys and four girls, with an annual donation of thirty shillings each. Here are also almshouses for twenty poor persons, founded by Dr. Longland, some time bishop of Lincoln, and others. There are likewise various other benefactions to a considerable amount for the relief of the poor. Henley is twenty-three miles from Oxford, eight from Reading, ten from Wallingford, and thirty-five miles from London.

**HENLOPEN, a cape of the American States, which forms the south-west end of the strait which separates Cape Henry from Cape May.**

**Cape Henlopen lies in lat. 39.50. N., and in lon.**
There is a light-house on the top, a few miles below the town of Lewis, of an octagon form, handomely built of stone, 115 feet high, and its foundation is nearly as much above the level of the sea. The lantern is between seven and eight feet square, lighted with eight lamps, and may be seen in the night ten leagues at least. It exposes a strong iron network, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night. Yet fo attractive is the light to the winged tribe, that shortly after its erection, 110 aquatic birds of different kinds were found dead one morning; and a duck, in particular flew against it with such force, as to penetrate through both the wire and glass; and was found dead in the lantern. Vessels appearing off the Delaware, upon dislaying a jack at the foretopmast-head, are immediately furnished with a pilot.

Hennepin, f. in botany. See Lawsonia.

Henrietta, [from Henry.] The Christian name of a woman.

Henriques, a remarkable salt-lake in the island of St. Domingo,—about twenty-two leagues in circuit. It is inhabited by lizards and alligators, and land-tortoises, all of a large size. The water is deep, clear, bitter, and salt, and has a disagreeable smell. Near the middle of the lake is an island about two leagues long, and a league wide, in which is a spring of fresh water, well tanked with caribatoes, and thence called Cabrito Island. This pond is about eleven leagues east of Port-au-Prince.

Henry [Camden derives it of haven, Lat. haven and Jiic, Sax. rich; i. e. rich at the des. of all the principal modern kingdoms. His German genealogies are reckoned the most valuable,
HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, of the twelfth century, was canon of Lincoln, and afterwards archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote, 1. A history of England, which ends with the year 1154. 2. A continuation of that of Bede. 3. Chronological tables of the kings of England. 4. A treatise on the contempt of the world. 5. Several books of epigrams. 6. A poem on Henry the lion, as an in Latin.

HENRY OF SUSA, in Latin de Segasis, a famous civilian and canonist of the thirteenth century, who acquired such reputation by his learning, that he was called 'the source and splendour of the law.' He was archbishop of Embrun about the year 1298, and cardinal bishop of Porto in 1303.

Harry, Canon and Civil Law; and A Commentary on the Book of the Decretals, composed by order of Alexander IV.

HENRY THE MINSTREL, commonly called Blind Harry, an ancient Scottish writer, distinguished by no particular surname, but well known as the composer of a historical poem reciting the achievements of Sir William Wallace. This poem continued for several centuries to be in great repute; but afterwards sunk into neglect, until very lately it has been again released from oblivion by a very neat and correct edition published under the inspection and patronage of the earl of Buchan. It is difficult to ascertain the precise time in which this poet lived, or when he wrote his history, as to this point Dempster says that he lived in the year 1361: but Major, who was born in 1445, says that he composed his book during the time of his infancy, which we must therefore suppose to have been a few years posterior to 1456, and that he died when about eighty-three years of age.

HENRY Duke of Viseo, an illustrious Portuguese prince, fourth son of John I. king of Portugal, born in 1393. From his infancy he showed a great attachment to the study of mathematics and cosmography. At an early period he sent out a vessel upon a voyage of discovery on the Barbary coast, which reached Cape Bojador, and its success caused him entirely to devote himself to that object. Near Cape St. Vincent in Algarve, he chose a commodious situation for a sea-port, and there built his town of Sagrez, which in its plan and fortifications surpassed any other in Portugal. He erected arsenals, made docks and yards for ship-building, and invited naval adventurers from all parts to enter into his service. He himself was indefatigable in his attention to maritime subjects. He fearfully improved the art of ship-building, extended the use of the compass, and determined the modes of discovering the longitude and latitude by astromical observations. On an expedition which he sent out in 1418 under Zarco and Guyon, to discover the eftablifhment of a trading company at Lagos, he was shipwrecked off the Cape Bojador, and so passed his fuccefsful course of life in that part of the world.

The discovery of the Azores took place in 1448; and in 1449 prince Henry's fleets discovered the Cape Verde islands, and coasted sixty leagues beyond that cape, and planted there two castles; one of which was called Azores, and the other Vieira. He founded the town of Sagres, and there ended his useful life in 1463. He was unquestionably one of the greatest characters his nation ever produced; and may be regarded as the author of all the commercial prosperity to which Portugal afterwards attained by her East-Indian possessions.

HENRY (Francis), a French advocate and mathematician, descended from an ancient and noble family at Lyons, where he was born in 1473. He was educated in the college of the Jesuits at Lyons, and attracted the esteem of those fathers by the strength of his memory, his judicious application, and his progress in literature. After passing through his classical and philosophical courses, he took the degree of master of arts, and, according to the定制 of the law, was admitted to the courts of law. He officiated as an advocate before the parliament of Paris for many years with distinguished reputation; but his infirm state of health obliged him to decline all practice in the courts, and to confine himself to the labours of the study. The principal subjects which engaged his attention were the mathematical sciences, and in particular astronomy, geometry, algebra, experimental philosophy, and natural history. In connection with Henry Louis Hubert de Montmor, he prepared for publication the works of Galilei. He carefully reviewed all the productions of that philosopher, and according to the order of the senate, collected all the letters of Galilei which he could meet with, and placed them in chronological order. About the same time he employed similar attention on the works of the celebrated Paracelsus, of which a new edition was published through his means at Geneva, in 1658, in 3 vols. folio.

HENRY DE ST. IGNATIUS, a learned Flemiffh Car- melite monk, who flourifhed in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and embraced the ecclesiasticall life at Aetl. He taught theology with much reputation, and filled successively the most considerable offices in his order. He made a long stay at Rome, in the commencement of the pontificate of Clement XI. who entertained a great regard for him; and he died at Cavéz, a house belonging to his order in the bishopric of Liege, in 1729, at a very advanced period of life. His principal work is a complete body of moral theology, entitled Institutionum moralium, 1709, in 3 vols. folio, which, on account of its use for the education of the clergy, and its power and jurisdiction of the court of Rome was not favorably received in France. He was also the author of a theological work, in folio, in which he explained the first part of the Summa of St. Thomas; and of a work, entitled Motusius profugius, in 3 vols. 8vo, which, as well as the preceding, is held in much estimation by catholic divines.

HENRY (Nicholas), a learned French professor of the Hebrew language, born at Verdun in 1692. He became tutor to the sons of M. Joly de Fleury, attorney-general to the parliament of Paris; and he gave such satisfaction in this employment, that in 1723 his patron procured for him the appointment to the chair of professor of Hebrew in the College-royal. Of his erudition he afforded sufficient evidence in the new edition of Vatable's Biblia Sacra, 2 vols. folio, which was published chiefly under his inspection, with additional notes. He reviewed the first volume, which appeared in 1724, and took the superintendence of the second, which was not published till the year 1745. To a profound skill in the Hebrew language, he united a happy talent at introducing others to an acquaintance with it. Hence he had numerous pupils, to whose instruction he devoted himself with the most zealous affiduity. He was unfortunately killed by the fall of part of a building in the year 1748, in the fortieth year of his age.

HENRY (Matthew), a learned English nonconformist divine, born at Broad-oak in Flintshire, in 1665. His father, Mr. Philip Henry, was a clergyman of confiderable
able learning and abilities; and his son was initiated in grammar-learning at his own house, under his own personal instructions. The study of the Scriptures soon became his favourite employment. At this period of life, he was sent to an academy for the education of young people, at Linlithgow, where he applied to his studies with uncommon diligence and success. In 1685, he was sent to Gray's-inn, with the design of studying the law. In this new situation he distinguished himself by his usual diligence; and it was the opinion of those that conversed with him, that his great industry, quick apprehension, and tenacious memory, would have rendered him very eminent in the practice of the law, if he had chosen it as his business. But preferring the study of the Scriptures, he returned to his father's house at Broad-op, in 1686, and soon afterwards began to preach as a candidate for the office of the ministry. In the following year he was invited to settle as parson with a congregation of dissenters at Chelten, where he found himself agreeably situated, inasmuch that he continued with his congregation there for the space of twenty-five years. In 1712, however, he was prevailed upon to remove to Hackney, in the vicinity of the metropolis, where his labours were uninterrupted, both in his public capacity and his private application. He died quietly in his apartment, on November 27th, in 1714, when he had only reached the fifty-second year of his age.

Of Mr. Henry's learning and extensive knowledge as a divine, his works afford abundant evidence. His religious principles were those of the Calvinistic body. He was an eloquent and pathetic preacher, and frequently displayed much judgment and perplicity in his explanation of the sacred writers. He was distinguished by the fervency of his piety, and the unblameable neatness of his manners. His greatest work consists of Expositions on the Bible, in 5 vol. folio, of which four contain the Old Testament, and the fifth the Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles. He intended to have finished the New Testament in another volume, but lived only to go through a part of the exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, which was afterwards finished by Dr. Evans. It has undergone various impressions; and, as it was very favourably received by the public at its first appearance, it still retains its popularity under different forms. Mr. Henry was also author of: I. A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism, 1689, 8vo. 2. An Account of the Life and Death of Mr. Philip Henry, his father, 1696, 8vo. 3. A Scriptural Catechism, 1702, 8vo. 4. Familia Hymnico, 1702, 8vo. 5. A plain Catechism for Children, to which is added another for the people of the house that is in Judah, 1709, 8vo. 6. Lord's Supper, 1702, 8vo. 6. The Communicant's Companion, or Instructions and Helps for the Right Receiving of the Lord's Supper, 1704, 8vo. 7. A Method of Prayer, with Scripture Expressions proper to be used under each Head, 1710, 8vo. 8. Directions for daily Communion with God, in three Sermons, &c. 1715, 8vo. 9. The Pleasures of a Religious Life, 1714, 8vo. 10. Four Discourses against Vice and Immorality, 1715, 8vo. and several single sermons.

HENRY (Robert), an eminent historian, the son of a farmer at Muir-town, in the parish of St. Ninian's, Scotland, where he was born in 1718. He received his early education at Stirling, and went through a course of academical study at the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards became master of the grammar-school of Annan; and in 1736 was licensed as a preacher in the church of Scotland. He accepted an invitation to officiate as pastor to a congregation of dissenters at Carlisle, in which situation he continued twelve years. In 1748, he removed to Berwick, where he married the daughter of a surgeon, with whom he enjoyed much domestic felicity to the end of his life. Beside an assiduous attention to the duties of his office, he had not ceased to cultivate general literature; and about 1763 he began to turn his thoughts to the laborious task which has made him so respectable, the composition of an extensive history of England upon an improved plan. He found it necessary to employ the researehes necessary in undertaking of that kind, at such a place as Berwick; and therefore he removed in 1768 to Edinburgh, where he was appointed minister to the New Grey Friars' Church. After some years he exchanged this for the Old Church, which he served during the rest of his life. The degree of doctor in divinity was conferred upon him in 1772; and in 1774 he was unanimously chosen moderator of the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

He employed with so much industry the advantage of free access to the public libraries in Edinburgh, that the first volume of his History in quarto was published in 1771. It was followed by four more in the years 1774, 1777, 1781, and 1783. The plan of Dr. Henry's work is to throw the several topics of historical information into separate sections, even in number, all of which treat of their respective subjects detached from the left. With respect to the merit of its execution, the public voice may be considered as having fairly and deliberately raised it above mediocrity. The first volume excited much malignant criticism from a party of his countrymen, and unusual pains were taken to write it down. He went on, however, in the prosecution of his design, and each successive volume displayed improvement in the accuracy of his investigations, till the whole were completed. Lord Mansfield entertained such an idea of its merits, that he procured from his majesty, in 1781, a pension of one hundred pounds per annum for the writer, which he enjoyed till his death. This history was the principal object of Dr. Henry's attention for about thirty years of his life. His health began to decline in 1785, but he was not disabled from pursuing his studies till the summer of 1790; and he died on the 24th of November of that year, in the seventy-third year of his age. He bequeathed his books to the magnificence of Linlithgow, as the foundation of a public library in that town. Dr. Henry's private character was amiable and estimable. He possessed a large share of public spirit, with the purest integrity. He was a member of the Royal Society, and that of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, and very assiduously attended their meetings. The five volumes of his History of England, published in his lifetime, carried the subject from the earliest periods down to the accession of Henry VII. A sixth volume, which he had prepared for the press, and which concludes the reign of Henry VIII., was published, with an appendix of the author's Life, in 1793, by James Pettis Andrews, esq. HENRY, a cape of the American States, in the north-eastern extremity of Prince's Ann county, Virginia, twelve miles south-west of Cape Charles in Northampton county. These capes form the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Cape Henry lies in lat. 37° N. lon. 76° 16'.

HENRY, a fort of Pennsylvania, eight miles north-west of Myer's Town, at the head of Tulpehocken creek, thirty-two north of Lancaster, and nearly thirty-seven south-east of Sunbury.

HENRY, a mountainous and hilly county of the American States, in Virginia, bounded north by Franklin, south and south-west by Patrick, south-west by Griton, and north-west and west by Montgomery. It is about forty miles long, fifteen broad, and contains 6938 inhabitants. HENS-FRET, f. A trivial name for hedge-furmitory. See PULMARTA. HENSHER, a village in Cheshire. HENSCHENIUS (Godfrey), a Flemish Jesuit and ecclesiastical historian, born about the year 1600. In 8vo. 9. The Pleasures of a Religious Life, 1714, 8vo. and several single sermons.
HEPATITIS, f. [Greek.] An inflammation of the liver.
HEPATIZON, f. [Greek.] Brown itching morphew; so called because it is of a liver colour.
HEPATOCYTE, f. [from πάπας, Gr. the liver, and κύτταρος, a particle.] A rupture of the liver.
HEPATICUM. See BIBLIA SACRA VULGATE.
HEPATOSCOPIA, f. [of πάπας, Gr. liver, and σκοπεῖν, I consider.] In antiquity, a species of divination, wherein predictions were made by inspecting the livers of animals.
The term is also used as a general name for divination by intrails.
HEPETHESIA. See PICTAEHIA.
HEPHESTIA, in Grecian antiquity, a festival in honour of Vulcan (Ἑφέστια) at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and whoever could carry it to the end of the course before it was extinguished, obtained the prize. They delivered it one to the other after they finished their course, and from that circumstance we find many allusions in ancient authors, who compare the vicissitudes of human life, to this delivering of the torch, particularly in those lines of Lucretius:

Inque brevis pietas mutatur facta animatum
Et quasi cures vita limpida tradat.

HEPHESTIA, in ancient geography, the capital town of Lemnos.
HEPHESTIADES, a name applied to the Lipari islands as sacred to Vulcan.
HEPHESTII, mountains in Lybia, which are set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch. Their very stones burn in the middle of water, according to Pliny.
HEPHESTION, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus. There remains of his compositions a treatise entitled Enchiridion de Metris Bormat, the best edition of which is that of Pauw, 4to. Utrecht, 1726.
HEPHESTION, a Macedonian chief, famous for his attachment to Alexander. He accompanied the conqueror in his Achaic conquests, and was so faithful to him, that Alexander often observed that Craterus could not bear to be separated from him.

HEPATICA. See ANEMONE, ASPERULA, JUNGERMANNIA, MARCHANTIA, and RICCI'A.
HEPATICOIDES. See JUNGERMANNIA.
HEPATICUS, f. [from πάπας, Gr. the liver.] Medicines appropriated to diseases of the liver.
HEPATICUS, s. [from πάπας, Gr. the liver.] In mineralogy, a genus of calcareous earths, which, when rubbed, give out an odour like that of the liver of a sheep; whence its generic name. See the article MINERALOGY.
HEPATIRRISA, f. [from πάπας, Gr. the liver, and ἐκδύσια, a secretion.] A diurnal flux produced by acid bile.
HEPATITIS, s. [from πάπας, the liver.] A precious stone of a liver colour.

HEPATITIS, f. [Greek.] An inflammation of the liver.
HEPATIZON, f. [Greek.] Brown itching morphew; so called because it is of a liver colour.
HEPATOCYTE, f. [from πάπας, Gr. the liver, and κύτταρος, a particle.] A rupture of the liver.
HEPATICUM. See BIBLIA SACRA VULGATE.
HEPATOSCOPIA, f. [of πάπας, Gr. liver, and σκοπεῖν, I consider.] In antiquity, a species of divination, wherein predictions were made by inspecting the livers of animals.
The term is also used as a general name for divination by intrails.
HEPETHESIA. See PICTAEHIA.
HEPHESTIA, in Grecian antiquity, a festival in honour of Vulcan (Ἑφέστια) at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and whoever could carry it to the end of the course before it was extinguished, obtained the prize. They delivered it one to the other after they finished their course, and from that circumstance we find many allusions in ancient authors, who compare the vicissitudes of human life, to this delivering of the torch, particularly in these lines of Lucretius:

Inque brevis pietas mutatur facta animatum
Et quasi cures vita limpida tradat.

HEPHESTIA, in ancient geography, the capital town of Lemnos.
HEPHESTIADES, a name applied to the Lipari islands as sacred to Vulcan.
HEPHESTII, mountains in Lybia, which are set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch. Their very stones burn in the middle of water, according to Pliny.
HEPHESTION, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus. There remains of his compositions a treatise entitled Enchiridion de Metris Bormat, the best edition of which is that of Pauw, 4to. Utrecht, 1726.
HEPHESTION, a Macedonian chief, famous for his attachment to Alexander. He accompanied the conqueror in his Achaic conquests, and was so faithful to him, that Alexander often observed that Craterus could not bear to be separated from him.
Hepthemeris, or Hepthemerères, is also a causer after the third foot; that is, on the seventh half-foot. It is a rule that, this syllable, though it be short in itself, must be made long on account of the causer, or to make it a hepthemeris. As in that verse of Virgil:

Et faris agitis amor, et confid virtus.

It may be added, that the causer is not to be on the fifth foot, as it is in the verse which Dr. Harris gives us for an example:

Ille latus nunc mili faltus Hypoq.cho.

This is not a hepthemeris causer, but a hennameris, i.e., of nine half feet. 

Hephenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Merse; sixteen miles north-north-west of Heidelberg, and east of Worms.

Hephenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the patazine of the Rhine, on the Wes; four miles south-west of Worms, and fourteen north-west of Manheim.

Hepen, f. Hawthorn-berries commonly written hips. Ainsworth.—In hard winters there is observed great plenty of hips and haws, which preserve the small birds from freezing. Bacon—See CHATEAUS.

Hepffenheim, from the vale of Neath to Svanfcaand, plenty of hawsy which preserve the small birds from freezing. It excites especially when augmented by heavy rains in the night, and the breadth of the water all through the dingle, as on the present occasion, besides other obstacles not yet appearing, prevents its being forded. Its breadth is about three feet, and constitutes the only projection in what would otherwise be a flat wall. The noise, however, from the little inhabitants of the topmost edge, while the water is forced forward; so that the two elements unite in forming as it were a roof or canopy over the head of the pillar, which affords him an imperceptible shelter from an occasional storm. Mr. Warner, when he visited this spot, had occasion to seek the protection of the river from a shower of rain. The effect of sunshine on the cascade, when behind it on a fine day, is both grand and beautiful. The particles of water glittering with a silvery brightness as they fall; the uncommon brilliancy of everything without, seen through such a medium, contrasted with the dark green of the moss, evergreenly wet with spray; the corn and dung of the dingle; the dark gloom of the atmosphere within; altogether form a singularly mingled scene of awe and gaiety. The dark hue of the bason below, deeply excavated by continued attrition, enhances the contrast of the thin transparent fluid in its descent. After passing the cascade, the stranger has to skirt the further side of the dingle for a few steps, in front of the majestic rock he defended; when he comes upon another cataract, and a large cavern under the opposite bank close by. Three more follow in immediate succession, and all three within an eighth part of a mile from the first. The most considerable of these is about twenty-five feet in height, and the smallest about ten. The fall is the largest. These four are all seen at once, but, owing to a bend of the river, the great cascade, though so near, is not seen even from the first of these. Were the five visible at one point of view, they would nearly rival the great fall of the Mynach in Cardiganshire, below the Devil’s Bridge; though they would still be very inferior in point of height, the Hepen is much broader than the Mynach, and in that respect would have the advantage irrepect to grandeur. The whole of this dingle is profoundly overgrown with wood of various kinds, among which the venerable and classic oak predominates. From the left of the cascades the scarcely-distinguishable path winds round the front of that promontory, which separates the two dingles and their rivers. But there is a path; for the common people drive their cattle this way, and under Hepfen cascade, when they have occasion to pass from the Melita to the eastern side of the fide of the Hepen.

Heptacapsula, adj. [heptagon and capula] Having seven cavities or cells.

Heptachord, f. in the ancient poetry, signified verses that were sung or played on seven chords, or on seven different notes. In this sense it was applied to the lyre when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called an heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes.

Heptagon, f. [heptagonae Fr. carm and gonia, Gr.] A figure with seven sides or angles. See the article GEOMETRY, vol. viii. p. 424.

Heptagonal, adj. [from heptagon.] Having seven angles or sides.

Heptagonal numbers, in arithmetic, a fort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if the
HEPTAHEDRON, s. in geometry, a solid figure with seven equal sides.  
HEPTAFERIS, s. [ἑπόσ, Gr. seven, and περί, a part].  
HEPTAMERON, s. [ἑπόσ, Gr. seven, and μέρος, a part.] A book in which the transactions of one week are recorded.  

HEPTANOMIA, [from ἑπτανομία, Gr. seven, and νομία, a law.] In botany, the fveenth class in Linnaeus's sexual method, consisting of plants with hermaphrodite flowers. The orders are seven, derived from the number of petals, or female organs. See the article BOTANY, vol. iii. p. 256, 257, and the correspondent Engravings.  

HEPTANGULAR, adj. in geometry, an appellation given to figures which have seven angles. See GEOMETRY.  

HEPTAPHONOS, in Grecian architecture, a portico, which received this name because the voice was reechoed seven times in it. Pliny.  

HEPTAPOLIS, in ancient geography, a country of Egypt, which contained seven cities.  

HEPTAPYLOS, a surname of Thebes in Boeotia, from its seven gates.  

HEPTARCHY, s. [ἑπταρχία, Fr. hétarchie, Gr. ἑπτὰρχος and ἀρχή, Gr.] A sevenfold government. For the Saxon heptarchy, see the article ENGLAND. vol. vii. p. 544-548.—England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into England.; namely, under the article voLvi. p. 544-548.—England.  

HEPTHEMIMERIS, in poetry, a verse or line consisting of seven feet.  

HEPTAPHYLUM. See Alchemilla, and Potentilla.  

HERACLEA, an ancient city of Sicily, near Agrigentum. Minos planted a colony there; the Persians purged the place; and the Etruscans, recently, by the name of Messa, was called by the name of Minoa. It was called Heraclea after Hercules, when he obtained a victory over Eryx.—A town also of Macedonia.—Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power, and its conquests among the Aesetian states. The inhabitants conveyed home in their ships the ten thousand gold minas on which the Phoenicians undertook to embark. Another in Crete.—Another in Parthia.—Another in Bithynia.—Another in Phthiotis, near Thermopylae, called also Trachin, to distinguish it from the rest.—Another in Lucania.—Another in Syria.—Another in Chersonesus Taurica; and three in Egypt, &c. There were no less than forty cities of that name in different parts of the world, all built in honour of Hercules, whence the name was derived.  

HERACLEA, s. in Grecian antiquity, a festival at Athens, celebrated every fifth year, in honour of Hercules. The Thibians and Thebans in Boeotia observed a festival of the same name, in which they offered apples and flowers to the deity. This custom of offering apples arose thus: It was always usual to offer sheep, but the overflowing of the river Afopus prevented the votaries of the god from offering it with the ancient ceremony: and, as the word ἕπεκαν signifies both an apple and a sheep, some youths, acquainted with the ambiguity of the word, offered apples to the god, with much sport and animation. To represent the sheep, they raised an apple upon four ficks as the legs, and two more were placed at the top to represent the horns of the victim. Hercules was delighted with the ingenuity of the youths, and the festivals were ever after continued with the offering of apples. Pelox, s. c. 9.—There was also a festival at Sicily, in honour of Hercules. It continued two days; the first was called Fuictas, the second Demeteria. At a festival of the same name at Cos, the priest officiated with a mitre on his head, and in women's apparel.—At Lindus a solemnity of the same name was also observed; as well as in several other cities.  

HERACLEON, a famous Neoplatonic, the leader of a school of the Valentinian heretics in the second century. We have no information concerning the country which gave him birth. Irenæus mentions him and Ptolemy, in his arguments against the Valentinians; and Clement of Alexandria speaks of him as one of the most credible of Valentine's followers. There is great difficulty in ascertaining the precise time when he flourished. Balsamon places him under the year 175; and Cave under the year 126. He is represented as having maintained the fame wild and visionary notions with Valentine respecting God and the origin of the world, &c. such as conceiving the Divine Nature to be a vast abyss, in the pleroma or fulness of which existed, as emanations from the Fountain of Being, æons of different orders and degrees; that from the union of Bythos, the source of æons, and a principle called Enoia, or Sige, were produced Nous and Altheia, and from these, in succession, Logos, Anthropos, and Ecclesia; among the remote descendants of whom was Jesus Christ, and below him the Demiurgus, or Creator, who held the middle place between God and the material world, &c. To these he added some notions of his own; as, that man consists of three parts, a body consisting of gross matter, an animal soul, and a spiritual and celestial substance derived from the pleroma; that at death, the body being left to mingle with other parts of the material creation, the animal soul is transferred to the possession of the Demiurgus, and the spiritual substance returns to the seat of its high origin. And he directed his followers to
Heracleum, the plant is used in Scania against the delirium. Gmelin informs us that the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, about the beginning of July, collect the footstalks of the radical leaves, and after peeling off the rind, (which is very acid,) dry them separately in the sun, and then, tying them in bundles, lay them up carefully in the shade in bags; in this state they are covered with a yellow succarine efflorescence, tainting like hops, and the Russians esteem them for the use of a bitter spirit from the stalks thus prepared, by first fermenting them in water with the greater bilberries (Vaccinium uliginosum); which Gmelin says is more agreeable to the taste than spirits made from corn. The leaves are a favourite food both with rabbits and game; hence, goats and sheep, also eat them; but horses are said not to be fond of them. Our old writers call this plant cow-parsnip, meadow-parsnip, and mousedown. In Norfolk it is called beg-wed. The dry stalks are named, in common with those of some other umbellate plants, kesa, or keftes.

2. Heracleum angustifolium, or narrow-leaved cow-parsnip: leaves crofwise-pinnate, leaflets linear; corollas floculose. This is probably merely a variety of the foregoing, and grows plentifully at Berkmastead in Hertfordshire, near the place where Ray found it; and where both sorts may be seen growing from the same root. The dilution of the floculose and radiate corollas is very uncertain; as Jordan well remarks. Linnaeus thus distinguishes it: the stature is the same with that of H. sphondylium, but the leaflets are extremely narrow, linear, at the common petiole pinnate crozovite, being four at each joint; the anterior leaflet lobed at the base. Flowers uniform, green and white. According to Kröcker, dark or yellowish green, not white.

3. H. longifolium. This differs from the common sort in having the segments of the leaves very long, the primary ones being from half a foot to a foot in length, oblong, lanceolate, acute, smooth above, rough underneath, rarely and shortly subdivided: whilft the plant is young the leaves are palmate, divided into long segments from bifid, with white hairs, four feet high, fibrated and furrowed.

4. H. elegans. In the seed, flowers, anthers, and pistils, this agrees with H. longifolium: in the leaves it approaches nearer to H. angustifolium: it differs from both in having the segments of the leaves very narrow, shorter, very confluent; the leaves are more ternate, very divided into four or five segments only in the larger ones. These three are rather to be considered as singular varieties than as species: hence Crantz has united them under the name of H. protociforme.

5. Heracleum Sibiricum, or Siberian cow-parsnip: leaves pinnate; leaflets in fives, the middle ones bifid; roots white, with white hairs, smooth above, coarse, smooth under the base. The distinon of the flofculose and radiate corollas of the same species. The dry stalks are named, in common with those of some other umbellate plants, kesa, and kesa weed. In Norfolk it is called hog-parsnip, vca, and pigweed. The dry stalks are named, in common with those of some other umbellate plants, kesa, or keftes.
Leaves dusky green, on long hirtute petioles, pinnas
sejile, ga舌het, three or five, lanceolate, rounded and
eared, the outer odd one petiolc, three lobed, the lobes
like the other pinnas, in the lower ones blunt, in the
upper sharp. The flowers differ from H. panaces in
having the veins veined and wrinkled, green, and
scabrous on both sides; not soft, or paler underneath,
or somewhat tomentose; peduncles scabrous, not even,
as in H. panaces; the flower is lefs. Native of Austria,
Carniola, and Silesia; flowering in July and August.

Propagation and Culture. Sow their seeds in autumn;
in the spring, when the plants are up, hoe the ground,
cutting up the weeds, and thinning the plants, as di-
rected for common parnips.

HERACLI'DAE, the descendants of Hercules, so
much celebrated in ancient history. Hercules at his
death left to his son Hyllus all the rights and claims
which he had upon the Peloponnesus, and permitted him
to marry Iole, as soon as he came of age. The
nobility of Hercules were not more kindly treated by
Eurytheus than their father had been, and they were
obliged to retire for protection to the court of Cce-
exy, king of Trachinia, and Eurytheus pursued them thither;
and Cceyx, afraid of his resentment, begged the Hera-
clide to depart from his dominions. From Trachinia
they came to Athens, where Theseus, the king of the
country, who had accompanied their father in some of
his expeditions, received them with great humanity, and
affisted them against their common enemy, Eurytheus.
Eurytheus was killed by the hand of Hyllus himself,
and his children perished with him, and all the cities of
the Peloponnesus became the undisputed property of
the Heraclides. Their triumph, however, was short;
their numbers were lessened by a pestilence, and the
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HERÆA, f. in Grecian antiquity, festivals at Argos in honour of Juno, who was the patroness of that city. They were also observed by the colonies of the Argives which had been planted at Samos and Aegina. There were always two processions to the temple of the goddess without the city walls. Heracles' the left part of the ox was often called ἐνυπαθία, and sometimes λεγερία, from ἀγος, a bed, because Juno presided over marriages, births, &c.

There was a festival of the same name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which sixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddess. There were also others instituted by Hippodamia, who had received assistance from Juno when the married Pelops. Sixteen matrons, each attended by a maid, preceded at the celebration. The contenders were young virgins, who, being divided in order, beginning with the youngest. The habit of all was exactly the same, their hair was dishevelled, and their right arm bent to the shoulder, with a coat reaching no lower than the knee. She who obtained the victory was rewarded with crowns of olives, and obtained a part of the ox that was offered in sacrifice, and was tended by a maid, who presided at the celebration. The festival of the same name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which sixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddess.

The Argives always reckoned their years from her priestess, as the Athenians from their archives, or the Romans from their consuls. When they came to the temple of the goddess they offered a hecatomb of oxen. Hence the sacrifice is often called ενυπαθία, and sometimes λεγερία, from ἀγος, a bed, because Juno presided over marriages, births, &c.

There was also a solemn day of mourning at Corinth, to write a play, in which Medea is represented as the murderer of her children. There was also another festival of the same name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which sixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddess. There were also others instituted by Hippodamia, who had received assistance from Juno when she married Pelops. Sixteen matrons, each attended by a maid, preceded at the celebration. The contenders were young virgins, who, being divided in order, beginning with the youngest. The habit of all was exactly the same, their hair was dishevelled, and their right arm bent to the shoulder, with a coat reaching no lower than the knee. She who obtained the victory was rewarded with crowns of olives, and obtained a part of the ox that was offered in sacrifice, and was tended by a maid, who presided at the celebration. The festival of the same name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which sixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddess.

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The three chief heralds are called Kings of Arms; of which Garter is the principal, instituted by Henry V. His office is to attend the knights of the garter at their solemnities, and to marshall the funerals of the nobility; and Edward IV. granted the office of King of heralds to one Garter, cum fiudis et praebentibus antiquo, &c. His duty is to grant supporters to the nobility, knights of the royal orders, proxies of the princes of the blood royal at installations; to attend the knights of the garter, to marshall the solemnities at the funerals of the highest nobility, and to carry the garter to kings and princes beyond the sea, on which occasion he was usually attended in communion with some principal peer of the realm. The arms of his office are: Argent, a cross of St. George; on a chief azure, within a garter of the order, between a lion of England and a fleur-de-lis of France, a ducal coronet or. (The description in Edmundson is erroneous, as the chief is blazoned gules instead of azure.) The present Clarenceux, John Atkinson, esq., F.S.A., is a Roman-catholic. To the superior and inferior he-vaults and gentlemen, on the south side of the Trent. The badge of his office is: Argent, a Neptune with an eastern crown or, issuing from the ocean, the left hand grasping the head of a ship's mast, the bottom of the ring is lined with ermine. Anciently the kings of arms were clothed with small leaves or fleuresses, and resembled the coronets of the present dukes; but since the restoration, it has been composed of leaves in shape similar to those of oak. Within the crown is a cup of crimson silk, and at top a gold tassel; the bottom of the ring is lined with ermine. Anciently the kings of arms wore their crowns at the four high feasts of the year, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Saints-day, when their attendance was required near the person of the sovereign; they still wait on those and other days of the year at St. James's palace; but never wear their crowns, except at the ceremony of the coronation.

Lord Lion's office in Scotland, and Ulster king of arms of Ireland, are distinct and independent from the heralds' College of London; which by its priority of time, and importance, is often called upon to function their grants.

Besides the kings of arms, there are six subordinate heralds, according to their original, as they were created to attend dukes and great lords, in martial expeditions, i.e. York, Lancaster, Chelver, Windsor, Richmond, and Somerset; the four former were instituted by Edward III. and the two latter by Edward IV. and Henry VIII. To these, upon the accession of George I. to the crown, on account of his Hanoverian dominions, a new herald was added, called Hanover herald of arms. Also 11 Geo. I. A deputy is appointed, with the royal approbation, when the duke of Norfolk is a Roman-catholic. To the superior and inferior heralds are added four others, called marshals or pursuivants of arms, who commonly succeed in the places of those heralds as die, or are promoted; they are denominated blue mantle, rouge croiss, rouge dragon, and palfivers. These offices are now (June 1802) filled as follows:

**HERITARY EARL MARSHAL, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, F.R. and A.S.**


**Registrator, George Harrison, esq. Earl Marshal's Secretary, Rev. James Dallaway, M.B. F.S.A.**
In the College of Arms of London, heralds are esquires by creation, if not so previously to their admission into this honourable office. They always take precedence according to the seniority or dates of their appointments, even though a junior one should be appointed, and a senior not. Sir William Dugdale remarks, that "a younger herald, though a knight, doth not precede his senor in time, though no knight;" infaining the cases of Sir Henry St. George, knight, Richmond herald, and Sir Thomas St. George, Somerset herald, all the senior heralds preceding them, as they had done before, and continued so to continue, until they were admitted into the superior order of officers at arms, provincial kings.

The respectable and important office of the Herald's College arise equally from the high offices confided to its members, and from the share it contributes to public advantage and utility. Besides the services the Kings of Arms have to perform about the persons of their majesties, and in various departments of the state; the preservation of genealogies, the records of legitimate inquests, and in various departments of the state; the preservation of pedigrees, titles of honour, dignities, and coats of arms, by creation, if not so previously to their admission into, the College of Arms, (says Maitland in his History of London,) has subsisted in this kingdom for five hundred years, (holidays excepted,) from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, by two officers, an herald and a pursuivant, deputed to register all such births and pedigrees as are sent to their office properly, authenticated to much more serious matters, and to register coats of arms, or armorial bearings, for such persons as may chuse to make application for these purposes. And it may be expedient to remark, that no armorial bearings are legal, unless registered in the College of Arms.

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fient CARTER, SIR ISAAC HEARD, to whose generous and liberal indulgence we are indebted for a perusal of it.

In the copious list of authors and treatises, which the author is indebted to his aid in the composition of his book, we find many which are gratifyingly new. There are however very scarce or totally out of existence, and the following selection of a few of them cannot fail to interest our readers as an object of great curiosity:


In England, where prowess in arms, and improvements in literature, have more conspicuously gone hand in hand, we have many heraldic works, which do honour to the spirit of the nation. The chief of these are:

Leigh's Accidents of Armoury, or Art of Blazoning, 4to. 1652, and many times reprinted. — Boffwell's Works of Armoury, and of Cotes and Crests, 8vo. 1732, and several times reprinted. — Miller's Catalogue of Honour, 4to. 1710. — Doddridge's Honors Pedigree, 8vo. 1753. — Spelman's Apologia, 1664. — Waterhouse's Defence of Arms and Armoury, 8vo. 1660.

In France, where the spirit of the nation has in a great measure been destroyed, by the fanciful positionings into which the supporters are thrown. This fancy may be admired, from the variety it affords, —

Collins's Peerage. — Peerage of Scotland, by Sir Robert Douglas, bart. folio, 1768. — Betham's Baronage of England, 5 vols. 4to. 1801 — Dallaway's Science of Heraldry in England, 4to. 1793. — Godwin's Peerage of England, 2 vols. 4to. 1790, with a third volume, containing the arms of the English nobility, magnificently engraved; but in which the principles of heraldry are in a great measure destroyed, by the fanciful positionings into which the supporters are thrown. This fancy may be admired, from the variety it affords.

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The antiquity of the shield is admitted on all hands; and the nature only of the devices engraved or painted upon them, that has excited the attention of the curious in heraldic disquisitions. Some of the older heralds have blazoned Jacob's shield, party per bend, or, and gules; the king of Lydia is seen with a shield, bearing David, azure, a harp, or, and gules; that of Judas Maccabees, or, several others in past ages, have afforded to us in the compilation of the present article.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF HERALDRY.

To settle the origin and remote antiquity of what is termed heraldry, writers and antiquarians appear to have long struggled in vain, and have been opposed by controversy and discord, and to them we must publicly declare our sincere acknowledgments for the eminent assistance they have afforded to us in the compilation of the present article.

Heraldry and Chivalry, or the "Heraldry and Chivalry" of Miss Knapp; and the "Allusive Arms" of the late colonel Delamotte; the "Heraldry and Chivalry" of Mr. Noble, claim particular attention and regard. From a perusal of these works, every reader will find valuable literary information, blended with historical narratives and curious anecdotes; and to them we must acknowledge our sincere acknowledgments for the eminent assistance they have afforded to us in the compilation of the present article.

HERALDRY.
bearing of such devices upon the armour of any man; having reserved every such grant or authority wholly to himself.

The history of the Mecklenburg arms, if not entitled to much credit, is at least extremely curious, and serves to prove the high antiquity of such bearings. It is noticed by Collins, in his Peerage; and by Miss Knapp, in her Anecdotes of Heraldry. Antirius, who had received his warlike education under an Amazon in Scythia, and fought under the banners of Alexander, put himself at the head of the Heruli, and assumed the title of king. Quittin his native pothecary at the head of a warlike people, the pursuit of conquest continued with them on-board his fleet; and the principal vessel, in which he led the way, was decorated on her stern with the head of an ox. Arriving at Mecklenburg, they drove out the Angli, and took possession of the country; from which period that duchy has borne the ox as its armorial enigma. The house of Mecklenburg sprung from Artyrius; whence this bearing must have been for ages hereditary in that family.

The arms of Germany and Poland boast of an origin almost as remote. Varus, the Roman proconsul, and governor of Syria, being made commander in chief of the legions in Germany, was surprised by the enemy, and cut to pieces, a disaster which he could not endure; and therefore put an end to his existence in the year 90 of the Christian era. In this defeat the Romans lost two of their standards, a white eagle, and a black one. The white was seized by the Sarmatian auxiliaries; and the black by the Germans themselves; whence came the arms of the German empire: on a field or an eagle with two heads fable, which denote the eastern and western empires. And thro' the ancient Sarmatians came the arms of modern Poland, an eagle argent on a field gules. It also happened that a third standard was lost, which was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the Slav, or Sclavonians, from whom descended to the Ruffians their present arms, being an eagle fable on a field or.

It has been held, however, that none of the bearings of the Roman generals were hereditary. "The reason of this is so amply set forth by the ingenious Nisbet, that we cannot give the reader a more perfect idea of the subject, than what may be collected from the following remarks of that esteemed author:"

"Thos who mention arms to be as old as the Roman commonwealth, (thus this writer, seems to have some flaw of reason on their side; because with them some devises on their shields and military instruments were then used successively by father and son, and so downward; for instance they give us the family of the Corvini, who bore a roger or corbe for their crest, according to that of Silius Italicus:"

Corvinus, Phoebus fcelet cui confide fulus,
Oftentans alas prouiae Ingufie pagae.

"But till this corbe was no more than an ornament, which represented a combat of one of his ancestors, from which they had the name Corvinus, because during the action a roger was lighted on his head; had it been otherwise, I mean arms of the family, the poet would have called it Ingufie prouetorium. What others allege out of Suecians, Caligula, Varus familiarum ingufie, Nobilissimo custode admiranda, Torquato, Torquem, Cincinnatii Crenm, & Pompeo fipiras antiqua, Magni Cognomen: imports no more than that Caligula, being displeased with the grandeur of these families, commanded to take from their images or statues, as that of Torquato the collar or chain that he took from one of the Gauls, and from that of Cinclus the part of hair which that brave Roman had spoiled of one of the beards of the Romans. Of the epithet Great to be defaced in the inscription of the statue of Pompey; the word Great makes it evident, that the other marks, the collar and hair, were not here...
**HERALDRY.**

Some writers, however, have ascribed the merit of this heraldic invention to a milder race of ancient Germans; who, even before they emerged from the dark obscurity of their woods, were famed for gallantry, and for manors singularly governed by the point of honour, and animated by the virtues of the amiable sex. See the article **Germany**. p. 454, 454, 455. To excel in the liberties of the citizen and knight was in those days the ruling passion of the ancient Germans; and hence their invention of many insignia connected with arms, which were never bestowed but with great formality upon the wearer. "Thefe, (says Dr. Stuart,) were the friends of his manhood, when he rejoiced in his strength; and they attended him in his age, when he was weary of his weakness. Of thefe the most memorable was the *shield*; and it was the employment of his leisure to make it conspicuous. He was fedulous to diversify it with *chosen colours*; and, what is worthy of particular remark, the ornaments he hallowed were in time to produce thwart of the art of **blazonry**, and the occupation of the herald. These *chosen colours* were brought into representations of acts of heroism. Coats of arms portrayed upon the shield, were to distinguish from each other warriors who were cased completely from head to foot, with their visors down; and hence was at length reduced to regulation and sytem, what had begun without rule or art.

From the **fagum**, or short vest of the Gaulic and the German warrior, which covered his arms, shoulders, and breast, coats of arms arose. La fort d'armes a eft de le vtement le plus ordinaire des anciens Gaulois: il eftoit appelle par eux *fagum*, d'oii nous avons emprunte le mot de *fays*, ou de *fayon.*

The **fagum**, says Tacitus, c. 17. "Difert. fur l'Histoire de St. Louis, p. 127.--'Legumen omnibus *fagum,'" says Tacitus, c. 17. According to this instructive historian of the ancient Germanic manners, the *fagum* was adorned with spots, and with bits of fur. "Eligunt feras, et detracuta velamina fpargent maculis, pellibulique bellarum." c. 17. And we know from Herodotan, that it was sometimes ornamented with silver. *Lib. 4.* In these curious fragments of history, it is impossible not to see the colours, the furs, and the metals, which are the materials of the art of blazonry.

The old Germans rushed on to battle with a loud noise, applying their shields to their mouths, that their voices might rife by repercuflion into a fuller and more powerful sound. The old *fagum* was made of wood, and hence was at length reduced to regulation and sytem, what had been adopted without rule or art. *Dijfert. fur l'Histoire de St. Louis, p. 127.*

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Heraldry.

adopted by his successors the dukes of Normandy. The number was not increased till the reign of Richard I., who made them three, by adding the lion, the device of Poictou, or of Aquitaine, which territories he inherited from his mother queen Eleanor; and from that time to the present the three lions, though originally French, have continued to be borne by the kings of England.

It is chiefly to this era that genealogists trace the pedigrees of our most ancient nobility. Prior to this time we have but few and scanty annals of British or Anglo-Saxon nobles, many of whom fell in battle, or were cut off by the Conqueror, while the rest of the future sovereigns of Scotland, ruined in their fortunes and estates, which were seized by the Normans. Malcolm, the Scottish sovereign, afforded them an asylum; "and," says Simon of Durham, "they were to be met with in my time in all the farm-houses, and even in cottages." In the mean while, the illegitimate William duke of Normandy, after his conquest of England, appears to have adopted the fabulous plan of Hugh Capet in establishing an hereditary nobility, on whose attachment to his person and interests he could safely rely. "Hugh Capet," says the celebrated civilian Francis Hotoman, "contrived a cunning device for establishing himself in his new dominion; for, whereas, all the magistracies and honours of the kingdom, such as dukedoms, earldoms, &c., had been from the most ancient times conferred upon elect and deserting persons, in the general conventions of the people, and were not hereditary, but held only during good behaviour; whereas, as the lawyers express it, they were but beneficiaries; Hugh Capet, in order to secure to himself the affections and interest of the great men, was the first that made those honours perpetual, which had been before but temporary, and ordained, that whoever by their merits and loyalty obtained them, should have an hereditary right in their titles and arms, and might leave them to their posterity." See Franciscus Cananus, the civilian, comment. II. chap. ix. It is singular that this fact has escaped the notice of most of the French historians.

The Conqueror, finding this precedent congenial to his views, not only dissepolled all the Anglo-Saxon nobles who had opposed his claim to the crown of England, but cut off or ruined his paternal relations, who, on account of his illegitimacy, had often confpired against his person and government. See the article England, vol. vi. p. 537; while, on the contrary, he made titles, honours, and estates, hereditary in his maternal relations, who had fought under his banners; and in his immediate retainers and followers, in whole France, and his Condé. It is true that their interest was to beLook for his planting so many of his maternal relatives and chiefs in those dominions which he had acquired by the sword. To Robert, earl of Montagne, his half-brother, was granted the earldom of Constable, with three hundred manors. To Odo, bishop of Bayeux, his other uterine brother, he gave the county of Kent, with near two hundred manors in it, besides two hundred and forty-five in other counties. To Hugh Lupus, son of his sister Emma, he gave the county of Chelten, and erected it into a palatinate for him. Alan, earl of Brecon, his son-in-law, obtained all the estates of earl Edwin; William de Warren, another of his sons-in-law, had the earldom of Sussex. His nephew Stephen, son of Odo earl of Blois, had Holderness; William de Seve- nel, his natural son, was created earl of Nottingham and Derby; Roger de Montgomery obtained those of Arundel and Shrewsbury, with the county of Salop; Walter de Giffard, Buckinghamshire; Ralph de Guardier, the earldom of Suffolk, and the county of Norwich; Simon de Siz, the earldoms of Huntingdon and Northumberland; a chief named Beauvois, Southampton; Henry de Newburgh, Warwickshire; Ulfus de Abbot, the earldom of Worcefter; Henry de Ferreres, Tutbury-castle, with one hundred and seventy lordships; William, bishop of Conrice, received two hundred and eighty fiefs, which fell, upon his death, to his nephew Robert Mowbrey. These noble families were treated by subsequent sovereigns with great respect; for, whereas, many of them had received the reward of personal merit of the kings, it became customary to honour them with the name of cuffa. See Nobles' College of Arms," p. 4. Thus the property of the nation, as well as the customs and manners of the Anglo-Saxons, were abrogated; while those of France and Normandy became the standard of their taste. Such as had fought under the banners of the Conqueror, and had received the reward of personal merit, became the founders of new families in a country which had been won by their prowess. And in order to preserve their names to distant posterity, they were recorded in a roll, hung up in Battle Abbey, near which the decisive victory had been gained. The persons therein mentioned became the patriarchs and forefathers of most of the English families of distinction for many ages; and several of our illustrious nobility at this day are descended from them. Not only the introduction of the French blazonry,—of hereditary honours and titles and bearings, with all the magnificence of stateliness and ceremony, which for centuries made the subje&s appear a separate and distinct people from the kings who governed them, and from the nobles who bound them in fetters of vassalage, by the introduction of feudal tenures. See the article Tenure.

The pride of feudal dominion unquestionably gave a wide spread to the splendid pageantry of tilts and tournaments, in which the great nobles endeavoured to emulate their sovereign. It also merits observation, that the exhibition of tournaments produced an intercourse between the nations of Europe, which could not but contribute to knowledge and civilization. To these pageanties we are likewise to attribute the introduction of numerous orders of knights, who were to be honourably received at the courts of all countries, as principal actors in those sham fights, or feats of chivalry. See the article Chivalry, vol. iv. p. 595-598. The fashion of tournaments was usually embraced as a fit occasion for conferring knighthood on those who were thought deserving of such an honour; and this, from the principle of giving encouragement to the military art. The privilege of conferring this title did not now depend so exclusively in the king; princes of the blood, peers of the realm, and the higher order of nobles, all either possessed or affected that authority. When the earl of Suffolk, in the memorable siege of Orleans, was obliged to yield himself prisoner to a Frenchman of the name of Renaud, he asked his adversary, before he chose to submit, whether he was a gentleman? On receiving a satisfactory answer, he demanded, whether he was a knight? Renaud replied that he had not yet attained that honour. "Then I make you one," replied Suffolk; and after giving him the blow with the sword, which dubbed him into that heroic fraternity, he surrendered himself to his prisoner. It is to this sumptuous taste for splendid and costly tournaments, and the consequent increase of warlike knights, that we are to attribute the successes of Gregory VII., in bringing into action his famous plan for the crusades. See the article Crusades, vol. v. p. 374. Knights usually followed the more important tournaments wherever they were proclaimed, that they might find signal opportunities of distinguishing their value, and of cultivating the friendship of illustrious persons. It was even fashionable for knights to avoid the
the restraint of marriage for some years after their ad-
mission into the order, that they might travel into dif-
tant countries, and be submitted to foreign laws and faci-
dates. St. Palaye, vol. ii. p. 8. But although their valorous knights thus made a virtue of abstinency for a time from matrimonial felicity, yet they had each a favourite lady, under whose enchanting fiyi of the order, they were permitted to take a wife or concubine.

Different nations were distiguished by different-

• as the mod honourable ; whence they have been distin-

guated as coats of arms by the epithet of grand ordinaries.

But in pro-

_TOUCH, p. 576 ; and for his

visions of the day which their victories and gallantery were eventually to be rewarded. These pledges were called favour; and hence perhaps the pieces of lace or ribbon which are to this day bestowed at mar-
riages, are termed "the bride's favours."

Thus the union of distiguished princes by their renown in chivalry, and feats of arms, prepared their minds for the pious sentiments of the "holy war," and induced the creation of new fraternities of knighthood. So came into being the knights of the holy sepulchre, the hospita-
tales, and the order of the temple of Jerusalem. The bishops and other religious orders, formed under new and famous apppellations, on purpose to give zest to this magnificent scheme of extir-
pating the Saracens, and restoring Christianity to the Holy Land. See the article KNIGHT. Some writers have fancied, that these croisades gave birth to chival-
ry in the strict sense, when only a few individuals were engaged in those arduous and bloody conflicts. Every person who went out to the holy wars, wore the crofs on his upper garment on the right shoulder; whence these formidable expeditions acquired the name of croi-

fades. Different nations were distiguished by different-coloured crofes. The English affumed the white crofs; the French chose the red; the Flemings the green, &c. Thus were the styles of heraldry and the crofes-keys upon their shoulders. But besides the general badge or symbol of the holy standard under which the Christians fought, they chose to be decorated with individual coats of arms, in imitation of the Saracens, whose magnificent armorial bearings glittered in all di-
rections, and were the subject of the highest admiration in the Christian camp. It became therefore necceffary, from motives of policy, to multiply heraldic devices and armorial ensigns, for the Chriflian foldiers, as an in-citement to glorious achievements, of which there were to be the fole reward. Thus charges of every possible kind were invented; and these were continually in-
corporated by shields rich as to their field and banners taken from the infidels in battle, and borne afterwards in perpetual commemora-
tion of the event. Till this period the ordinaries, as the bend, fefs, chevron, crofts, faltire, &c, had been for the mod part fingly borne. The coats-were the bend, fefs, chevron, crofs, faltire, and chief, had con-

creates from motives of policy, to multiply heraldic devices

in proportion to the number and variety of charges they

could crowd into their coats of arms. Mercurian states that the motto safe to have been used by Richard the Cruel, when the most showy coats of arms were

affumed by many families which had the leaff pretentions to antiquity or dilfinction; and it was this ridiculous

lious species of ostentation which gave rise to the well-

known saying among the French, "Il n'est point de plus

belle armes que les armes de ma famille."

The most active part taken by the English in the wars of the crofs, was under our heroic Richard I. ferminated, from his invincible courage, Cœur de Lion, or lion-hearted. See the article ENGLAND, vol. vi. p. 576; and for his valour in the reduction of Ptolemais, now Accr, (since

subdived into France,) and his other exploits in Greece, see the article EGYPT, vol. vi. p. 323, 324. This was the third of the eight croisades, and commenced in 1188, the year before Richard ascended the throne. Those chiefs who lived to return to their native coun-
ty, were naturally emulous of displaying their own im-

proved armorial bearings, as well as the rich banners

on which they had wrested the crofs from the Sa-

racens in the sacred war; and which, as venerable ob-
jects of such perilous attainment, were now to be intro-
duced and displayed in churches. The banners confi-

ded of the richest manufactures of silk, upon which the

device was curiously embroidered; the shields were of

coloured crofes, enriched with gold and silver. Thefe trophies were dedicated to some propitatory saint, over whose shrine they were fupped-

vised. Coats of arms too were considered of sufficient ve-
nular and importation to be admitted as ornaments in thefe sacred edifices, and were either sculptured in fone, framed in glafs in the windows, or painted in fresco on the walls. The firft instance of a sculpturred coat of arms thus erected in England, occurs in the Temple church of London, on the shield of the effigy of Geoffrey de Magnanville, earl of Eiffex, who died in 1144. The prac-
tice of carving or painting the family arms on monu-
ments foon became more common; and led to their intro-
duction on the tapestry and hangings of fome of the larg-
fer rooms, and on the walls of the great halls in inns, &c. So functioned, it is no wonfer that coats of arms came to be considered as an indifpenfable appendage to the drefs and furniture of every gentleman; that they should be considered as the exclusive right of him who had ob-
tained or won them; that they should be made the law-
ful inheritance of the family who bore them; and that to so much skill and attention should have been em-
ployed in the scientific improvement of heraldry, in rela-
tion to charges, blazonry, and marbling. See Dal-

—_away's Heraldry, 4to. p. 31, &c.

How long armorial bearings had then been held here-
ditary in England, is no where ascertained. If we re-
gard thofe only which partake of the French art of blaz-

ony, an hereditary right in them could only commen-
t at or about the era of the Norman Conqueft. But if we consider the simplicity of the ancient charges or devices as arms, an hereditary right to such might be

assigned to very remote ages. Cadwallader, who died about the year 690, bore a crofs patee fiched in the foot, as

Pater, he was prince of Wales in 843, and de
decended from Cadwallader by Idwallo, Roderic, Conan, and

Mervyn Frych.—Avaragus, the brother of Guiderus, and king of South Britain as early as the year 45, is said to

have borne the fame; from him the pedigree of Cad-

cwallader has been traced.

Another very early and remarkable instance is the fol-

lowing: In the reign of Kenneth II. king of Scot-

land, a near relation of that monarch being taken pri-

soner, and hung by the Picts, the king offered a great

reward to any one who would dare to rescue the captive.

It was not long before a brave soldier presented himself, saying,
saying, in old Scotch or Irish, "Dalzell." which signifies, "I dare." The dangerous task was accomplished; and the hero took the name of Dalziel, ancestor to the earls of Carnwath; and he had given him for armorial bearings, a naked man pendant, crest, a dexter arm in armour, grasping a sword: motto, "I dare."—

The origin of the hereditary arms of Hay, is thus related:—When the Scots fled before the Danes at Long Cartey, a husbandman named Hay, then at plough, with his two sons, matching the yoke in his hands, jumped the pursuit of the enemy, which gave his countrymen time to rally. Kenneth III. rewarded his valor by the gift of a much land as a hunting ground, i.e., the place where the birds settled. From this circumstance arose their crest. In the shield are three escutcheons, gules, which were given them because they threw themselves in between the king and the enemy, and thus rescued him. A bearing before their monarch with their shields covered with blood, he authorized them to bear argent three escutcheons gules. This monarch died in 993.—The arms of the family of Keith were alligned to them in 1006. Robert, a chief among the Catti, and from whom the family of Keith are descended, having joined Malcolm II., King of Scotland, at the battle of Cambric, in the year above-mentioned, was very instrumental in gaining the victory over the Danes; Camus, their general, having been killed by the hand of Robert, whereupon the king dipped his finger in Camus's blood, and drew strokes with it upon the victor's shield; aligning him the following arms: argent a chief paley of eight, argent and gules. This is also an example of very ancient arms taken from a circumstance which happened long before the conquest or the crusades, in the shield of Sir Hugh Williams, of Nant, in Carnarvonshire; who bears gules, a chevron ermine between three Saxon heads proper; which bearing was assumed in consequence of his having made three Saxon chiefs prisoners in the wars between the Welsh and Saxons.

Kingdoms, countries, corporations, and cities, had devices or arms at a very early date; as appears from the examples above recited of Mechlenburg, Germany, &c. The University of Oxford claims its arms as far back as the year 865; having been then presented with the royal standard of France by King Edward the Confessor. Ancestry, viz. azur, a cross argent, with seven feals appendant, opened at St. John's Gospel, between these crowns or. Fuller imagines these three crowns to be typical of three professions which Alfred the Great founded.—The arms of Wales borne by their ancient sovereigns were, quarterly gules and or, four lions pattant counterchanged. According to Sir William Dugdale, "Brute gave Camber, his third son, Cambria, with these arms: argent, three lions paffant regardant gules, which his posterity used until that country came to be divided into three distinct principalities."—The crofs of St. Andrew, we are told, was assumed as the arms of Scotland as early as the year 1573; and the harp, as the device for Ireland, at a still earlier period.—The ancient arms of England, viz. a crofs orny, were borne by Egbert as early as the year 802; to which four martlets were added by Edward the elder, his grandson, as noticed above.—See Knap's highly-entertaining "Anecdotes of Heraldry." The simplicity and antiquity of heraldic devices, are remarkably manifested in the original arms of France, the lily, of fleur de lis; adopted in allusion to the fable law by which women are forbidden to reign, left the fceptrre should take the place of the diadum. —Neque laborant, neque norit; "They toil not, neither do they spin," was the motto generally affixed to them. Of the origin of the fleur de lis, both Hugh Williams, of Llyfellglas, and Asch, say it is an emblem of the flower which grows by the river Lys, (Iris pseudacorus, Linn.) Which separated Artois and France from Flanders, after the marriage of Philip Augustus with Isabella of Hainaut. Dante's words are in the xxith Canto, del Purgatorio. Coramens venien di: for di Liso, (speaking of the twenty-four elders in Revelations.) They were walking being crowned with fleurs de lis. The poet precisely the fancied form in which he relates the infult done to Boniface VIII. in Anagni, in the xxth Canto:

"Veggio in Anagni intrar i Fior di Lifo, Et nel Vicario suo Chirito effer catto."

A single lily continued to be the bearing until the reign of Louis le Jeune, anno 1147, when their number was increased; and the escutcheons and mantles of the French knights began to be powdered with fleurs de lis, to give the greater splendour to their appearance in battle during the second crusade. Voltaire was of opinion that the number of lilies in the Gallic arms were never constant till the time of Philip Augustus; not till after his signal victory over the Germans, with the emperor Otho IV. at their head. This memorable battle was fought near Bouvines, in 1215. Otho's imperial standard was carried upon four wheels. It consisted of a long pole or staff, to which was fastened a painted dragon, as the emblem of destruction; over which was raised the imperial eagle of gilt wood. The royal standard of France was a gilt staff with colours of white silk powdered with golden fleurs de lis: and now," says Voltaire, "what had been long the fancy only of painters, came to be the arms of France." This great genius, however, was highly mistaken; every body knows that Voltaire did not excel in antiquarian knowledge; for, besides the influences to the contrary noted above, a very satisfactory one presents itself in the devices of the order of knights of Calatrava, founded in 1158, as well as in those of Alcantara, and St. James of Sword, which all terminated their crosses with a fleur de lis, and which even then had been long in use.—See Klengel, p. 157.

From what has been stated, it manifestly appears, that symbols or emblems, analogous to what are termed heraldic devices, have, as set forth at the beginning of this treatise, existed in all ages, and in all countries; and that many of them were, from the earliest epochs of time, considered as hereditary, appears also incontrovertible. "In the early days of heraldry, men took for their armorial bearings those things which were most useful or natural to them in their various pursuits. Thus the falcon, the greyhound, the talbot, the bugle horn, to name a few, were the emblems of the foresters, the sportsmen, the shepherds; and also of goats, which furnished them with milk. In doing this they accorded with the inhabitants of all countries who took a pleasure in the chase, or who led a pastoral life; and the higher we advance into the simplicity of the pastoral times, the more we shall perceive of this natural choice of emblems from the visible productions of nature, instead of mythological figures and monsters, the offspring of paganism and superstition. Such were the early symbols employed in the provinces of Wales. It was natural that they should place on their shields the figures of wolves which they hunted, as the destroyers of their flocks and children; and also of goats, which furnished them with milk. In doing this they accorded with the principle of all other nations in the choice of their emblems." See Mr. Dallaway, as still borne by many Welsh families; such...
such as a wolf issuing from a cave, a cradle under a tree, a child attended by a goat, &c.

It appears that the long want of surnames rendered heraldic devices, or coats of arms, extremely requisite, in order to distinguish or identify families and persons. Before surnames were adopted, it was common for the sons of one and the same father to assume such very different appellations, that it was impossible to know, by their names, that they were in any degree related. Such cuftoms were calculated to produce great confusion in families, and in the descent of estates, which could not be fet right by any means so well as by the use of hereditary bearings, which each of them retained, not with difference of coat, but of different nature and device. See the article Name. The art of blazonry, by appropriate armorial bearings, which each of them retained, not with different coats, but of different nature and device. See the article Name. The art of blazonry, by appropriate heraldic devices, or coats of arms, extremely requisite, was soon made capable of ascertaining the difference of coats or branches of the same family; so that it should appear, on the first inspection of a gentleman's shield, whether he was of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, branch of his house; and whether the fifth, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, brother of his respective branch. These marks are called "distinctions of honours," and are set forth in the Engraving adapted to that section of the present article.

In the reign of our Edward I. who, previous to his acceding the throne, had taken a share in the eighth cross, caused coats of arms, escutcheons, and military equipment to become more splendid and sumptuous. Each chief, being a descendant of a knight, was now distinguished by having his arms depicted on the surcoat or mantle worn over his armour, and upon the caparisons of his horse; and they now assumed a particular badge placed upon the top of their helmet; which gave rise to the invention of crests, anno 1375.

The title or grant of coronets to a subjekt, first took place in the reign of Edward II., who delegated that authority to his son John de Eltham earl of Cornwall, who died in 1354. In most countries, those elevated by their rank into hereditary counsellors or peers of the crown, have been distinguished above the inferior orders by an ornamental emblem of royalty: but in Scotland the nobility seem not, in ancient times, to have been discriminated from the commons in that manner. In old regiments, in old seals, in churches, the arms of earls are not dignified with coronets; a distinction which probably was not assigned them before the commencement of the reign of our Edward I. Ordinarily, gold and silver were the ornaments of chivalry; but the use of the helmet, which gave rise to the invention of crests, was soon made capable of ascertaining the difference of coats or branches of the same family; so that it should appear, on the first inspection of a gentleman's shield, whether he was of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, branch of his house; and whether the fifth, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, brother of his respective branch. These marks are called "distinctions of honours," and are set forth in the Engraving adapted to that section of the present article.

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dominions. This monarch, in 1466, instituted an order of Knights of the Garter in Ireland; but it was abolished by parliament in 1494.

The battle of Bosworth conveyed the right of regal honours from the Plantagenets to the Tudors, in the person of Henry VII. who was maternally descended from the female line of the Lancastrian branch. To cement the interests of the contending houses, he received the hand of Edward IV.'s daughter, by which consummation he united the red and white roses, the badges of the houses of Lancaster and York. During this reign the dragon and the greyhound were the supporters of the royal arms, and the lion on the dexter side. The supporters to it; which proves that the example was quickly followed. This is shown in the plate of seals published in the "History of the Isle of Wight," by the late Sir Richard Worsley. Henry IV. who succeeded Richard, assumed the "le champ de drap d'or." the field of their shield; and likewise his supporters; but they were varied by subsequent sovereigns. Queen Elizabeth, during her reign, had the dragon as a supporter on the sinister side of the royal arms, and the lion on the dexter side. The supporters, as now emblazoned, took place in the reign of James I., who added the unicorn of Scotland to the lion of England; and thus they have ever since continued.

The origin of these emblematic guardians or supporters of the shield, is said to have taken its rise from the name of any challenger, whose defiance was signified by the higher nobility; and have been very sparingly granted to commoners.

Henry VIII. was the most sumptuous of all the kings of England in the display of magnificent heraldic ensigns; and this was manifested at the gorgeous tournament proclaimed in conjunction with Francis I. of France, celebrated in 1520 in the plains of Picardy; and on which occasion the furniture and caparisons were so costly and brilliant, that the place where the tournament was held, acquired the name of "le champ de drap d'or." — See the article England, vol. vi. p. 634; and France, vol. vii. p. 699.

Henry made tilts and tournaments the chief entertainment of the court; and he discontinued, at last, many a valiant knight. He ran a tilt against the famous Granvelle, which was to have been limited to two hundred only; though in his own reign it was much increased. Not less than three thousand patents have been granted to commoners.

The union of the two crowns, under James I. brought the Scotch and English titles into a closer alliance. He conferred ducal honours, and settled the precedence of his court; and he disinherited, at joust, many a valiant knight. He ran a tilt against the famous Granvelle, which was to have been limited to two hundred only; though in his own reign it was much increased. Not less than three thousand patents have been granted to commoners.

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nours, and elegant manners, were made to reign at court. Accustomed to live in retirement with the truly few who followed his fortunes, he had put on by habit the eafe of an equal, rather than the lily of a sovereign; yet he never lost his dignity, even when surrounded with the little vanities and profudences. This captivating cohefion was copied by the great; and from hence arose that pleasing freedom and urbanity which continues to animate our mixed companies. If flate diffenfed with some of her folemn appennages, she gained ten thousand graces and amabilities. If we except the title of duchefs and duke, which this monarch gave to his fonifted ladies, and to the sons he had by them, he was extremely careful of the peerage. It was proposed, at the refolution, to inftitute a new order of knighthood, to com- memorate the king's preservation in the oak at Bofcofel, after the battle of Worefer, who were to be called "Knights of the Royal Oak," and no lefs than fix hundred and eighty-seven baronets, knights-bachelors, and gentlemen, were named to receive this honour, and a die for the device or medal was funk, as a ditinguifhing badge; but the fcheme was laid aside, because the King imagined it might tend to keep alive thofe divisions and animofities, which it was the height of political prudence to extinguifh. His majefy therefore endeavoured to make the order of Knighthood already exifiting, and he gave the laft fahih to the buf hurried of the peerage, by fetting the rules of prefedency.

Vifcount Cranburne, having been the firft of that title, in the reign of James I. who was allowed to wear a co- ronet; James II. gave it to barons; but he was vory flattering of confowing titles. He gave the ducal honour to his natural fon; and the title of countefs to two la- dies, one of whom was his miftres. The other honours which he conferred were, one marquifate, two earldoms, and five baronies. He conferred titles upon feveral of his partizans after his abdication; but thefe were never ad- mitted upon the records of the Herald's College, nor recognized by the laws of England. His vengeance was singularly manifefted in 1689, by procribing no lefs than two archbishops, one duke, feventeen earls, feven coun- tefles, twenty-eight vifcountes, two vifcountfells, feven bifhops, eighteen barons, thirty-three baronets, fifty-one knights, eighty-three clergy men, and two thoufand one hundred and fifty other titles, any of them being given to any peer. This abdication, however, defeated his revenge.

During the reign of William and Mary, there were few peers created, except the fix foreign favourites. The greatfet fingularity was, that no lefs than nine noblemen were advanced to the rank of dukes, though none of them maintained any alliance with the blood-royal; which had never been confecrated by fummons, merge into higher titles. Precedence was conferred to them in the manner of the old crown, and of the fame rank. The Scotch baronies by fummons, merge into higher titles. 

The queen, like William, raised many of the peers to higher honours; and some Scotch and Irish no- 

When George I. ascended the throne, he appeared fo little acquainted with the etiquette of his nobility, or the prerogatives of his crown, that he confented to a fuf- 

Ending, by fubmitting the English peerage to its then exis- 

This has arisen from the bleffing derived to us by the length of his majefy's reign, during which time there have become extinct; and partly from the vast increment of wealth, which has been poured into these kingdoms from every quarter of the globe. This has made it neceffary to call uftuch a number of the richest commoners, as is fufficient to maintain a fuitable balance in the fe- 

The order of the Bath is very properly conferred as a 

The Thistle has been conferred on many of the meritorious brave of Scotland; and the order of 

2
nity on the Irish nation. The long neglected but highly respectable title of _bourees_, if completely revived, might be employed to make an admirable distinction for gallant officers in our army and navy, where the order of the Bath shall be thought too high, and simple knighthood, now in so little repute, be deemed too low. We can hardly do too much credit to brave men who fight our battles abroad, while we live amidst every blessing of peace and comfort at home.—See Noble's "College of Arms," a work replete with curious and valuable information.

Whatever idea republican governments may form of equality amongst men, and of confining public remuneration to the utmost rather than to beggary, the fallibility and insufficiency thereof must be obvious to every critical observer of men and manners. It has been judiciously remarked, that the highest gratification to the minds of defending men is the hope of existing in their descendants. But if pecuniary or personal reward were the utmost, it would be to limit our estimations of well-earned merit to the fleeting moments of individual life, while the remembrance of having deserved well of society would scarcely reach the knowledge of a rising generation. With a mind more eminently enlarged, his majesty has honoured with hereditary armorial bearings, and ennobled more persons for naval and military triumphs, than perhaps all the monarchs who have preceded him.

Whether, therefore, the great body of nobility be considered as hereditary or otherwise, it seems to follow very clearly, that it must have been in all ages, generally speaking, made up of the most meritorious, respectable, and virtuous, part of mankind. "The distinction of rank and honours," says William Blackstone, "is necessary in every well-governed state, in order to reward such as are eminent for their services to the public, in a manner the most desirable to individuals, and yet without burden to the community: exciting thereby an ambition, a laudable ardour, and generous emulation, in others. And emulation, or virtuous ambition, is a spring of action which, however dangerous or inviolable in a mere republic, or under a despotic sway, will certainly be attended with good effects under a free monarchy; where, without destroying its existence, its excises may be continually restrained by that superior power from which all honours are derived. Such a spirit, when nationally diffused, gives life and vigour to the community; it feeds the wheels of government, and makes it function with vigour. Whenever a wife regulator, may be directed to any beneficial purpose; and thereby every individual may be made subservient to the public good, while he principally means to promote his own particular views. A body of nobility is also more peculiarly necessary in our mixed and compounded constitution, in order to support the rights of both the crown and the people, by forming a barrier to withstand the encroachments of either. It creates and preserves that gradual scale of dignity, which proceeds from the peer to the prince; rising like a pyramid from a broad foundation, and diminishing to a point as it rises. It is this ascending and contracting proportion that adds stability to any government; for, when the government is too independent and separate branch of the legislature. If they were confounded with the mass of the people, and like them had only a voice in electing representatives, their privileges would soon be borne down and overwhelmed by the popular torrent, which would effectually level all distinctions. It is therefore highly necessary that the body of nobles should have a distinct assembly, distinct deliberations, and distinct powers, from the other branches of the constitution."

It would lead to details beyond the limits of our plan, were we to explain the origin and growth of the different privileged orders. Suffice it to say, that the prerogatives of the ancient nobility throughout Europe, may be referred to the following classes: the ones being the origin of war of their own private authority; the right of life and death in their own territories; the levying of imposts; the raising of troops, the collecting of money, and the making of provincial laws. These were considered as their unalienable rights under the early feudal jurisprudence. It were to be wished that some inquisitive and judicious antiquary would collect from the old English laws and records, all the circumstances to be found which have a relation to these topics. He certainly could not offer a more valuable present to the public. These powers were exercised by all the higher nobility among the Anglo-Saxons; and while the right of private war was acknowledged as a legal prerogative of nobility, regulations were made to adjust its nature and exertion. Dr. Robertson seems to imagine, that in England, after the Norman invasion, the nobility lost, or did not exercise, the right of private war. See Hiji. Chs. V, vol. i. It is true that the historians of England have not been very attentive to record the private wars of the Anglo-Saxons. But it is known that they were not forgotten, and that the nobility had a considerable share of influence, in the higher orders of its nobility, the right of private war was as much inherent as the coinage of money, the holding of courts, or any other of their prerogatives; and that these received not their last and effectual blow till the reign of Henry VIII.

The right of peerage seems at first to have been wholly territorial; that is, annexed to lands, honours, care, and compounded constitution, in order to support the rights of the crown and the people, by forming a barrier to withstand the encroachments of either. It is this attending and contract-quality, like a pyramid from a broad foundation, and diminishing to a point as it rises. It is this ascending and contracting proportion that adds stability to any government; for, when the government is too independent and separate branch of the legislature. If they were confounded with the mass of the people, and like them had only a voice in electing representatives, their privileges would soon be borne down and overwhelmed by the popular torrent, which would effectually level all distinctions. It is therefore highly necessary that the body of nobles should have a distinct...
of his children losing the right in case he never takes his seat; for they will succeed to their grandfather; numerous instances of which will appear in the following history of our nobility. Creation by writ has also one advantage over that by patent; for a person created by writ holds the dignity to him and his heirs, without the necessity of any words to that purport in the writ; but in letters patent there must be words to direct the inheritance, else the dignity only endures to the grantee for life. For a man or woman may be created noble for their own lives, and the dignity not descend to their heirs at all, or descend only to some particular heirs, as where the peerage is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by his present lady, and not to such heirs by any former or future wife.

One of the great privileges of the nobility is, the right of being tried by their peers. It is said, however, that this does not extend to the bishops; who, though they are lords of parliament, and sit there as peers of the realm. If a woman, noble in her own right or by marriage, shall be tried before the same judicature as peers of the realm, it must cease with their trial for life.

As to peeresses, no provision was made for their trial when accused of treason or felony, till after Eleanor duchess of Gloucester, wife to the lord protector, had been accused of witchcraft, and found guilty of witchcraft, in an ecclesiastical synod, through the intrigues of cardinal Beaufort. This very extraordinary conviction gave occasion to a general fluctuation, and an act of 23 Edward IV. c. 9, which enjoins, that peeresses, either in their own right, or by marriage, shall be tried before the same judicature as peers of the realm. If a woman, noble in her own blood, marries a commoner, she still remains noble, and shall be tried by her peers; but if she be only noble by marriage, then by an after-marriage with a commoner, she loses her nobility; it is not in her blood; therefore, as by marriage it is gained, so by marriage it may also be lost. Yet if a duchess-dowager marries a baron, she continues a duchess still; for all the nobility are peers, and therefore it is no degradation. A peer, or peeress, either in her own right or by marriage, cannot be arrested in criminal cases; for they have their own courts of law, and colleges annexed to their peerage in the courts of judicial proceedings. A peer, sitting in judgment, gives not his verdict upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour." He answers also to bills in chancery upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour." He answers also to bills in chancery upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour." He answers also to bills in chancery upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour." He answers also to bills in chancery upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour." He answers also to bills in chancery upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour." He answers also to bills in chancery upon oath, like an ordinary person, but "upon his honour."
crown to her judgment much like to a close crown; and underwitu with a cipher which she took to be king's cipher, H.R.

Wriothesley Garter was then ordered to advertise all foreign ambassadors that the title of Norfolk and the earl of Surrey his fon were traitors, &c. In the confessions of the duke, extorted by a fear of death, are these articles, which contain a surrender of hereditary rights, such as the most suspicious tyranmy only could have wished to suppreffe. Article 2. Likewise I confess, that I have concealed high treason in keeping secret the false and traitorous act, most presumptuously committed by my fon Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, against the king's majesty and his laws, in putting and using the arms of St. Edward the Confeflor in his fechine of arms, which faid arms appertain to the king only of thefe realms; whereunto the faid earl by any means or way could make any title or claim by me or any of mine or his ancestors. Also I likewise confefs, that to the peril and danger of the king's majesty and the difinherifon of his fon, Prince Edward, &c. I have againft all right and againft authority borne in the firft quarter of mine arms, ever since the death of my father, the arms of England, with a difference of three labels of silver, which are the proper arms of my faid father, the arms of England, with a difference of three first quarters of mine arms, ever since the death of my highnefs might be difturbed or interrupted in his crown and dignity, &c. which I know and confefs to be high treason by the laws of this realm. T. NORFOLK.

Herbert's History of Henry VIII. p. 625, &c.—Such were the wretched means referred to for the gratification of indulgence, which famefully, and criminally committed by my fon Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, against the king's majesty and his laws, in putting and using the arms of St. Edward the Confeflor in his fechine of arms, which faid arms appertain to the king only of thefe realms; whereunto the faid earl by any means or way could make any title or claim by me or any of mine or his ancestors. Also I likewise confefs, that to the peril and danger of the king's majesty and the difinherifon of his fon, Prince Edward, &c. I have againft all right and againft authority borne in the firft quarter of mine arms, ever since the death of my father, the arms of England, with a difference of three labels of silver, which are the proper arms of my faid father, the arms of England, with a difference of three first quarters of mine arms, ever since the death of my highnefs might be difturbed or interrupted in his crown and dignity, &c. which I know and confefs to be high treason by the laws of this realm. T. NORFOLK.

Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors vol. i. p. 98.

It has been a much-miftaken idea that coats of arms have been chiefly, if not solely, granted for military prowess, or feats in war. That these took the lead, is perhaps more reasonable; but it appears that a very fevere law, which I find, was then put in operation, that arms, which are not proper to the faid prince, &c. whereby I have committed the fad occafion that his highnefs might be difturbed or interrupted in his crown and dignity, &c. which I know and confefs to be high treason by the laws of this realm. T. NORFOLK.

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perors, kings, and sovereign states, usually bear; as being annexed to the territories, kingdoms, and provinces, they poffefs.

Arms of Pretextation, are thofe of fuch kingdoms, provinces, or territories, to which a prince or lord has fon claim, and which he adds to his own, although the faid kingdoms or territories be poffefled by a foreign prince or other lord.

Arms of Concection, or augmentation of honour, are either entire arms, or the addition of fome figures, given by princes as a reward for extraordinary services.

Arms of Community, are thofe of bifhoprics, cities, universities, academies, focieties, companies, and other bodies corporate.

Arms of Patronage, are fuch as governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c. add to their family-arms, as a token of their superiority, rights, and jurifdiction.

Arms of Family, or paternal arms, are thofe that belong to one particular family, that diftinguifh it from others, and which no perfon is fuffered to affume without committing a crime which sovereigns have a right to refrain and punith.

Arms of Alliance, are thofe which families, or private perfon, take up and join to their own, to denote the alliances they have contracted by marriage.

Arms of Succession, are fuch as are taken up by perfon who inherit certain effates, manors, &c. either by will, entail, or donation, and which they generally impale or quarter with their own arms.

DEFINITIONS OF HERALDIC TERMS.

Previously to our giving a comprehensive decription of all the arms which are the component parts of any coat of arms, it must not be ufeful to offer to the reader a clear and concise explanation of the scientific terms which occur fo often in treatifhes of heraldry; and, in order to facilitate the understanding of Latin and French works relative to this fubjeft, we have fpotted, as often as we could with fufficient authority, their correfponding expreffions in thofe languages. We have abftracted, however, repeating feveral of the words that are explained more fully in the course of this treatife.

ABATEMENT, a device added to coats of arms, to denote fome effate, and whereby the original dignity of coat-armour was rendered of lefs efteem. Lat. diminutioe armorum; Fr. abatement.

ACCESSION, the coat of arms of a perfon, or family, exterior ornaments of the shield, helmet, mantlings, motto, &c. together with the quarterings which they may have acquired by alliances or other means. Perpetual Achievements are termed hatchments. Lat. insignia gensititia; Fr. armories.

ADOURED, dignifies borne or fet back to back. Fr. adueta.

ADUMBRATION, the shadow only of any figure, outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field. Lat. adumbratio.

AFFRONTE, fet with the face looking frontwise. Lat. afronte.

ALLIER, an imaginary bird, made to resemble a mutilated eagle, and fuid to be used in the French blazonry to denote vanquished Imperialifts. Lat. aquile mutila; Fr. aiglette.

AMETHYST, a term used instead of purpure, or purpule, in blazoning the arms of the English nobility. See the Paradigm.

ANNULET, a circle, fometimes borne as a charge in coats of arms, and foo added to them as a difference for the fifth fon. Lat. annulus; Fr. anneau.

APUMET, a hand opened and upright. Lat. argurnet, but as these words, Or, Argent, are used adjectively, the Latin ought to be aureus, argentaeus.

ARMED, a word ufe to express the horns, hoofs, beak, or talons, of any beast or bird of prey, when borne of a different tincture from their bodies. Lat. armatus; Fr. armé.

ARMORIST, a perfon skilled in the knowledge of coats of arms.

ARRONDE, denotes a charge, or part of it, made of a round form.

ASSESSED, is faid of the horns of flags or deers, when of a different tincture from their bodies or heads. Lat. armatus; Fr. aceré.

AUGMENTATION, denotes a particular mark of honour, granted in addition, by the sovereign, either quartered with the family-arms, or borne on an escutcheon, chief, canton, &c.

AZURE, is ufed to express blue. In heraldry engravings, this colour is denoted by horizontal lines drawn from the dexter to the sinister side of the escutcheon. Lat. caracas; Fr. azur.

BADGE, a sign or mark by which the bearer is to be diftinguifhed.

BANDED, a head, or any figure tied round with a band of a different tincture. Lat. ligatus; Fr. lié.

BANNER, a flag, standard, or enign, carried at the end of a lance, or pole, and generally made square. There are fome families in Europe who fill bear their coat of arms in an escutcheon of this form, as that, for example, of de Coucy, originally of Picardy. Lat. vexillo-, fr. bannier.

BANNERTET, a very ancient title of honour, faid to derive its institution from the Romans, towards the end of the emperor Gratian's reign. Their shield was square, and they bore their arms in a banner of the fame form.

BAR, a diminutive of the fefs. Lat. velis; Fr. barre.

BARBED, is ufed to denote the green prickly leaves, which are repreffed on the outside of the full-blown rofe, and the pheon of an arrow. Lat. barbatus; Fr. barbe.

BARON and FEMME, ufed in blazoning the arms of a man and his wife marffhalled together.

BARRULET, a diminutive of the bar. Lat. fasciö; Fr. barette.

BARRY, denotes a field divided horizontally into feveral equal partitions of two different tinctures alternately difpofed. If the division be odd, the field muft be firft named, and the number of bars mentioned. Lat. fasciolatus; Fr. barette.

BARRY-BENDY, denotes a field divided into even parts, both barwise and bend-wise.

BARRY-WAYS or BARWISE, a charge difpofed after the manner of a bar. See Heraldry Plate II. fig. 24.

BAYON, a flag or truncheon, borne in English coats of arms, as a badge of illegitimacy. Lat. bacillus; Fr. bizon. See Heraldry Plate III.

BATTERING-RAM, an engine much in ufe among the ancients, before gunpowder was invented, for beating down the walls of the places they besieged. Lat. ari; Fr. biler.

BATTLEMENTS, the interfaces of castle-walls or towers.

BEAKED, faid of the bills of birds, when they are of a different tincture from the body. Lat. rostratus; Fr. beceta.

BEAVER, that part of the helmet which defends the sight; called by fome heralds, garde vifure; vifor.

BELLED, having bells affixed to fome part of the charge; generally faid of falcons, hawks, &c.

BEND, one of the honourable or prinicipal ordinaries. Lat. tenia; Fr. bande. Bend-finifter, is that which comes from the sinister to the dexter fide of the shield; and we fay, "in bend," when figures borne in coats of arms are placed obliquely, from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as the bend lies, or vice verfa. See Plate III.

BENDLET, a diminutive of the fourth part or bend. Lat. teniola; Fr. bandelette.

BENDY, a field, divided diagonally into an even number
number of partitions, varying in metal and colour. See Plate III. fig. 35. In England the number of divisions is always even; in other countries this is not regarded; but, when the number is uneven, they are called bendlets. 

Bendlet, or BEZANTS', means full of bezants, and is used to denote a field, ordinary, or charge, covered more or less with bezants. 

Bendlets, or BEZANTS, were the current coin of Byzantium, now Constantinople, and supposed to have been introduced into coats of arms by those who were at the holy wars. Lat. bizantius nummus; Fr. bezant.

Billets, oblong squares, frequently met with in English coats of arms. Lat. latericulis; Fr. billets.

Billet, a field or charge figured with billets. This expression is used in blazoning billets that exceed two; otherwise the number of partitions must be expressed. 

Blazon, to draw or express in their proper colours all that belongs to coats of arms. 

Blazonry, the art of blazoning or describing properly coats of arms.

Bordure, an edging round the shield, which sometimes, chiefly when wavy, serves for the same purpose as the Bâton, to indicate an illegitimate descent. Lat. fimbria; Fr. bordure.

Bouton, is said of a crofs which terminates at each end in three buds or buttons.

Braced, is applied to two figures of the same sort, interlacing one another.

Brest, a charge or ornament embattled on both sides.

Carossed, is said of the head of beasts born without any part of the neck, and full-faced.

Cannets, ducks, represented without any beak or feet. Lat. anates; Fr. canettes.

Canton, the French word for corner; it is a square figure, placed at one of the upper angles of the shield. See PLATE IV.

Chape, or CHAPPE, is said of a field that has a cope of another tincture, spreading from a point in the middle of the chief, to the two base angles of the shield.

Chapeau, an ancient cap of dignity, formerly worn by nobility, made of crimson velvet in the outside, and lined with fur. -

Chevele, a diminutive of the chevron. When there is more than one chevron, they are called chevrons, as they must be smaller. 

Chief, one of the honourable ordinaries. Lat. sigillum; Fr. chevron.

Chevronet, a diminutive of the chevron. When there is more than one chevron, they are called chevronets, as they must be smaller. 

Chief, one of the honourable ordinaries. Lat. sigillum; Fr. chevron.

Civic Crowns, these were reckoned more honourable than any other, though composed of no better materials than oak-boughs. 

CLEF, said of a crofs spreading from the centre toward the extremity, nearly like a crofs recumbent; with this difference, that the crofs recumbent ends with an angle in the middle of the extremity, by lines from the two points that make the breadth, till they come to join. -

Cockatrice, a winged heraldic monster, with the head, comb, and feet, of a cock, and the tail of a dragon.

Cognizance, a term which some confound with that of crofs, supposing them to be synonyms terms; but this is an error, for crofts were only worn formerly by heroes of great valour; but cognizances were badges which subordinate officers, and even foldiers, bore on their shields, for distinction-fake, being not entitled to a croft. 

Compone, a border, pale, bend, or other ordinary, made up of squares, of alternate metal and colour. Lat. compoeta; Fr. compofé.

Contourn', denotes any figure with its head turned toward the finifter side of the escutcheon. 

Cotise, one of the diminutives of the bend. It is seldom borne but in couple, with a bend or bendlet between them. See Plate III. fig. 31.

Coquint, the posture of any animal that is lying on its belly, with the head lifted up. 

Counter, signifies either contrarywise or in opposition of any metal with a colour. 

Counter-changed, denotes the intermixture or opposition of any metal with a colour. Lat. transmutatus; Fr. parti de l'un en l'autre.

Counter-flory, a trefoile, where the fleurs-de-dis are opposite to each other.

Counter-passant, two animals passing the contrary way to each other.

Counter-salarant, two animals leaping different ways from each other.

Counter-vair, denotes that the little bells, of which vair is composed, are ranged base against base.

Couched, is said of the head, or any limb, cut off from the body. It is also used to denote such crofts, bars, &c. as do not touch the sides of the escutcheon.

Couple-close, one of the diminutives of the chevron; but is seldom borne in coats of arms.

Courant, is said of any animal running. Lat. curant; Fr. courant.

Couplet, is said of a lion, &c. either paffant, rampant, or in any other position, with its tail between its legs.

Cramfette, a small cramp-iron; also the chape of the scabbard at the bottom of a broad fword.

Cramponet, a crofs that has at each end the shape of a cramp-iron.

Crepelle, a word used by some heralds instead of embattled, to express the outlines of any charge, drawn like the battlements of ancient towers. Lat. crenale.

Crescent, the half-moon with its horns turned upward, which is the general position of this charge in coats of arms. Lat. luna cornuta; Fr. croissant.

Crest, the figure placed above the helmet in an achievement. Lat. cresta; Fr. cimier, from cime, top, summit.

Crested, is said of a cock, or other bird, whose crest or comb is of a different tincture from the body.

Crowned, any animal whose hair is of a different tincture from its body.

Crowned, any animal whose hair is of a different tincture from its body.

Debruised,
DEBRUISED, denotes the restraint of any animal debarr'd of its natural freedom, by another charge, or any of the ordinaries, being placed over it.

DECRESCENT, is said of a moon in its wane, whose horns are turned toward the lesser fide of the escutcheon.

DICHET, formerly used to describe an animal, whose limbs had been cut; but the term coup'd is now used instead of it.

DENTICULATED, is said of a line or an ordinary formed outwardly, like the imbricated; but differing from it in having smaller and closer incises, resembling a row of teeth.

Dexter, is used in heraldry to signify the right side of the shield.

DIAMOND, is used by some heralds to denote the colourable, in blazoning the arms of the nobility. Lat. adamant; Fr. diamant.

DIAPERED, is said of a field divided into planes, like fretwork, and filled with variety of figures. Lat. duriatus; Fr. diapre.

DIFFERENCE, a figure added to coats of arms to distinguish one family from another, and to show how distant younger branches are from the item.

DIMIDIATED, a word used in blazoning an animal divided into two parts, chiefly applied to demi-lions, &c. Lat. dimittatus; Fr. deme.

DIMINUTIVE, a word used to denote heraldic charges controuled, either in breadth or length, from the respective dimensions appertaining to the principal ordinary.

DORMANT, the posture of a lion, or any other beast asleep. Lat. dormiens; Fr. dormant.

DORSET, having two tails.

DOUBLE-TREASURE, two trefores or orles, one within the other.

DOUBLINGS, the linings of robes of plate; also the rows of fur, set on the mantles of noblemen.

DOVETAIL, a partition, wherein the two different tinctures are set within one another, in such a manner, as to represent the form of the tails of doves, or wedges reversed.

DRAGON, an imaginary creature, commonly represented with four feet, two wings, and a serpent's tail. Lat. draco; Fr. dragon. The dragon is said to be the emblem of vigilance and safeguard. The ancients and moderns, when speaking of their being possessed. Confecrated by the religion of the earliest people, and particularly the Chines; having become the object of their mythology, the minister of the will of their gods, the guardian of their treasures: obedient to the power of enchantresses, and entering even into the divine allegories of the most sacred collections, it has been considered by the feft poets, and portrayed with all the colours that could embellish its form; the principal ornament of pious fables, invented in the remotest ages, subdued by heroes, who combated for a divine law; considered as the emblem of the splendid achievements of valiant knight-errants, it has enlightened the poetry of the moderns, as it animated that of the ancients; sometimes clothed with the greatest power, destroying the victims of its fury by a single look, transporting itself through the clouds with the velocity of lightning, striking like a thunderbolt, uniting the agility of the eagle, the strength of the lion, and the subtility of the serpent; sometimes auming even the human figure, endowed with an intelligence almost divine, and adored even at present in the vast kingdoms of the east, the dragon has been all things, and has been found every where, but in nature. From one of its supped qualities this chimerical being has been adopted for the supporters of the city of London, as if to watch over the immense wealth which this emporium of the world contains. See Plate V. fig. 69.

DUCAL, pertaining to a duke; as a ducal coronet, &c.

EAGLET, a term used in blazoning several eagles in a shield.

ENCODED, this is said of any figure or charge that is bent, or crooked like a bow.

EMERALD, is substituted instead of cerr, in blazoning the arms of the nobility.

ENDOURES, one of the diminutives of the pales.

ENSILED, is a word whose blade is run through a head, or any other charge; as, ensiled with a head, &c.

ENGRAULS, applied to croisles, saltiers, &c. when their extremities enter the mouth of a lion, or any other animal.

ENWALLED, broken, like the leaves of a tree notched by hailstones; it is said of partitions, borders, or ordinaries, having little arches, or semicircles struck out of them, the points of which enter the field, being the reverse of inviolate. Lat. friatus; Fr. engralle.

ENHANCED, applied to bearings, placed above their usual situation, which chiefly happens to the bend or its diminutives.

ENSIGN, a badge or mark of distinction, rank, or office.

ENSIGNED, in blazoning a charge, means decorated with some kind of ornament. Lat. insignitus.

ERMINE, black spots on a white field; but if the word plain be used with it, it denotes white fur.

ERMINES, the reverse of ermine, &c. white spots on a black field.

ERMOINS, the field or, and the spots black.

ESCUTCHEON, is sometimes used to express the representation of the whole coat of arms, or only to signify the field that contains the charges. Lat. sectum; Fr. ecus.

ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, a small escutcheon, on which a man carries the coat of arms of his wife, being an heiress.

ETOILE, a star, by many confounded with the star with fix waved rays, and the mullet with five plain points. Lat. stella; Fr. etoile. See Plate V. fig. 65.

ESS, one of the honourable ordinaries. Lat. fascia; Fr. fesse.

ESS-POINT, the centre of the escutcheon, so called because it is the point through which the fess line is drawn, when the field is parted per fess.

ESSWISE, a charge disposed after the manner of a fess.

FIELD, the surface of the field or escutcheon, which contains the charge or arms. Lat. campo; Fr. champ.

FIGURED, is said of those bearings which are depicted with a human face.

FILET, the only diminutive belonging to the chief.

FIMBRIATED, an ordinary, &c. having a narrow border or hem of another tincture. Lat. fimbriatus; Fr. fimbrié.

FITCHIE, or FITCHY, is said of croisles when the lower branch ends in a sharp point. Lat. figibilis; Fr. fiché.

FLANK, that part of the side of an escutcheon which is between the chief and the base.

FLANCHES, or FLANCHES, heraldic figures. See Subordinaries.

FLEXED, bent. Lat. flexus; Fr. fléché.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, or FLOWER-DE-LUCE, a charge frequently met with in coats of arms. See description of Plate V. fig. 69.

FLORE, signifies flowered, or adorned with the fleurs-de-lis. Lat. lilianus; Fr. fléri.

FORMES. See Pattee's.

FOURCHY, denotes forked, or divided at the ends; therefore, a crois fourchy is a cros forked at all its extremities. Lat. furcatus; Fr. fourchu.

FRET, a figure resembling two little sticks lying flatwise, and interlaced within a mane.

FRETTY, a field or ordinary covered with eight pieces, or pieces, interlacing one another, in the manner of a fret.

FUR, is used in heraldry to denote the linings and doublings of mantlings in achievements, and likewise different variegated colours; as ermine, erminois, &c.
HERALDRY.

Fusil, a figure longer, and more acute, than the lozenge. Lat. fusus; Fr. fusil.

Fusily, a field or ordinary covered with fusils.

Gamb, denotes the whole fore-leg of a lion, or other creature, borne in coats of arms. If it is couped or erased near the middle joint, it is called a paw. It pro－pens to denote strength. Lat. ernis; Fr. jambe. See Plate V. fig. 30.

Garb, or Garb, signifies a shuf of any kind of corn. Lat. sphenicus; Fr. gerbe.

Gardant, denotes a lion or other animal full-faced, or looking right forward.

Garter, the title of the principal king of arms in England. Lat. garterus; Fr. jarretiere. See Plate V. fig. 51.

Gaze, is said of bucks and flags flanding with a full face, and their four feet on the ground.

Gemas, signifies double, and is therefore used to denote a double bar. Lat. geminus; Fr. jamelle.

Goblet. See Compound.

Golpes. See the description after the article Tinctures.

Gorged, is said of any animal that has a collar about its neck.

Griffen, Griffon, or Gryphon, a fabulous animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle, and very early introduced into armory. See the description after the article Tinctures.

Habited, denotes any figure clothed.

Hatchment, the coat of arms of a person deceased, usually placed on the front of a house, whereby may be known what rank the deceased person was of, when living; and distinguished in such a manner as to enable the beholder to know whether he was a bachelor, married man, or widower; with similar distinctions for women.

Haurient, is the reverse of engrailed; it has the points upward, and the form of the shield on which single ladies and widows bear their coats of arms. Lat. incurvus; Fr. couronné. See Plate VI. fig. 102.

Inescutcheon, a small escutcheon borne within the shield, or upon an ordinary.

Increment, is said of any animal that has a collar about its neck.

Indented, signifies a double bar. Lat. geminus; Fr. jamelle.

Impaled, is said of any animal that has a collar about its neck.

Impale, to enjoin two coats of arms palewise; with similar distinctions for women.

Impaled, is said of any animal that has a collar about its neck.

Increscent, a moon whose horns are turned toward the dexter side of the escutcheon.

Indented, signifies a double bar. Lat. geminus; Fr. jamelle.

Inverted, is said of any animal that has a collar about its neck.

Inverced, is a term used to signify the gills of a cock.

Inverted, is said of the tongue of a bird.

Invected, is the reverse of engrailed; it has the points upward, and the form of the shield on which single ladies and widows bear their coats of arms. Lat. incurvus; Fr. couronné. See Plate VI. fig. 102.

Irregular, is applied to any bear used in the wrong way. Wings are said to be invested when their points are downward.

Irradiated, decorated with apparent rays or beams of light. Lat. radiatus; Fr. rayonné.

Issuant, this is said of rays, or other charges, coming out of any part of the escutcheon, and the small arches or semicircles toward the centre of the field. Lat. incelsus; Fr. cernués.

Invected, is the reverse of engrailed; it has the points upward, and the form of the shield on which single ladies and widows bear their coats of arms. Lat. incurvus; Fr. couronné. See Plate VI. fig. 102.

Label, the most honorable mark of difference, serving to distinguish the coat of arms of the eldest son from the younger. Lat. lambellae; Fr. lambels.

Lanced, a term used to signify the tongue of a bird or beast, when it differs in tincture from the body.

Lioncel, a young lion; used in blazoning arms, when there are more than one lion in the same field.

Loned, is used to denote the same posture of beasts of chase, as crouchant is for those of prey.

Lozenge, a figure resembling the ace of diamonds; and the form of the shield on which single ladies and widows bear their coats of arms. Lat. planchius; Fr. lozange.

Lozenges, covered alternately with lozenges of two different tinctures.

Luna, a term used by some heralds instead of argent, in blazoning the arms of sovereigns and princes, instead of by metals and colours.

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Lanced, a term used to signify the tongue of a bird or beast, when it differs in tincture from the body.

Lioncel, a young lion; used in blazoning arms, when there are more than one lion in the same field.

Loned, is used to denote the same posture of beasts of chase, as crouchant is for those of prey.

Lozenge, a figure resembling the ace of diamonds; and the form of the shield on which single ladies and widows bear their coats of arms. Lat. planchius; Fr. lozange.

Lozenges, covered alternately with lozenges of two different tinctures.
MAXED, is said when the hair hangs down the necks of horses, unicorns, tigers, and other animals.

MANTLE, a long robe or cloak of flate. Lat. pallium; Fr. manteau.

MANTLEs, ornamental foliage of cloth, used for adorning helmets, or receiving the escutcheon or shield of arms in the panels of a carriage, &c.

MARS, a term used instead of gates, or red, in blazoning the arms of sovereigns.

MARSHAL, or MARSHALLING, a term which signifies to range and dispose diverser coats of arms in one shield, with their contingent ornaments and appurtenances.

MARKET, the distinguishing mark of the fourth son. It is likewise a proper charge or bearing, in which case the number is not limited; it is represented small, sideways, without feet, and with its wings close. Lat. hirondelle; Fr. hirondelle.

MASCLE, a figure or bearing which represents the meath of a net. Lat. macea; Fr. noce. See Heraldry-Plate III. fig. 83.

MEMBERED, a term used to express the back and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MERCURY, a term used instead of purple, in blazoning the arms of sovereigns.

METALS, the tinctures of or and argent, or gold and sable, are the metals of heraldry, represented in colours by white and yellow. See the Definitions of Tinctures.

MOINE, a crofs which turns round both ways, at all the extremities.

MONTANT, the horns of the half-moon turned upward, i.e. toward the chief of the escutcheon.

MORION, a steel cap, or ancient armour for the head, resembling the chapeau.

MULLET, the rowel of a spur, which consists of five plain points, whereas flars consist of fix or more waved rays. This is added to coats of arms as a mark of difference for the third son. Lat. rotula calcaris; Fr. mollett.

MUZZLED, is said of a beast whose muzzle-band is of a different tincture from his head.

NAIENT, the position of swimming; and is said of a fish in a swimming posture. Lat. natans; Fr. nageant.

NAISSANT, signifies coming out, and is said of a lion, or other creature, that seems to be rising out of the middle of an ordinary.

NAVY, the cloudy, or representing clouds; and is said of the outlines of any ordinary running in and out.

NOMBLED-POINT, that next below the fefs-point, being the opposite place to the honour-point.

NOWED, signifies tied or knotted; and is said of serpents, wyverns, &c, whose bodies or tails are twilled and unfolded like a knot. Lat. sigatus; Fr. noué.

OBLIJ, used to express the black roundlets, which are also called pellets and guiffone.

OPHNUS, a beast of fanciful invention; the body and fore legs of which are like those of a lion; the head and neck like those of an eagle; it has wings like those of a griffin, and a tail like a camel's. It is the crest of the barber-surgeons.

OS, the heraldic word for gold. In heraldry-engraving it is denoted by small points all over the field. Lat. aurum, aurac; Fr. or.

ORDINARY, a term used to denote a certain class of flecént heraldic figures borne in coats of arms. Ordinarys subordinate, are those which follow next in order to the principal ordinaries.

ORLE, a border within the shield, at some distance from the edges thereof. Lat. limbus; Fr. environ. In orle, is said of several things borne within the escutcheon, in the form of an orle.

OVERALL, this expression is said of any figure borne over others. Lat. superico; Fr. brechent for le tout. Pat. one of the honorable ordinaries. Lat. patus; Fr. pal.

PALEWISE, is said when a charge is disposed after the manner of a pale.

PALL, a figure like the Greek Ψ about the breadth of a pallet; it is borne by some heralds, called a crois-pall; on account of its being an ecclesiastical bearing.

PALL, one of the diminutives of the pale. Lat. palus minor; Fr. vergette.

PALLY, denotes a field divided by perpendicular lines into four or more equal parts, confiding of two different tinctures interchangeably disposed. When the field is divided into fix, eight, or ten, divisions, palewise, it must be blazoned Pally of fix, &c. But if the number be odd, then the field is to be named first, and afterward the number of pales specified.

PAN-BENDY, denotes a field divided both palewise and bendwise.

PARTER, or PARTY, signifies divided, and is applied to all divisions of the field, as follows: Party per Pale, is blazoned, by French heralds, Party only: Party per Chevrons, is Chapée: Party per Fess, is Coupe: Party per Bend, is Tranché: Party per Bend-Jufliner, is Taitlé; which is the reverse of the last.

PASSANT, is said of a lion, or any other animal represented in a walking position. Lat. gradiens; Fr. paflant.

PASSANT-GARDANT, is said when an animal is in the same posture as paflant, but with his face turned, so that his eyes are both distinctly seen.

PATHÉ, or PATTÉ, a crofs which is small in the centre, and goes on widening to the ends, which are very broad. Lat. patens; Fr. paté.

PATER-NOSTER, a charge or bearing formed of beads; as a crois patre-nôster, &c.

PATONCE, a crofs that is nearly fotty, i.e. like the bottom of a fleur-de-lis, at its extremities.

PATAR, or PATERACHAT, a crofs, so called, when the middle piece is twice crofted, the lower arms being longer, and the upper fhorter.

PEARL, is used for argent, by those who blazon the arms of peers by precious stones, instead of metals and colours.

PEAN, the name of a tincture, which is fable and or.

PELLETS, a name given to the black roundlets.

PELLETED, any charge or bearing marked with pellets.

PHOENIX, a celebrated fabulous bird, among the ancients, very commonly borne as crests, or as one of the charges.

PHRON, the head or iron part of a miflile instrumefl or dart, barbed. The representation of it is frequently borne in coats of arms, and termed a Pheon's head. Lat. fcrum jaculi; Fr. fer de dard.

PIE, an heraldic figure representing those piles on which bridges are built, or other edifices raised from the ground. Sir Hugh Myddleton, knt. and bart. who heads eraled of the field: which he changed to Argent; arms, originally, Argent, on a vert, three wolves heads eraled of the field, in memory of that undertaking." Edmonston's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 166.

PILY, is said of a pile divided into partitions of the form of the pile.

PLATE, a name given to the white or silver roundlets. Lat. difficus argentus; Fr. tourteau d'argent.

POMMES, green roundlets blazoned in coats of arms. Lat. pomous; Fr. tourteau vert.

POMMETTE, or POMMETTÉ, a name given to a crofs, whose extremities terminate with a ball or knob at each end, like an apple; if there be more than one, the number must be mentioned.

PONT, is said of a crofs terminating like a T at its upper extremities.

PONT-Counter-pont, a field or charge covered with ponts counter-placed.

POWDERED, small figures, as ermin, irregularly fixed on a field.

PRESTER JOHN. This is the name ascribed to a bearing contained in the armorial ensign of the episcopal see of Chichester. This figure of a patriarch sitting on a chair,
chair, (cathedra,) holding a sword fessdeways in his mouth, and in the act of giving his blessing, has excited the ingenuity of etymologists, heralds, and antiquarians, for a long time. Some will have him a king of Abyssinia, others a Nestorian priest; those spell the name Prebester, and thefe Prebester John; we however are authorized to take it for the Evangelist St. John; the Gospel, the word of God, being represented in Holy Scripture by a Sword, and the name Prebester, (old, ancient,) well applied to the oldest and last of the apostles, who died one hundred years after the birth of his divine Master.

Pride. Peacocks are said to be in their pride, when in heraldic bearings they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings.

Proper, any animal, vegetable, or other thing, borne in coats of arms of its natural colour.

Purpl or Purple, a term used by some heralds to express the embroidery of a border of fur.

Purple, the colour so called, which signifies purple, is in heraldic engraving represented by diagonal lines drawn from the sinister to the dexter side of the shield.

Quartered, a four-leaved grass or flower, resembling a primrose. This charge has obtained a place in coats of arms, though not so frequently as the trefoil; the double quadrfoil is the difference for the ninth son. Lat. quadrifolium, Fr. quatrefoille. See Heraldry Plate VII.

Quartered, is said of a field divided into four equal parts. Lat. quadrupartitus; Fr. d'artail.

Quarterings, signify the partitions or separate areas of one shield, containing divers coats of arms; also those arms as borne by right of inheritance.

Quarterly, is used in the blazon of an escutcheon, or one of the ordinaries, divided into four equal parts.

Quarterly quartered is said of a field quartered in its centre, and the four branches of which are each parted by two different tinctures alternately depicted.

Queue, the tail of an animal. Lat. cauda; Fr. queue. It is sometimes borne double, or fourcher, i.e. forked.

Queue, is a term which signifies the tail of an animal. Lat. cauda bifida; Fr. queue fourche.

Radiant, is used in blazoning, to denote any charge represented with rays, or beams of light. Lat. radiant; Fr. rayonnant.

Ragule, is said of a beating which is uneven or ragged like the trunk or limb of a tree lopped of its branches, of which the stumps only are seen.

Rampant, a lion, standing upright on its hind legs, and in the attitude of climbing; this word is seldom, if ever, applied to any other animal. Lat. repens; Fr. rampant.

Ray, a stream of light issuing from any luminous body. Lat. radius; Fr. rayon.

Rayonnant, or Rayonne's, a charge that has rays of glory behind it, darting from the centre to all parts of the escutcheon.

Regatia, in heraldry, means such a coat of arms as by its figures alludes to the name of the bearer; as three caddices, for the name of Casselin; a bear, for Bernard; three salmons, for Salamian, &c. The French call them, armes parlantes, as if they were speaking to the beholder non verbis sed rebus; hence the etymology of the name rebus.

Recess'd, is said of a crofs that circles or curls at the ends, somewhat resembling a ram's horn.

ReCrop'd, a term implying the same as that of a croft-crofs.

Regalia, enigms of royalty.

Regardant, the position of an animal looking behind, i.e. having his face turned towards his tail. Lat. redditus; Fr. regardant.

Reprent, is said of any beast or fish, whether rampant, saliant, &c. when represented face to face.

Lat. repetitio; Fr. affronté.

Rest, a figure used in coats of arms, which some take to be a rest for a horsemans' lance; and others for a musical instrument called clavis or claricord.

Riband, or Riband, one of the diminutives of the bend.

Rose. This flower is much used in coats of arms; and is alligned as a difference for the seventh son.

Roundel, or Roundlet, a small round figure used in heraldry, of which there are ten forts, each of which has a particular name according to its colour. Those of metal are represented flat; those of colour, globular.

Ruby, is sometimes used instead of gules, for blazoning the coats of arms of the English nobility. Lat. rubinus; Fr. rubis.

Rustie, a figure resembling the nut of a screw. See Plate III. fig. 83.

Sable, the heraldic term for black; and is in heraldry-engraving expressed by horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other.

Salyant, or Saliant, the posture of a beast of prey that is springing forward, or leaping in bent. Lat. saliens; Fr. salissant.

Saltier, one of the honorable ordinaries, in the form of St. Andrew's cross. See Heraldry Plate II. fig. 32.

Saltierwise, disposed in the form of a saltier. See Heraldry Plate II. fig. 42.

Sanguine, signifies the sanguine colour, and is expressed in heraldry-engraving by lines crossing each other diagonally, from the dexter to the sinister, and from the sinister to the dexter, side. See Heraldry Plate I. third row of shields.

Sapphire, the name is used to express the colour azure, in blazoning the arms of the nobility.

Sardonyx, used instead of sanguine, in blazoning the arms of the nobility.

Saturn, denotes the colour sable, used to blazon the arms of sovereigns and princes, instead of metals and colours.

Scape, the name as sapphire; and is one of the diminutives of the bend-salient.

Segreant, an epitet applied to a griffin erect, and displaying its wings, as if it was going to fly. Lat. erctus; Fr. segréant.

Sejant, is said of any animal represented sitting. Lat. sedens; Fr. sejant or assis.

Seren, a term which signifies serene or sedent. Lat. serenus; Fr. sere.

Shield, the figure or field on which coats of arms are depicted. See p. 438.

Sinister, in heraldry signifies the left side.

Springing, is used to denote the fame posture of beasts of chase, as saliant is for those of prey.

Sol, the sun, used to express gold, in blazoning the arms of sovereigns.

Splendor, The fun in splendor is when it is represented with the lineaments of a human face, and environed with rays.

Star. This charge is often confounded with a mullet, which is the rowel of a spur, as noticed above. This a knight of some orders wears, not to be distinguished by the people, but from the people.

Statant, an animal standing on his feet, both the fore and hind legs being in a direct line. Lat. stans; Fr. en pied. See Plate VI. fig. 89.

Stones. The tints of precious stones have been introduced in heraldry, instead of the names of metals and colours, in blazoning the coats of arms of the nobility.

Sun, the luminary that makes the day; which, when used in heraldry with the lineaments of a human face, environed with rays, is called a fun in his glory, or splendor, and proper. Lat. sol; Fr. soleil.

Super-charg'd, is a figure borne on another bearing.

Supporter, animals, birds, or other figures, depicted on each side of the shield, and seeming to support it.
SMAIiMOUNTED, a charge or bearing that has another over it, both of different tinctures.

SURTOUT, signifies over-all, and is laid of a small escutcheon, within the large one, containing either a paternal coat of arms, or a coat of augmentation, thus made called.

SWORD, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand, used either in cutting or thrashing; it may be taken for an emblem of courage, justice, or authority. Lat. gladius; Fr. épée.

TALON, a sort of hunting-dog, between a hound and a terrier, with a large foun, long, round, and thick, ears. This is a frequent bearing in coats of arms; and may be confidered, as all other dogs, for the emblem of vigilance and fidelity. Lat. canis; Fr. chien.

TASSELLED, adorned with taffels.

TARNOY, or TANNY, one of the tinctures made use of in blazonry; it signifies the orange colour, and is represented in heraldry-engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the sinister-side of the shield to the dexter, traversed by horizontal lines. Lat. jasminum; Fr. tournesol. See Plate I. of Heraldry, third row of shields.

TÊTE, or head, sometimes borne double in coats of arms, ceput; Fr. tête.

TIERCE, or TIERCED, signifies the same as divided into three equal parts of different tinctures. When a field is thus divided palewise or selfwise, it is called TIERCED in Pale, or in Fy, which ever it is, Gules, Argent, and Azure; and to whatever tinctures the field is of.

TINTURE, the hue or colour of any thing belonging to coats of arms. See p. 427.

TOPEZ, used instead of or, in blazoning the arms of the nobility.

TORSE, denotes any thing twisted like a wreath.

TORTEAUX, or TORSCHEN, a name given to the red roundlets.

TOWERED, is said of walls and castles having turrets on the top. Lat. turreta; Fr. tourelle.

TREFOIL, three-leaved grass; a very common bearing in coats of arms. Lat. trifolium; Fr. trèfle.

TRESSURE, the name of an ordinary, supposed to be only half the breadth of an orle; it is borne frot and counter-frot, often double, and sometimes trebble. Lat. limbus; Fr. treffure.

TRICORPORATED, is said of a bearing of the bodies of three lions rampant, conjoined under one head gardant, in the fets-point.

TRIPANT, is used to signify the same pofure of beaees of cheale, namely a buck, doe, fawn, &c. as paffant is for the quadra-four.

TRUNKED, applied to trees, &c. that are couped, or cut off smooth.

TURRET, a small tower.

TURRETED, having turrets on the top.

TUSK, the long-tooth of animals.

TUSKED, an animal whose tusks are of a different tincture from the body.

VAIR, or VAIROU, a tincture represented in engravings by the figures of little bells reversed, and ranged in a line. Lat. vaeus; Fr. vair. See Heraldry Plate I. fifth row of tinctures.

VAIR-à-POINT, denotes that the point of one vair is opposite to the bale of another vair.

VAINLY, a field or bearing charged with vair, of a different tincture from the proper.

VALLARY, an ancient species of crown, called also coflrefo, or palliaced crown, because it consists of palliades, or the likenets of them, standing up and forming a circle.

VAMBRACED, a term for three arms habited in armour.

VENUS, used for the colour vert, in the blazon of the arms of sovereigns and princes, instead of metals and colours.

VENUS, borders charged with eight leaves, flowers, fruits, or other vegetables.

VIRT, the heraldic term for green. It is represented in heraldry-engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the dexter to the sinister side of the shield. Lat. viriditas; Fr. vert.

VENDO, or VENDY, frequently used instead of vair, and applied to an ordinary formed of a waved line.

VOCYLED, signifies hoisted, and is said of the tinctory substance on the feet of unicorns and granivorous animals.

UNICORN, an imaginary animal, sometimes found in coats of arms. It was anciently the device for Scotland; and at the union under James I. it was made one of the supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain.

VOIDED, an ordinary so evacuated, that nothing but the edge of it remains to show its form; therefore, the inside of the charge is of the same tincture with the field. Lat. vacans; Fr. vide.

VOIDERS, a subordinate ordinary, much like the flables, but narrower.

VOLANT, a bird or insect in the attitude of flying.

VORANT, a term which signifies swallowing up, and is used in blazonry to express the action of any animal, fish, bird, or reptile, devouring or swallowing up another creature. Lat. vorans; Fr. dévorant.

VULNERED, signifies wounded, and is applied to an animal stung with an arrow, &c.; Lat. vulneratus; Fr. blessé.

WATTLE, a term used of a cock, whose wattles or gills are of a different tincture from the body: called also jotted up.

WAVY, is laid of an ordinary formed of lines bent after the manner of waves rolling on the sea. Lat. undulatus; Fr. undé.

WHITE, in heraldry, signifies a plain fur.

WREATH, in heraldry, signifies the ornament set over the helmet; it is a kind of roll made by the intexture or convolution of two different colours, and on which emblems are usually placed. Lat. tortilla; Fr. torce.

WRATHY, a charge consisting of two different tinctures united by contortion.

WYVERN, a flying dragon of superflitious invention, with only two fore-feet. Lat. draco; Fr. guirois. See all these terms fully exemplified in the correspondent Engravings.

As many French heraldic terms did not pass into our tongue, and yet retain their original meaning in treaties on French blazonry, we thought it would be intereflancing to our subscribers, and all those who feel a real love for the science, to find here a small number of them.

ABBAISE, is used to signify that a bearing is placed lower than its usual situation in the field: lowered.

ABRE, a charge is said to be en atome or aline, when placed in the centre and surrounded by others.

ABSCUPT, conjoined at the ends, as four ermine spots conjoined.

ACCOLÉ, gorged; also twifled, enwapped.

ACCROUPT, is used instead of feant, for hares and rabbits.

ADENTRE, accoated on the outer side.

AJOURE, pierced.

ANNILE, or ANILLÉ, fer de moline, Astrette, bearing.

BALLONNE, is laid of animals bearing a flaff or a sword in their mouth: jagged.

BASTILLÉ, towered.

BISÉ, VIVERN, serpent.

BRASSART, vambrace.

CADUC, is laid of an eagle, the beak and eyes closed: decayed.

CHAMPAGNE, the base of the escutcheon.

COIN, coin, rabbit.

COR, buglehorn.

COUILLÉ, portcullis.

DESCOLLE, headleaf.

DIFFAMÉ, is laid of a lion without a tail: cowardly.

ECLOPÉ, bevelled, a partition per leis & per bend semeilier.
Heraldry.

The formation of the shield must have been nearly coeval with the invention of the first missile weapons of man; and its obvious utility in covering and protecting the body, rendered it of the highest estimation amongst all nations of antiquity. As by the rigour of war, the soldier incurred death who tamely surrendered his shield; so the capture of it was, on the other hand, an acquisition of the highest glory. To surrender the body, rendered it of the highest estimation among!!

The killing of a royal flag incurred the loss of the shield. Of its form, but to the custom of raising figures upon it, as to the

The shields used at the siege of Troy were adorned with imagery; "Scutis, quibus Trojam pugnata eff, continuebantur imaginis."—We find in Plautus, Mil. ii. 11. "Clupei splendore clarior quam radii folis," The refulgence of the shield is brighter than the rays of the sun. The continent of Scipio was engraved on a silver buckler, presented to him by the admiring Spaniards; and the venerable custum of adorning the mardions of the dead with appropriate shields and banners has reached our own times, from the remote ages of antiquity. Among the Goths, and other northern tribes, their kings and chiefs were raised to dignity and the supreme command, by being elevated, in the midst of the battle, up on the shield, for which ceremony fee the engraving under the portrait of Alaric, vol. viii. p. 720. And whilst the shield was made an emblem of independence to the free, the loss of it became a mark of degradation to the slave. Hence, in our forest-laws, the killing of a royal flag incurred the loss of the shield, which, in the reign of Canute, reduced a freeman to irretrievable bondage.

Among the Greeks and Romans the name of the shield was as various as its shape. The Latin word *shutum*, from which the Italian *scudo*, the French *écu*, or *écus* as formerly spelt, and *schauten*, the English *escutcheon*, *escuton*, or *scheutage*, are derived, is applied by Livy to the gold and silver bucklers of the opulent Sannites; and he gives us, book x. c. 40, a more detailed description of their form: "This was the shape of the shield; the summit, by which the breast and shoulders are protected, was large and even; the bottom was wedge-shaped, to render its motion more easy;" Forma erat 


The half-moon buckler tinctured "Gules," in the same Engraving, is like the Amazonian *pelta* or target, mentioned by the learned Bryant, as well as in the *Aeneid*, b. i. v. 494.

Duct Amazonomun dumatis agmina peitis.

Its lunar-shape was intended to give a treer and more extensive action to the right hand; and its name, as well as the word *halce*, a belt, seems to be derived from *pelts* or *pelts*, or the Teutonic *pela*, the hide of beasts, with which it was generally covered. Livy informs us also that it differed but very materially from the *etra*: "Cetrae peitl haud abimilis," which was a target used by the Spanish, and generally made of buffaloes' and oxen's leather; a circumstance which is common to them as well as to the *shutum*: this word being derived from the Greek *kypnos*, leather, skin, hides.

The *clupea* appears to have undergone a great variety of shapes among the Romans. Its name is not allusive to an animal, but to the custom of raising figures upon it, from the word *clupea*, *clupeum*, to carve or chafe. It was particularly worn by the infantry; its length and weight being considered as too cumbersome for cavalry; and, if we inspect attentively ancient baso-relievoes, cameos, and medals, we shall find that the shields which are often represented upon them incline generally to the oval or round form, and were of a considerable dimension. See the shield in the portrait of Hannibal the Carthaginian general, vol. iii. p. 844, with the bearing of the white horse, similar to that of Hanover in the royal arms of England. This is from a very antique gem, in the collection of Mr. Taille, Leicester-square, London, the authenticity of which is unimpeachable.

The word *abumis*, means rather a part of the shield than a particular species. It expresses the convexity of the buckler, or more particularly the centre, which was sometimes armed or adorned with a knob, or sharp point. This convex form was adopted in order to give a glancing direction to the darts, and to strengthen the whole against the repeated hackings of the sword. Such was, according to Virgil, the form of the buckler worn by Pyrrhus at the sack of Troy, when the venerable Prinæon threw, with unavailing strength, a heavy spear against him:

Et summo clupei necquequom umbone pependit.
The figure in Plate I. coloured "Purpure," is a modern representation of the convex buckler, and may give an idea of the different ornaments which are admitted around the escutcheon; but they are seldom used by English heralds, or by any of those who feel a deep reverence for classical simplicity. The figures marked "Sable," and "Sanguine," are mere variations of the "gules," or crimson, colour, and are in the centre of that line, is exclusively devoted to bear the armorial engravings of maids, spinners, and widows.

The Europeans, as well as the nations that inhabit the rest of the globe, have adopted and used these several shapes; which have hitherto been tortured and twisted all sorts of ways, by the fanciful imagination of artists, who have as yet rarely confined themselves to the rules of science, probably for want of knowing their value.

**TINCTURES.**

It has been observed before, that shields, targets, and bucklers, were anciently made of the hides of animals, and generally covered with plates of a metallic substance, when not made entirely of metal. Indeed Livy (loc. cit.) mentions the gold and silver shields of the Samnites; but the scarcity and high price of those two precious metals soon introduced, in their stead, less expensive ones, as brass and copper, iron and iron-burnt, or by being silvered or gilt, were found cheap and useful representatives of the former.

By a certain chain of events, in part noticed above, but the particulars of which might lead us into a digression foreign to our plan, the heraldic delineators prefer to this moment its French origin, and most of the terms used in blazon belong to that language as it was written in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. According to this ancient custom gold is denominated or, and silver argent, in describing coats of arms; and in painting, yellow is often substituted for gold, as white for silver, when the metals themselves cannot be made use of for the purpose; but when it is not convenient to lay on either metal or pigment, then by minute dots for or, and the blank vellum, or paper, for argent; and by lines in different directions for the other tinctures, as particularized in the following "Definitions," the engraver or draughtsman presents them to the eye with as much clearness and complicity, as if they shone in their respective places.

This useful invention is ascribed to Silestre de Saint Pierre, or Sancta Petra, an Italian writer, and does not seem to have been known or adopted before the middle of the 17th century, as it appears by several English and French treatises on heraldry, published before that period, wherein the wood-cuts, representing the several bearings, are so admirably executed, that, had the lines been in use, the respective authors would certainly have enriched their numerous shields with them. Several heraldic works of as late a date as the latter end of the 17th century, are more incorrect in their expressing the tinctures of the field and ordinaries by lines.

Of the different tinctures of the colour which left a deplorable blank in the history of the human mind, between the reigns of the Roman emperors and the revival of genius under Leo X, the beautiful art of chaîning metal had lain dormant and forgotten. It was therefore natural for the chiefs and warriors to look out for some easy and conspicuous manner of distinguishing themselves by the colour of their shields; and hence originated the custom of dividing or charging the metal field with contriving pieces of coloured ornaments.

**GULES.**—Proud of having imbued his victorious vassals with the blood of his Saracen enemy, and eager to spill his own in defence of his religion, his king, and his individual rights; or perhaps having encountered and defeated the lion of the forest, the tiger of the deserts, in Palestine; the knight naturally adopted first the red colour, not only in allusion to his achievements, but also for its superiority in brightness; hence the Tyrian scarlet, in the shape of a crescent, flamed on the silver shields and banners of the crusaders.

The word gules, by which red is heraldically called, is an inductible proof that it took its name from the crimson mouths of animals, the correspondent of which, in French, is guail, (as buckle is peculiarly applied to the fourth or grand collar of the breastplate, without any further particular, as to shape, appearance, or color), and is governmentally conferred, without looking any farther for the etymology of the word, we are persuaded that gules means much-colour. Vermilion or crimson is commonly used for it; and, as it stood the first in dignity, the engraver represents it by the simplest azure, the vertical or perpendicular line. See also illustrated in the first of this row of shields, Plate I.

**AZURE.**—The next colour is blue. The azure canopy of heaven, in its splendour and purity, may have induced the warrior to adopt it on his banner or target. It is also one of the primitive and component colours of nature, the union of which with yellow produces gold, and with red generates purple. It retains the French name azur in heraldry, and is usually painted with Prussian blue or verditer, ultramarine or saphire; and is expressed in the engraving by the horizontal line. See also illustrated in the second row of Plate I.

**SABLE.**—The third line on the horizontal of the French coat of arms should follow; but sable and purpure, being composed of azure, general colour, should take precedence.

**VERT.**—To lay that the verdant imagery of forests and meadows, or their purple tint at sunset, reflected on the polished steel of a plain buckler, has given the idea of introducing green and purple ornaments in shields and banners, would be indulging in fanciful probability; whatever may have been the cause of their being admitted among heraldic colours, it is certain that the use of as ancient a date as the preceding. Green is still called by its French name, vert, as anciently spelt; although the heralds of that nation have styled it jynople, which is not, as some pretend, derived from the German fynoner, which means cinerar or verminium, nor from any mineral that yields a green pigment; but more probably from the Greek πυρρος, with arms, and was originally called by the subjects of the Greek emperors who shared the toils of the holy wars. It is represented in engravings by hatches drawn from the dexter summit diagonally downward to the sinister corner of the shield down to the right base. See Plate I., second row of shields.

**PURPURE.**—The French word purpure, which is more of its Latin than French origin; purpurea has been translated into purpure or purpura; which now means a kind of compound tint between blue and red, although originally intended to express scarlet, or flame-colour, from the Greek πυρρος, fire. In engravings and the cuts it is represented in the reverse way of vert; that is, by strokes, from the sinister corner of the shield down to the right base. See Plate I., second row of shields.

**SABLE.**—We often read in the description of titles and tournaments, that after the loss of his brother in arms, or his lady, the valorous knight appeared in the lists, clad in fable armour, to manifest his grief, or to express his personal rights; or perhaps having encountered and defeated the lion of the forest, the tiger of the deserts, in Palestine; the knight naturally adopted first the red colour, not only in allusion to his achievements, but also for its superiority in brightness; hence the Tyrian scarlet, in the shape of a crescent, flamed on the silver shields and banners of the crusaders.

The word sable, by which black is heraldically called, is an inductible proof that it took its name from the crimson mouths of animals, the correspondent of which, in French, is sable, (as buckle is peculiarly applied to the fourth or grand collar of the breastplate, without any farther particular, as to shape, appearance, or color), and is governmentally conferred, without looking any farther for the etymology of the word, we are persuaded that sable means much-colour. Vermilion or crimson is commonly used for it; and, as it stood the first in dignity, the engraver represents it by the simplest azure, the vertical or perpendicular line. See also illustrated in the first of this row of shields, Plate I.
Ought never to be used. See the two last shields of the third row of Plate I.

It is necessary to observe, that in composing arms, it has always been a rule never to place metal upon metal, or colour upon colour; although we might produce very ancient coats where it has been overlooked for some particular reasons, which are now unknown to us; but we meet so seldom with those exceptions, that they cannot destroy the rule. Neither does this rule apply when the shield is divided per pale; per fess, &c., for then the metal or colour is not supposed to be laid on another colour or metal, but placed contiguous to each other. Therefore it is classical heraldry to blazon as follows: per pale argent and or; per fess gules and azure; quarterly azure and sable.

Moreover, as we diffuse the knowledge of metals and colours, it may be proper to mention, at least as a matter of curiosity, if not of instruction, the several other methods of blazoning arms, mentioned in almost all treatises on heraldry. We are thoroughly aware that they have been laid aside, and long exploded, by men of real taste and judgment; yet may we not consider them as the bell proof of the high esteem and veneration in which the science was held in former times? The dialect used for theantry was borrowed from the French; but noblemen's armories were blazoned by the corresponding names of precious stones; and the heralds of old even called down the planets to afflit and help them in describing the repellant effects of princes and of kings. The enthusiastic respect for heraldry went still farther; the art was supposed to be connected with the bright constellations of heaven, —with all the metals concealed in the bowels of the earth—and with the unlimited course of time; it was thought allusive to the caballistic secrets of numbers;—to man's complexion, temper, and age;—to the principles and elements of nature; in short, the ingenuity of the adepts seems to have been exhausted in dignifying their favourite science. The following Paradigm, carefully extracted from the best authors on that fanciful subject, will give a concise and accurate synopsis of the whole system.

Paradigm of the Tinctures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Stones</th>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Plate</th>
<th>Sky</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Paint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Topaz</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>June</td>
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<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGENT</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
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<tr>
<td>GULS</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZURE</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Sapphire</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>VERT</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Emerald</td>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>June</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURQUOISE</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Amethyst</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>January</td>
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<tr>
<td>SABLE</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>September</td>
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We find in ancient treatises on heraldry, counter-tournaire, which is when the bells or cups of the same are placed base against base, point against point; and tournair-coustic, when the field is filled with a kind of crotchets, or, as the French called them, 'tourne flets. They are seldom to be found in old, and never in modern, coats of arms.
The sharp point of a dart could not transpierce the shield: the severe stroke of the sword, descending from the nervous arm of a barbarian, would scarcely divide the buckler; nor could the impetuous stone, emitted by the balista, do more than leave a round embossment on the other side of the target; yet, since the bristles they had occasioned were considered a honourable marks of warfare, so they were prefixed in memory of a hard-fought battle, by pieces contrasting with the colour of the field: and when a fallen chief had offered and delivered sums of money for his ransom, then the national coin was affixed to the arms, to immortalize the glory of the victor; hence the origin of the roundels, which are those devices in coats of arms which differ in name, in allusion to their respective tinctures, which are as follows.

The bezant is or; in memory of coins and medals struck at Constantinople or Byzantium. See these represented in their regular order in the above-mentioned Engraving.

The plate is argent; and denotes a silver piece of money. From the Spanish, plata, silver.

The targeau is gules; and originally alluded to a spot of blood on the shield. The word is borrowed from the French, who use it still for any thing flat and round in the shape of a cake, which they call by that name.

The hart is azure. It is allusive to a fruit of that name, of a dark-blue colour, growing wild on heaths; and was perhaps adopted in memory of a place where a victory was obtained, gained either in war, or in tournaments.

The femme is vert. It is the French word for an apple; and may have been introduced in coat armour for the reason just alleged.

The golfe is purpure; its round form representing a kind of bobus, many have connected its name with the word to gulp, to swallow; and, in romantic ages, it was supposed of great use to lay asleep dragons and waverers, the usual guardians of enchanted castles.

The pellet is sable; and may be taken for a ball of lead, discharged by engines upon the besiegers of a place. Some are of opinion that it is a derivation of the French word paler, a quoit, which is generally made of iron or lead. It is also called ore, a word often found in French works of fables; but the allusion we cannot perceive.

The orange, which is tene, alludes to a fruit of that name, not uncommon in countries where heraldry received its greatest luftre.

The gaze is sanguine. The etymology of this word has diviated much among the heraldic writers. The Iron masts or lump in a plate of incandence in founderies or forges, retains till the name of gaze in France; and its dark-red hue, when it begins to cool, has very likely given origin to this roundel. It was a red-hot ball hurled by engines from the battlements of a besieged town.

The fountain is barry wavy of fex argent and azure, and represents a spring of water. So eagerly did the parched mouth of the exhausted knight, after the heat of battle, enjoy the cooling and reviving crystal stream in some neighbouring vale, that he would have the fountain depicted on his shield, in grateful remembrance of the feasable refreshment he had received from it. The probability of this supposition is strongly supported by the following stanza, the 46th of the 1st canto of the Girufelamer Liberata:

---E fama, che quel di, che glorioso
Fè la rota de' Persì il popol Franco,
Poi che Tancred al fui vittorigia
I fuggitivi di Seguir fà Stanco,
Certò di refrigero, e di riposo
Al arce labra, nel travagliato fianco,
A che i defio dell' ope re e sì cliu
Cinto de verdi feggi un fonto vivo.

Had not the brave Tancred found in this retirement something more than refreshment and rest, he might have transmitted to his posterity the memory of the fact by adopting this roundel on his shield.

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The knowledge of these points was formerly of great importance, because the charges were generally described and blazoned according to them; but they are seldom used now; and except the words in chief, in the centre, and under the centre, they do not find any other expressions in their blazonry. It is proper always to recollect, that the Dexter side of the shield is the side that faces the left hand of the beholder.

Defloris of adding a colour to the metal of his shield, the warrior drew first a perpendicular line from the top to the base; and this is called divided, or per pale; the word per pale coming through the obsolete French partie, from the Latin portfolio, to divide in parts.

The next operation, and the simplest, was to divide the plain shield by an horizontal line, from side to side; and this was and is still denominated per fess or per pale.

See Plate I. per fess argent and gules.

The next proceeding, of course, was to cross the preceding line, and it produced what is termed quarterly. See Plate I. seventh row of shields; quarterly argent and gules.

This most simple operation being performed, the diagonal division next took place; and then drawing the line from the dexter corner of the shield to the left base, a new combination was obtained. See Plate I. fifth row of shields; per bend argent and gules.

The name natural processes induced the warrior to invert the operation, and drawing a line from the left side of the shield diagonally to the right, he formed another partition, called per bend sinister. See Plate I. sixth row of shields. The next change happened as for the perpendicular and horizontal lines; the two diagonals were crossed, and produced a sixth division. See Plate I. seventh row of shields; per saltire argent and gules.

Yet the combination was not exhausted; they cut the saltire horizontally in two, and the chevron appeared. See Plate I. sixth row of shields; per chevron argent and gules.

Crouching the saltire with a heraldic line, gave gyron or fix; and adding the horizontal line, they obtained the gyronn of eight. See Plate I. seventh line. There is another division which sometimes takes place, and is styled per pale and per chevron. See Plate I. sixth row of shields; but the other, per fess and per chevron, we do not remember to have ever met with. The repetition of quarterly, or the perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other several times in a shield, have generated chevronn; and the same processes with the diagonal lines have produced lozengy. See the two centre examples in the seventh row of shields, Plate I.

Several authors are of opinion that all these partitions have their origin from the cuts and bruises that appeared on the shields after furious and obstinate engagements; and the things proscribed, as we observed before, of dangers the bearers had been exposed to, they gained them esteem, for which reason they were transmitted to posterity, and became arms and marks of honour to their future families.

From the shape of the line by which these several partitions are produced, we may obtain many other combinations. The upper margins on both sides of our first Plate present the variations of them, with their proper denominations; and in so clear a manner as to be known and understood at first sight.

1. The simplest division is the plain or straight line.
2. The next is fooped or escalloped, and is called per pale in gules, if the escaploped part is on the inside, and invected, or on the contrary; and it is blazoned per fess or per pale invected or inlaid.
3. An undulated line is called wavy, and is often made use of in allusion to ultramarine achievements and naval expeditions. This line has also been often employed, and is still now, chiefly in bordure, designed to signify safety.
4. From the battlements of a castle, this line borrowed the shape and name of embattled, and obtains naturally the preference in blazonary arms or honourable augmentations for skillful captains and successful generals.
5. From the shape of clouds, and from their Latin names nebula, and nubes, the following line is called nebuly. It is probable that the eldest of his sons, adhering respectfully to the original tincture borne on the buckler, and illustrated by the glorious achievements of his sire, thought that the simplest and easiest manner of produc-
Heraldry.

Plate II.

Ordinaries No. 1.
ing the desired difference, would be to add a bend, either perpendicular, horizontal, or diagonal, to the paternal bearing; and would thence adopt the pale, as at fig. 17, Plate II.

The second son, wishing also to differ his coat-armour from that of his father and elder brother, inverted the fraternal pale, and adopted the fess, as at fig. 16, Plate II.

A third son, or perhaps the chief of any branch of the family, uniting in his pedigree the double descent of the two brothers just mentioned, and wishing to preserve, in an offensive manner, the memory of their names, by adopting their bearings, placed the pale and the fess together, and thus produced the cross: fig. 26, Plate II.

The next proceeding was to decorate the shield with a dexter diagonal ribbon, as at fig. 30, Plate II, which they called a bend, paling, as a scarf of honourable order, from one side to the other; and the inverting of the position of this lath bearing gave birth to the bend sinister, which may be so styled in the double acception of the word; since it has commonly been looked upon as a sinister mark of illegitimacy. See fig. 37, Plate II.

The saltire, as at fig. 38, originated from the combination of the bend crossing each other, and the lower half of this ordinary produced the chevron, as at fig. 43, Plate III.

The chief we have placed last, as being produced by nothing more than the removal of the fess to the summit of the shield. See fig. 54, Plate III.

There are the only charges, which, in our opinion, have a right to the title of superior ordinaries; because they hold the most conspicuous place in an escutcheon; and not being isolated or floating in the field, as common charges are, they display themselves invariably from one side of the shield to the other, covering often a third part of it, and never less than a fifth. Their diminutives, as will be described in their respective places, and all other bearings, that adhere constantly to the same ordinary, which derives its name from its position in coats of arms, as explained above, it is not the usual custom to shade it in this particular bearing. See fig. 8; where the pallets are not exactly half of the pale to the summit of the shield. Fig. 7 represents the other diminutive of the same ordinary, which derives its name from its position.

THE PALE.

This ancient and honourable bearing is a double partition of the shield, by two perpendicular, parallel, or equi-distant, lines from the summit to the base; the interval between them being filled with a colour or metal in contra-position with the metal or colour of the field.

The etymology of this simple ordinary is variously stated in different treatises of heraldry. Some derive the name from the Latin word pala, pales, a post, a stake, as the pale does not exceed three in number, it is constantly made a little wider; it ought also to be flanked so as to appear laid on, and the light supposing to come from the left of the holder. See fig. 1, Plate II, gules, a pale or. See also fig. 2, per pale indented argent and azure a pale counter-changed. It is easy to perceive that, by the strength of the general rule, colour may not lie upon colour, the centre half of the pale becomes azure, and the sinister argent; in contrá-position with the metal and colour of the field, as observed before.

As to our systematic introduction of the ordinaries in coats of arms, as explained above, it is not the usual custom to shade it in this particular bearing. See fig. 8; where the pallets are not exactly half of the pale to the summit of the shield. Fig. 7 represents the other diminutive of the same ordinary, which derives its name from its position.

Notes strength, power, or dominion, draw the etymology from more remote and even mystic sources.

Heraldry is so closely allied to chivalry, that it is almost impossible to refrain from searching the origin of the first in the bosom of the other; therefore let the name be derived from any one of those supposed causes, it is not improper to reflect upon the importance of those names in those romantic ages which witnessed the legitimate birth of the noble science we attempt to delineate, a ribbon or scarf laid on the shield by the hands of a renowned chieftain in the field of battle, or of a beloved lady at a tournament, gave occasion to the bearing, and became an invaluable distinction for the warrior who bore the renouned, or chivalrous exploits, had not before been sufficiently signal to allow him a difference in the field of his buckler.

The pale ought to cover the third part of the field, if plain; but when ensignified with charges, which rarely exceed three in number, it is constantly made a little wider; it ought also to be flanked so as to appear laid on, and the light supposing to come from the left of the holder. See fig. 1, Plate II, gules, a pale or. See also fig. 2, per pale indented argent and azure a pale counter-changed. It is easy to perceive that, by the strength of the general rule, colour may not lie upon colour, the centre half of the pale becomes azure, and the sinister argent; in contrá-position with the metal and colour of the field, as observed before.

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The FESS.

The fess is produced by two parallel or equi-distant horizontal lines drawn across the centre of the field, the intermediate space being filled in opposition to the colour or metal of the field; and has been borne on coats of arms from the earliest times of heraldry. It seems to owe its origin to a scarf of honour laid horizontally on the buckler after some great achievement. Ancient armigers made it designate moderation and temperance; but this sort of allegory is of such a nature, that every one may in this manner indulge his fancy without end; for there is nothing determinate on the subject. The name of the fess is derived from the Latin fasa, a band or roller, which the ancients made an article of dress, the men applying it round their thighs and legs, the women around their breasts and body; which may be understood from this line of the epigrammatist Martial:

Falcia crecentes domine compece papallas.

The French call and spell it fases, from which, allowing for the difference of pronouncing the letter a, we have the word fess.

The fess is of the same breadth with the pale; that is generally a third part of the field, and has likewise its diminutives; for it is the several armigers have made a distinct ordinary of the bar, which is nothing more than a comprehension of the two lines that constitute the fess; and therefore ought to be ranked among the subordinate ordinaries. The barrulets and the clokets are also the offsprings of this ordinary, the first being a fourth of the bar; see Plate III. fig. 16, per pale gules and azure, three bars gemelles argent. These gemelles are barrulets, whose breadth is half of the clocket; the word is French, and means female twins. Their undoubted affinity with the fess induced us to bring them under the same head; for they are sub-ordinaries. Fig. 16, Plate II. gules, a fess or. Fig. 17, per pale argent and fable, a fess wavy counterchanged. Fig. 18, or, a pale fable surmounted by a fess gules. Fig. 19, purpure a fess between two flets argent, or purpure a fess cotised argent. Fig. 20, or, two bars fable. Fig. 21, barry of fess argent and gules. Fig. 22, barry of fess, argent and gules, per bend counterchanged. Fig. 23, fable, a fess humette or. This charge, being the fess copped at both ends, finds a place here because of the analogy it bears to the ordinary from which it is derived; but its due rank is among common charges.

When an object, that has some length in itself, as a sword, a lance, an axe, &c. is placed horizontally on the shield, and when several charges, as escallops, croffes, bezants, &c. are so disposed, their position is described by the words "in fess," or " en fessays." See Plate II. fig. 24, gules, a battle axe, in fess proper. Fig. 25, fable, three escallops, fesssay argent.

The CROSS.

This bearing consists of two perpendicular lines meeting two horizontal ones in the fess-point, so as to make four equal angles; observing, however, that the lines are not drawn throughout, but discontinued the breadth of the ordinary, which takes commonly the fifth part of the shield, if plain, and more if charged; it may be differenced, as the pale and fess are, by its outlines being characterized according to the variations represented on both sides of Plate I. under the title "lines of division," and consequently may be blazoned, ensigned, encircled, invecled, or yoked. When plain, it is simply termed a crof; as in fig. 26, Plate II. ermine, a crof gules; and fig. 28, quarterly argent and gules, a crof engrailed counterchanged. The crof has no diminutives, unless we admit as such the crof voided, as in fig. 27; or a crof voided fable. But many common charges draw their origin from this ordinary, as will be abundantly exemplified in the corresponding Engravings. See fig. 28, Plate II. Quarterly argent and gules, a crof voided argent.

When charges are disposed in the shape of a crof in the escutcheon, we use the word "crofways," to signify their position. See fig. 29, gules five bezants crofeways. Armigers use indefinitely fessways, bendways, and in fess, in bend, but they seldom say in crofs; and it would be difficult to explain why. Usage and custom, in this as in many other instances, have pronounced their solemn and irresistible fix volo, fix jubeo; leaving no room to conjecture on what ground their fiat is established.

The BEND.

Two diagonal equi-distant lines, drawn from the dexter chief of the shield to the sinister base, containing the fifth, or third part of the field, according to the circumstance of being or not being charged, constitute this ordinary.

The bend has several diminutives, viz. the bendlet, the garter, the collar, or dotice, and the riband. Authors disagree so materially on the subject of these sub-ordinaries, that it is next to impossible to contradict some of them in advancing any particular opinion; we shall therefore content ourselves with explaining clearly the figures of our plates, and by observing that the bendlet, the garter, and the riband, are smaller than the bend; and the dotice still smaller than any of them; this last may not receive any charges.

Fig. 30, ermine a bend azure. Fig. 31, azure, a bend engrailed or, cotised argent. Fig. 32, gules a fess or, surmounted by a bend argent. Fig. 33, per pale argent and fable, a bend engrailed, counter-changed. Fig. 34, or, two bendlets, gules. Fig. 35, bend of fess, argent and azure. Fig. 36, fable, three crofs crofes bendways, argent.

In some heraldry the bendlet is reckoned a separate ordinary, entirely distinct from the bend; but as it is of the same form and breadth, and differs only by its position in the field, we place it under the same head. It is sub-divided into a fcape, from the French escharpe, a scarf, which is half, and a baton, which is the fourth part, of the bend; but, as this last does not extend itself to the sides of the shield, we shall mention it among the common charges.

We have observed before, that to these bearings, and to the baton in particular, devolve in many circumstances, among English armories, the fatal necessity of stamping the mark of illegitimacy on their owners. See Plate II. fig. 37.

The SALTIRE.

The meeting of the dexter and sinister bends in the centre point of the escutcheon, produces the saltire, or saltier; as at fig. 38, Plate II. gules, a saltire argent; its name is evidently derived from the French echarpe, a scarf, which word traces its origin from faster or saltier, saltare, to jump over; as if to express that one of these bends jumps over the other, as the belts of a soldier cross each other on his breast. Fig. 39, per pale, or and fable, a saltire engrailed, counter-changed. Fig. 39a, per faret argent and gules, a saltire counter-changed.

A saltire is called humeté, when the ends, being lopped off, give to the figure the appearance of standing isolated on the ground, from the Latin humet, to rise; see fig. 41, azure a saltire humette or. This is a common charge, and does not claim a place here, but by right of analogy with the ordinary of the same nature.

When certain charges are disposed from one corner of the shield to the opposite base diagonally, crossing each other in the centre of the escutcheon, they are called, in the blazoning of arms, "in saltire," or "saltireways," as at fig. 43, gules, two tilting spears saltireways proper.
THE CHEVRON.

This ordinary consists of the lower half of the saltire, and derives its name from the French, who call a chevron the two rafters or pieces of timber which, being joined together in an angle at top, bear the weight of the rest of the roof. It has also its diminutives; namely, the chevronet, which is the half of the chevron; and the couplet, which is half of the chevronet, and is to the chevron as the costice is to the bend, that is, so exclusively and closely attached to it that it never appears but in its company. The French have but one diminutive of this ordinary, which they term styg, a prop, or support; and it contains the third part of the chevron.

The chevron, the French architectural word chevron appears to be borrowed from chovre, a goat; for when two goats butt together, head to head, their position is exactly that of the two rafters meeting in an angular attitude. Though simple and obvious, this idea does not seem to have ever been conceived by former etymologists.

Plate III. Fig. 43, argent, a chevron gules. The chevron ought to be shaded under, and not one side under and the other opposite above. Fig. 44, per pale or and azure, a chevron counterchanged. Fig. 45, argent, a pale gules surmounted by a chevron engrailed counterchanged. Fig. 46, or, three chevronels gules. Fig. 47, vert, a chevron between two chevronels counterchanged argent; or, vert, a chevron couple counterchanged argent. This last mode of describing this bearing is feblon, if ever, used. Fig. 48, or, a fess between two chevrons gules. Fig. 49, azure, a chevron removed argent.

When the field is divided more than once per chevron, the terms in blazon are chevron, or chevron, of 4-8 pieces, as at fig. 50, chevronny of six, or and fable. And when the charges on the chevrons are disposed in an angle, the fummit of which is directed towards the top of the shield, it is said to be chevronny as, at fig. 51, argent, a heart supported by two swords chevronly proper. Fig. 52, gules, a chevron humeté or. Here the same observation applies as was made above, in the description of fig. 41, Plate II. Fig. 53, azure, three chevronels interlaced argent. Some heralds call them chevronels braced.

THE CHIEF.

The chief is so called because it occupies the chief or head part of the escutcheon. It is an ordinary, determined by an horizontal line, dividing a third part of the field from the top-edge of the shield. This line may be indented, wavy, &c. and in that case it ought to be so expressed in the blazon. Its diminutive is a fillet, though seldom to be met with, being nothing but a chief of a smaller breadth. This ordinary is often made use of as an honourable augmentation in the arms of a man who has deserved well of his country; and we find illustrious instances of it in the addition made to the coats of Lord Nelson, Sir W. Sidney Smith, &c. where the chief of honourable augmentation, as it is properly called, bears some conspicuous representations of the achievements through which that dignifying distinction was obtained.

Fig. 54, or, a chief sable. Fig. 55, argent, a chief per pale azure and gules. Fig. 56, per pale argent and sable, a chief indented counterchanged. Fig. 57, azure, three mullets in chief argent.

The term "in chief" is often used to express that some of the charges are in the upper part of the shield; as, argent a chevron between two mullets in chief, and an anchor in base sable.

These ends the nomenclature and description of what we have called principal ordinaries; the pieces or charges following, being not of the same importance, are considered as subordinate in dignity.

SUBORDINATE ORDINARIES.

In conformity to the reasons alleged above, we should

The bordure.

Some heraldic writers have considered the bordure as one of the principal ordinaries; and as it goes round, and takes the shape of the field, clearly, on a superficial view, may be supposed well grounded in their opinion; but when we consider that this charge does not interfere with the original bearings, but respectfully creeps round the family coat merely to give a necessary distinction, or create a difference, we feel ourselves authorized to class it with the subordinate ordinaries; as we should have done with the chief, had not a formidable host of armoryists threatened us with the displeasing accumulation of being innovators.

The origin of the bordure or border, spelt indifferently both ways, is certainly of great antiquity. Those in existent sources of heraldic devices, the tournaments and jousts, have witnessed the introduction of this adornment, when, after a hard and doubtful conflict, the unknown knight, his left arm bearing a golden but plain and undecorated shield, alights from his charger, and, throwing up his visor, discovers the beautiful features of a young lady who had long fought and victoriously encountered her unfaithful suitor, vanquished, and vanquished again, and returning speedily to his duty, the warrior divests himself of his purple sculp, and, with it, the shield of his fair conquering antagonist. In that case, and let us not for a moment suppose it improbable, the arms would look as they are exemplified at fig. 58, Plate III. or, a bordure purpure. See also fig. 59, or, a fesse chevron argent and sable, within a bordure engrailed quarterly gules and fable. Also fig. 60, quarterly azure and argent, a bordure counterchanged.

It has been a question among heraldists, whether a bordure should be shaded. Although in this point we are conscious that we differ entirely from Edmondson's precept, yet we shall not hesitate to advance in the affirmative, that a bordure being, in general, an addition to the original arms, it ought to bear a strong shadow upon it; otherwise it would appear as if the field was parti per bordure, which would be, in fact, an heraldic incongruity. This figure has been often used as a rebatement or diminution of honour, to distinguish younger sons from the elder, and illegitimate offspring from the legitimate; and, as the bordure admits of charges, its outlines may be composed of pieces of several tinctures. That shown at fig. 61, Plate III. is guarnia, a bordure argent, with verd of trefoils; or eight trefoils flipp'd proper. This word verdoy, is a corruption of the French verdure, and means a green bordure, or orle of green vegetables; as, pret, fruits, flowers, or leaves. In ancient blazons, of arms we find also an encolure (en orle) of birds; ennuyn (orné) of beasts; perfleu (tours) and encontre (entoure) of inanimate things. These expressions are all derived from French heraldic terms; and, most likely, to avoid obscurity in no noble a science, have been long exploded and diffused. The breadth of the bordure generally is a fifth part of the shield, and its tincture ought to be contrasted with the tincture of the field, according to the rule laid down for other charges; yet we may furnish several instances to the contrary.

The bordure has no diminutive; but being removed from the circumference of the escutcheon nearer to the circumference of the field, it takes the name of orle. From a Latin orla, a coat or border; orula, a small border; from which the French have made their word orlet, a hem or selavage. See fig. 62, or, an orle azure.

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In fig. 63, of the same plate, is represented an orle of martlets, and the arms are blazoned thus: argent, an esceutcheon within an orle of martlets sable; which is the same as a bar a bordure argent, charged with eight martlets of the first, supposing that the bordure has been spread beyond its usual breadth to give room for the charges.

Another off-spring of the bordure is the trefuire, a sub-ordinary of great dignity and antiquity; since it has been said that it was granted by Charlemagne to the Scotch kings, on the occasion of his entering into a league with Athens, the then sovereign of that country.

The trefuire is commonly supposed to be the half of the breadth of an orle, and is generally termed fiori and counter-fiori, that is, having the flowers-de-lis alternately inverted; it may be double, and even treble. Its charges are from the French trefuire, the French trefuir, the French trefuire, and if gilt, or plain. It was a light and simple ornament, of silver or golden twist, elegantly wrought around the principal bearing of a coat, as in the royal arms of Stuart, viz. or, a fess sable argent & azure within a double trefuire gules. This ordinary, according to Nibbet, was anciently given to none but such as had intermarried with, or descended from, some of the branches of the royal family.

The INESCUTCHEON.

This sub-ordinary consists of a little escutcheon, borne within the shield, in the fefs point, according to some heralds; as in fig. 63, Plate III. But others give the name to all kinds of smaller shields borne as charges, as in the family arms of Hay, viz. argent, three inescutcheons gules.

THE PILE.

It is not an easy task to give a satisfactory etymology of the word pile, as a sub-ordinary in armories. Some authors place it in it a faithful representation of the piles on which bridges are founded and flamed. Others derive the word from the French pile, a heap, a pile, a pile of wood; a funeral pile; but this charge should be called pile inverted; as in general the basis of this triangular figure adheres, not to the base, as nature would have it, but to the summit of the shield. Those who are fond of antiquarian disquisitions, seek for the name among the annals of the Greeks and Romans, who used to play the game pile trigonalis, the three-cornered ball; so denominated, not from the form of the pile, which was spheric, but from the position of the players, who were three in number, and formed an angle, as in the pile; the man who throws the ball standing at the point where the base being occupied by the two others, who repel or catch it.

However, the pile is an isosceles acute triangle, pointing from the top, from which it issue, to the base of the shield in a perpendicular direction, as at fig. 64, Plate III. argent, a pile fable. As to the tincture, it follows the general rule of opposition, and may bear any charges, as in the noble bearing of Seymour, where a pile gules is charged with three lions of England.

Fig. 65, Plate III. ermine, two piles fleging from the dexter and sinister sides and meeting in base azure. Fig. 66, argent, three piles meeting in base gules. Fig. 67, or, a pile between two others reversed, fable. Fig. 68, ermine, a pile vary bendways. Vert. Fig. 69, fable, three piles in bend, each joint charged with a flear de lis argent.

The CANTON.

The word canton, in French, means any given part of a whole space, as a province or county may be divided into several cantons. Here it means a square part of the escutcheon, of no determined proportion, but somewhat fles than a quarter, and generally at the dexter corner of the shield. When it is placed on the other side, it is denominated canton fances; but this seldom occurs in English heraldry.

Armorialts have supposed that it was intended to represent the banner given to the ancient knight banneret. That may perhaps have been the case; but, properly speaking, it has been and is still frequently used as an honourable addition in a coat of arms, or a necessary distinction to point out a difference between the several branches of a family. See fig. 70, ermine, a canton purpure. A shield ermine, is the well-known and ancient bearing of Britain in France, and the canton is added to point out a difference between the ramifications of the families entitled to bear it. See in the same figure, the shield argent, a canton and a fess conjoined gules. In some cases the canton, also of the same tincture with the fess, is separated from it by a shaded line, as in the coat of Widvile earl Rivers, &c.

The quarter or fpace quarter, is a French bearing, seldom or never to be met with in English armories. It must here be observed, that when the shield had originally a bordure, it ought to be placed upon it; but, if the original coat possesses a canton, then the bordure must go round.

FLANCHES, FLASQUES, and VOIDERS.

Flanches is a plural derived from the French flane, which signifies the side of any thing, but chiefly of the human body. They are formed by two curved lines or semicircles, and are never borne single. See fig. 72, Plate III. azure two flanches or; and at fig. 73, gules two flanches argent per chevron counterchanged. When the curved lines, becoming more elliptic, do not recede so far from the flanks of the escutcheon, none heralds call them flanches, because they resemble in shape a flank or a flagon; but modern heralds do not take notice of this distinction. The voiders, still narrower than the flanches, are also obsolete; and it is merely out of acknowledgment and respect for those ingenious authors who have treated of the science before us, and to whose indefatigable exertions we owe the entire removal of the veil of darkness that so long obscured the monuments of antiquity, that we mention several objects which might otherwise remain for ever buried in oblivion. We therefore did not think it necessary to introduce figures of them in our plate.

THE GYRON.

The word gyron does not come, as Gwillim and many other armorialists pretend, from the Latin gremium, which in French signifies giron, bosome; nor from the shape of a lady's stomacher, as others have gallantly dreamt; but from gyrus, a circuit or circle; this charge being a piece of the shield divided quarterly and per sable, which then takes the appellation of a wheel, whose several alternate pieces seem to turn (gyrase) round within the escutcheon. See Heraldry Plate I. It is, in heraldry, a triangular figure formed by two lines, one drawn diagonally from one of the four angles to the centre of the shield, and the other either horizontal, or perpendicular, from one of the sides of the escutcheon, meeting the other line in the centre of the field. See Plate III. fig. 74, argent, a gyron fable.

If the gyron proceeds from the dexter fide of the shield, it is blazoned a gyron; but, if from the opposite side, we are to add the word foiffer, as we do to the bend, canton, &c. This bearing is seldom used in modern arms.

THE FRET.

This figure resembles two little fticks or pieces lying filltre-ways, and interlaced within a mascele. See Plate III. fig. 75, fable, a fret argent. Its name originates from the contra-position of the sticks supporting each other, as the Latin adjective fretus, a, um, signifies, relying upon, supported by; Gibbon calls it, heraldorum nodus amatorius, the herald's true lover's knot; but for what reason, it is not easy to guess.

The fret is sometimes couped at the four angles, and becomes an isolated common charge in the field, and may be placed in any point. See Plate III. fig. 76, or, a fret couped, fable.

When the field is partly covered by small bendlets or ficks,
ficks, interwoven and crossing each other, at equal distances, it is called *fret.* The water of a brook fretting among the pebbles, and uniting its narrow banks, gives a good representation of this bearing, and may have occasioned its name. See fig. 79, gules, fretted argent.

Sometimes the lozenge—parts of the field left naked between the intersections of the bendlets are charged as in fig. 79, azure, fretted and jemé of fleurs-de-lis, or.

The word *jemé*, from the French *jemier*, to draw, to throw about irregularly, is made use of when the field is charged with charges repeated to an indefinite number. See fig. 78, argent, jemé of crescents fable, a demi-lion proper.

The pall or *pairle*.

The *pall* is a subordinate ordinary representing the *pallium* or mantle of the ancient archbishops and patriarchs, and took its origin also in Palestine, in remembrance of the benediction the crusaders used to receive at the hands of those heads of the church, previously to their giving battle to the infidels, their powerful opponents. It has the form of a chevron reversed, and a semi-pale meeting at the centre-point of the shield. See fig. 81, ermine a pall fable.

The word *pairle* is entirely French, from the Latin *pallium*; and is never used but in French blazonry. Sometimes the *pall* becomes a common charge, being incipiated or sharpened at the ends; and then it resembles a fork, or the letter *Y*. See fig. 82, or a pall (or *crook-pall*) fable.

Heraldically, according to the simplest and best mode of classification, the list of subordinate ordinaries; but as many of those who have preceded us in the arduous task of elucidating the science of heraldry, have constantly introduced the lozenge, the mule, the rutile, and some other figures which would better rank among the common charges, we have added here the four first of them.

The lozenge, *fusil*, *mascel*, and *rustre*.

The lozenge is composed of four equal and parallel, but not rectangular, sides; two of its opposite angles being acute, and the other two obtuse. It imitates in the common charges, we have added here the four first of them.

The *fusil* is a lengthened lozenge, or a lozenge whose diagonal lines are still more unequal in length. Its name comes from the Latin *fusilem*, a spindle; in French *fusil*, and formerly *fusi*; representing the shape of those ivory instruments which ancient knights law turning and whirling in the roly fingers of their dames, who, as the heroines of old, did not disdain to spin and weave at the hands of those heads of the church, previously to their giving battle to the infidels, their powerful opponents. It has the form of a chevron reverted, and a sable on the field of battle. See Plate III. fig. 83-84.

The *mascel*, supposing to have been a representation of the mule of a net, or of a coat of mail, the word being in Latin *macula*, is like a lozenge, but perforated through its whole extent, leaving only a narrow bordure, as it appears at fig. 83, azure, a mascel in fesse argent.

The *rustre* in lozenge piercing the nut of a screw; but if the shape in that case is transposed, that is to say, if it is placed on the sinister side of the round hole of the lozenge, it may be called a lozenge charged with a beaufy, or plate, or any other roundel. See fig. 84, on the sinister chief point, azure a ruspe argent. These four charges ought to be placed so that their longer diagonal line hand perpendicular in the field.

**COMMON CHARGES.**

Sections and intersecions, divisions of the shield by nearly all possible combinations of lines twisted in all kinds of shapes, could not satisfy the cravings of fancy without the art of creating difficulties for branches of families, or original families that had not adopted any heraldic badges; but a larger field soon opened itself to the view; all that nature possess'd, all that imagination could invent or graphic art execute, became in succession the property of heraldry. Natural, artificial, even mythical objects, were at her disposal; and the parts of her body chose from among them all. Hence, that infinite variety of common charges, which have enkindled the arms of the nobility and gentry from the earliest times. The three kingdoms of Nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral—-even the constellations, with all the luminaries of the firmament of heaven,—the inferior works of man; may mark himself, and every one of the constituent parts of his body, claimed a place on the shield of the warrior; and thus heraldry (if we may be allowed the metaphor) became a panegyric mirror of the universe.

As, therefore, it would be endless, were we to attempt to depict and describe all the common charges which are to be found in armories, we shall content ourselves with delineating and explaining the most important only, and chiefly those which have received a particular character from the flam of heraldic fancy; for it is worthy of remark, that a number of objects are not, and ought not, to be drawn, in blazon, as they appear on the surface of the earth, or in the works of man, and are not the lions of the forest; and the fleurs-de-lis, or lilies of France, are not the lilies of our garden. Heraldry, in alluming those objects for distinctive marks, impressed upon them her own seal, and clothed them with her own livery. They have an indelible type belonging to themselves alone; and the perfection of heraldic painting consists in preserving to them their characteristic form and spirit.

To facilitate the discrimination of common charges, we have arranged them in alphabetical order, which obviously claims the preference of every other disposition; and they are as follow:

**HERALDRY.**

*Plate IV.*

**Fig. 1.** Argent, an anchor fable. This well-known emblem of hope, this protector and guardian of the ships, is often to be met with in armories granted to those who have distinguished themselves in naval expeditions. The anchor ought to be represented as in this figure; that is, in perspective; otherwise, the flock being in a line with the flukes, the bearing would not appear to advantage. Yet we find in old heraldic paintings many inferences where the flukes and the flock are placed in the same direction. The anchor is often represented with a part of the broken cable entwined round the flank, and then it is blazon'd a foul anchor.

**Fig. 2.** Gules, on an antelope armed hovers, and tufted or. This antelope is widely different from the animal of that name. Both are admitted in heraldry; but the one here depicted has the body of a stag, the tail of an unicorn, and a tuft issuing from the tip of its nose; if it were not for the two horns on the head, it might be easily taken for what is termed an heraldic tiger. It is seldom made use of in new grants of arms.

**Fig. 3.** Or, two fickle arches in chief, and a double arch in hoche azure. The arches are very old bearing, and are composed of pillars supporting a vaulted roof, supposed to be a device alluded to by very ancient architect.

**Fig. 4.** Azure, an arm in armour proper garnished or, the fist clenched, hand proper. This arm is generally supposed represen'ted in old armories, armed hooded and tufted or.

**Fig. 5.** Or, a fwerp arm vested, cuff argent, the hand proper grasping a baton fable tipped of the third.

The repetition of the name of a tincture is never allowed in blazoning, the words *fig.* first, second, third, &c. are subtilized in lieu of such repetitions.

**Fig. 6.** Vert, an arm embowed and ered, in the hand a club proper.

**Fig. 7.** Argent, an arm in mail armour, the hand proper, grasping a baton azure.

**Fig. 8.** Azure, in chief two fleaves of three arrows argent, lanced
The arrow, for long used in war, was in the earliest times adopted as an heraldic bearing. The flight and, when of a different tinture, ought to be noticed in the blazon.

Fig. 9. Or, a flag's (or arrow's) foot. In this bearing, part of the scull of the stag is generally adhering to the horns. Fort, a half-stag argent. The halfs and mantling were warlike engines, used before the invention of gunpowder, to annoy the enemy at a distance, and to throw stones of great weight on the battlements of besieged towns. It was called anciently a sheelp.

Fig. 11. Argent a barnecone, azure. This is an instrument made of iron, and used by farriers, who place it on the upper lip of a horse in order to keep him quiet, when they bleed or throw him.

Fig. 12. Purpure, a bat argent. The bat, or meromerse, is always displayed in coats of arms, as it used to appear nailed on the gates of ancient castles; and therefore the word displayed need not be added in blazon.

Fig. 13. Per pale, argent and or, a baton sinister gules. The baton is a staff or truncheon, and a diminutive of the bend sinister; it has been variously spelt, baston, basture, and is, in English heraldry, a badge of illegitimacy. The French admit it in their coats of arms also as a mark of confanguinity or difference between the branches of a family.

Fig. 14. Azure, a beacon argent, fired proper. A machine formerly used to give notice of the approach of an enemy; and also a tower erected and lighted at top in order to direct the mariners at night when they coast a dangerous shore.

Fig. 15. Or, a bear erect proper, muzzled gules. This animal is too well known to need a description. We refer him here on account of his position in the shield, which ought to be mentioned in the blazon.

Fig. 16. Gules, a bear passant argent, muzzled or. The colour or the thong which surrounds the nose and head ought to be specified, as they are generally of a different tinture, by contradistinguish.

Fig. 17. Argent, a bear's head erased sable, muzzled or. The colour or the thong which surrounds the nose and head ought to be specified, as they are generally of a different tinture, by contradistinguish.

Fig. 18. Sable, a bear's foot or. Fig. 19. Argent, in chief, two hawk's heads in base a church-bell sable.

Fig. 20. Azure fix billets, three, two, and one, argent. Billet means a small oblong and square piece of wood.

Fig. 21. Or, three bird botes sable. These weapons were anciently used to run a bird in its flight; the end of the oval arrow being not sufficiently sharp to enter the body.

Fig. 22. Purpure, a bear passant argent. In heraldry we always by this word understand a wild bear.

Fig. 23. Argent, a bear's head couped at the neck proper. Fig. 24. Sable, a bear's head erased argent. The tusk may be of a different tinture, but generally of a metal.

Fig. 25. Azure, a bear's head erect or, in a cup argent. This is a very ancient bearing, and may have originated from the custom of a noble hunter, presenting the head of a wild bear on a charger to the principal lady of the chase, as Meleager of old did to the beautiful Atalanta. See Ovid, Metam. lib. viii. v. 425.

Fig. 26. Sable, two thick bones sable on chief, and in base a small broken rib-bone, argent. Bones are borne by the name of Bones, Da Cofia, &c.

Fig. 27. Argent, two bones azure. We give in this shield two forms of bones: the one on the dexter is the most ancient. See the article Archery, vol. ii. p. 54.

Fig. 28. Vert, a crofsh-bow argent. Arms which bear this weapon may fairly be considered as of very high antiquity, since the origin of the crofs-bow is imputed to the Cretans, and was used both by the Greeks and Romans. See Archery, vol. ii. p. 53.

Fig. 29. Argent, in chief, two buckles of different form azure in base, a single horn fable garnished or, fringed gules.

Fig. 30. Sable, a bull's head couped argent.

Fig. 31. Or, a bull's head cabossed proper.
Common Charges N°2.
erial ensigns of Sir Sidney Smith, granted to him on account of his brave and successful achievements in Palestine.

Fig. 44. Sable, three cross crozets, the first plain, the second fitchy, or fitchy, the third fitchy at the foot, argent.

Fig. 45. Argent, a cross fitchy, which this very old bearing we find each end of the cross adorned with a furch de lis. Fig. 46. Azure, a cross ragulé or. Fig. 47. Argent, a cross moline vert. The ends of this cross are in the shape of the fer de moulins. See fig. 66. Fig. 48. Sable, in chief a cross yale, in base a cross patée fitchy. The word patée is derived from the French espée, spread, extended in width, in the French a paw or claw, which the French call patée, un ak espée, a flat spread nose, a pug nose.

These etymological elucidations may appear at first useless or trifling; but when we consider that most of the words employed in heraldry are foreign to an English ear, and cannot be remembered if they are not connected with some interesting fact more likely to make an impression on the mind, we truft that, far from having to apologize to the lover of the blazon, we shall be entitled to his thanks for thus affisting his memory, in a manner which conveys literary instruction besides. Aveul- lone, moline, patée, are barbarous and unmeaning founds to the ear of those who do not know what aveulone, moline, and patée signify in another language.

Fig. 49. Or, a cross patonce azure. The etymology of the word patonce is the same as in the explanation of the preceding figure. Fig. 50. Vert, a cross plain argent. This bearing is the nearest to the ordinary, being a cross coupled or分手 from the sides of the shield. Fig. 51. Argent, a cross potent sable. The ends of this cross represent the potent or curvate, mentioned above, at the article vair. Fig. 52. Vert, a chalice, a cup, and a covered cup or. These charges are very nearly alike in form, and often occur in ancient heraldry. In the romantic history of Gabriel de Vergy, we find that her relentles father caused her to be imprisoned and starved to death, with the cap by her side, containing the heart of her lover, which, by his last desire, had been conveyed to France from the Holy Land, where he had fallen in battle. This, or some similar circumstance, may have introduced this bearing. In modern grants it is properly assigned to dignified clergymen.

Fig. 53. Or, a dolphin naiant proper. The dolphin, as represented in heraldry, is nearly an imaginary being. Fig. 54. Gules, a dolphin hauriant argent. Several tribes of fishes, and particularly those of the cetaceous class, cannot live in the deep, without ascending now and then to the surface to draw air necessity for their existence; as on the other side, man is obliged to draw from rivers, or out of the bosom of the earth, a proportional quantity of water for his support. Fig. 55. Argent, a dragon vert. This fabulous creature is fully described in the vocabulary. See the word Dragone.

Fig. 56. Vert, an eagle dêch or. The king of the feathered tribes; the messenger of Jove; the only bird, it is said, that can fly, unwinking and unmoved, at the dazzling disius of the sun; was not an emblem unworthy of the attention of former heralds: and hence we are to account for the great number of eagles that occur in ancient and modern coats of arms. A bird, in heraldry, is styled dêch, when it is represented with its wings lying close to its body.

Fig. 57. Argent, an eagle displayed azure. Fig. 58. azure, an eagle's head eraged argent. Fig. 59. or, an eagle displayed with two heads sable: perhaps more heraldically, or, a spread eagle with two heads sable. The eagle was the ancient emblem of Roman bravery, the origin of the victorious legions, the terror of the world; when the em-
smith, the mallet of the cooper, have been often turned into warlike weapons. See Fed. ch. 4, v. 26. "She put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the workman's hammer; and with the hammer the scone Sifera." The reader will observe that maces, battle-axes, hammers, and other similar instruments, were commonly used as weapons of war, before the introduction of gunpowder; and then battles were, if less destructive, certainly more bloody, because every man was obliged to fight corps a corps.

Fig. 76. Azure, a harpy argent, crested or. This bearing was borrowed from the Greek and Roman mythology. We find an elegant account of the harpies in Virgil's Ened, Lib. III. 216.

Virgines Volucrum Vultus, &c.

The intention of those whofe imagination created this monster, was to inspire us by an appropriate emblem, with the love of temperance in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures, which the harpy is supposed to represent. By her beautiful female face, the enticing of pleasure and meat animal; and we often find around the staff of the flag, which is enlarged argent a crois gules, a scroll inscribed with the words of the precorior, Ecce agnos Dei! Behold the lamb of God!"

Fig. 86. Azure, a leg and foot in armour proper, garnished or. Fig. 87, argent, a leopard's head affronté gules. Fig. 88, gules, two leopards' heads jeffant de lys or. It is a question among heralds, whether the lesser one of these bearings is original and classical. As we have seen it clearly sung or painted in ancient heraldic manuscripts and pedigrees, we thought it necessary to exhibit it to our readers. When the head is inverted it ought to be mentioned in blazoning; a leopard's head reversed jeffant de lys.

Fig. 89. Argent, a lion passant proper. Enough has been noticed in the preceding pages upon the introduction of this noble king of the beasts into heraldry; suffice it to say that no bearing is more common in ancient and modern blazon; nor is there a symbol more expressive of grandeur and power.

Fig. 90. Vert, a lion passant argent. Fig. 91, or, a lion passant gardant gules. Fig. 92, gules, a lion passant regardant argent. Fig. 93, argent, a lion rampant fable. Fig. 94, purpure, a lion fiant argent. Fig. 95, argent, a lion rampant, his tail noded sable. What discordant fancy could invent this unnatural twisting of the tail of a lion, we cannot easily divine; but certain it is that this has been used from the earliest ages of heraldry. The tail of a lion is sometimes called and of a dragon is sometimes noded or knotted.

Fig. 96. Gules, a lion passant argent. This small animal, whole body is armed like a phalanx facing the enemy on all sides, was depicted on the shield to intimate that the bearer was ready to answer any attack from his antagonist.

Fig. 97. Argent, a harrow sable. The implements of agriculture and husbandry are emblems of the husbandman. Virgil calls them, claimed a place on the shield of the warrior, who, like Cincinnatus, was often obliged to put on the helmet and grasp the spear, when the clang of war called him from his half-harrowed field to the field of battle.

Fig. 78. Sable, a hawk-bell argent, jeffed or. The leather thongs used to tie the bells round the legs of the falcon or hawk were called jeffes, and are often described of a different tincture. See these habiliments figured in the Engraving to the article FALCONRY, vol. vii. p. 198.

Fig. 79. Or, a hedgehog sable. This small animal, whose body is armed like a phalanx facing the enemy on all sides, was depicted on the shield to intimate that the bearer was ready to answer any attack from his antagonist.

Fig. 80. Purpure, a heron argent. This bird afforded good sport to the barons in the amoufment of falconry; and was a bearing probably confined to those who had a right to indulge in this species of the chase.

Fig. 81. Azure, a heron argent. The bird, when caught, a timid contest of the royal flag came to have a place on the buckler of the warrior, is not easy to guess; unless it was in order that his shield should be presented as a mirror to the flying coward.

Fig. 82. Azure, a horse shoe argent. Whether the adoption of this bearing in ancient coats of arms was connected to the superstition which fills hangs the horse shoe over the cottage door, or under the threshold, to keep off incantations and spells, we shall leave to the antiquarian to decide.

Fig. 83. Or, an ibex gules. This animal, the most elegant of the Capra genus, probably owes its origin as a bearing to the Cretans, whose adventurous youth hunted the ibex among the precipitous cliffs of the Cretan alps.

Fig. 84. Sable, a key argent. This ancient symbol of trinity is still often granted to those who dignify themselves by a strict discharge of those important duties confidentially imposed upon them.

Heraldry Plate VI.

Fig. 85. Or, a pashal lamb proper. This symbol of the Christian religion was adopted early in the holy wars, St. John the Baptist was represented with that innocent
HERALDRY.

Common Charges, N.3.
small blackbirds; as if they had forgotten that the word martlet signifies in their own language.

Fig. 111. Argent, masoned proper. When the field is divided so as to represent the alternate position of stones in a building, it is called masoned, and the bearing is figures, Fig. 112, or a merrylefe displayed gules. Whether the French armoris intended here to represent a blackbird, with his beak and feet mutilated, or the swallow, as mentioned at fig. 110, is not easy to decide; however, this bearing is seldom used in English heraldry.

Fig. 113. Azure, a merlons proper, crowned or. This chimaera seems to take it origin from the fabulous fyrrens whom Y法治 is fabled to have met in his travels. They are generally represented with a comb in one hand, and a mirror in the other. We are of opinion that the comb is but of moderi introduction, comparatively with the mirror, which is seldom used in English heraldry.

Fig. 114. Argent, merlettes displayed gules, and the bearing a mirror in the other. Old paintings, and ancient escutcheons, at the top, has long been a part of the insignia of a Moor's head. This symbol of the globe, bound by the following monkifh line: Mundus ut in Christo, sic nos mundus ut in Christo, has long been a part of the insignia of a Moor's head. This symbol of the globe, bound by a line: Mundus ut in Christo, sic nos mundus ut in Christo, has long been a part of the insignia of a Moor's head. This symbol of the globe, bound by a line: Mundus ut in Christo, sic nos mundus ut in Christo, has long been a part of the insignia of a Moor's head. This symbol of the globe, bound by

Fig. 115. Argent, a Moor's head sable. Egypt, and all the contiguous powers of Barbary, opposed as Malhometans the success of the crusaders in Palestine; and hence the great number of Moors' heads affixed to ancient escutcheons.

Fig. 116. Sable, a mound or. Mound from monde, mundus, the world. This symbol of the globe, bound by the chains of Christian fraternity, as preferred by the byzantine emperors, and defended from a crocodile by a plate at the top, has long been a part of the insignia of a Christian emperor. The extent of Charlemagne's empire authorized the painters of his, and of our own time also, to place this figure in his hand; and the eagle of Germany still holds the mound in one claw and the sceptre in the other. Old paintings, and ancient stained glass, frequent us sometimes with this emblem, illustrated by the following monikish line: Mundus ut in Christo, sic nos mundus ut in Christo.

Fig. 117. Argent, a morion proper. This sort of steel armour for the head resembled a cap. Fig. 118, gules, in chief two mullets, the finer placed in base a mullet of eight points argent, in base a mullet, see the definitions. From this, we understand that the colour or metal of the field is seen through the charge; if another tincture appear, it must be mentioned thus: Piegord, or, argent, &c.

Fig. 119. Or, a next proper. The next is a small amphibious animal of the lizard genus, called also by some effect or eft; and has obtained a place among the heraldic charges, although it is not easy to guess what may have been the cause of such an honour bestowed on this humble reptile.

Fig. 120. Vert, an opinicus paffant argent. This hieroglyphical figure, which is seldom to be found in heraldry, and never in nature, parables of the qualities of several quadrupeds, and is one of the most complicated figures that for artistic fancy the every nation, with the character of their eccentricity. However, it holds a place as a crest in the armorial engravings of the company of barber-surgeons in London. Its body and fore-legs are those of a lion, the head and neck those of an eagle, the wings similar to those of a griffin, and its tail that of a camel. When painted without wings, it is called an opinicus fans winges.

Fig. 121. Argent, an ostrich's head couped azure, in the beak a horef-feet fable. Ancient naturalists were of opinion that the gastric juices, in the stomach of this gigantic bird were so powerful, that he could digest iron; and hence the common representation of the ostrich with a horef-feet or a key in the beak.

Fig. 122. Azure, thre ostrich's feathers argent. The ostrich being commonly found in those countries where the wars of the crofs had called the European princes, they often decorated their armour with the feathers of that noble bird.

Fig. 123. Or, an owl proper. This bird was anciently dedicated to Minerva, the goddess supposed to patronize the sciences; and it has been made the symbol of those men, who, in their nightly labors, apply then felves to deep studies; hence it has been denominated the "bird of wisdom." It is often found in coats of arms of ancient families, painted argent on a fable ground, and always full-faced.

Fig. 124. Argent, in chief two pilgrims' chaffes or, in base a palmer's ferip argent. Palmers and pilgrims are synonymous terms; the first originates from the palms, or spires of withy or willow, which these travellers from the Holy Land used to bring with them on their return, as a token of their having visited the sacred places of Palestine; the other name is a contraction of the French pelerin, which itself is a corruption of the Latin peregrinus, a stranger, a traveller, a wanderer. They used to carry their beads, relics, and victuals, in a fcrip or wallet; and this also was introduced in coats of arms, in memory of the chiefrman having been occasionally obliged to disfigure himself after a defeat under a pilgrim's garb, to avoid the slaughter of his pursuers.

Fig. 125. Argent, a peregrine flying gules. This winged horse belongs to ancient mythology, and is fabled to have been ridden by Perseus, after his slaying the gorgon Medusa; and is an emblem of the rapidity with which he flew to the assistance of Andromeda. It is one of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, intimating "to fly with the wings of the wind, to avoid the inundation of the Nile." See the article Egypt, vol. vi. p. 376, and the corresponding plate.

Fig. 126. Vert, a pelican in her nest, turning herself and feeding her young, or. The heraldic pelican is more like an eagle than the real bird of that name. Natural history shows that the female ofverts her breast of the fine down, with the view to make a nest for her young; hence the idea that the pulsus herefigh feed her offspring. This bearing was called anciently a pisey, and has been often represented in images as an emblem of Him who gave his body and blood for the spiritual nourishment of our souls. The French call it un pelican avec sa piete.

HERALDRY PLATE VII.

Fig. 127. Gules, a pheon argent. The pheon is nothing more than the barred head of non with which the darts and the larger kind of arrows were armed anciently. The word is a corruption of the Latin ferrum; French fer.

Fig. 128. Or, a phoenix's head and wings burning proper. This bird of hieroglyphical invention, is generally represented on burning wood, as it was reported that the phoenix, when worn out with years, gathered several branches of aromatic trees, and, setting fire to them, destroyed the remains of its decaying life; but that, out of an egg hatched by the heat of the embers, another phoenix arose, and began a new career of a hundred years. The Egyptian word by which Joseph was designated by the people of Memphis, which he had seized in a time of dearth, sounds so much like the common name of this bird, that it is fair to conclude that the phoenix might be an emblem of that son of Jacol, who, after being hipped to have been long dead, revived in the presence of his astonished brethren. It is often painted over the doors of chemists, as a characteristick symbol of their protection; and it is frequently found among ancient crests, in heraldic collections.

Fig. 129. Azure, three pine-apples or. The word pine-apple means originally the fruit or cone of the pine or fir tree, and from its similarity to this the American nations took the name of pine-apple. The word apple was used anciently for a fruit of fruits that have not a hard outside like nuts, &c, and seems to be derived from the a privative of the Greeks, and pellis, skin; as much
as to say, without skin; the rind of the apple, pear, peach, apricot, &c. being very thin and soft. Fig. 130. argent, a pomegranate seeded proper, is a bearing somewhat similar in derangement to the preceding.

Fig. 131. Sable, a portculis or. The portculis was a strong gate, grated, which they used anciently to let down at the entrance and for the defence of castles, towers, &c. See the article Fortification. It is an apt bearing for military engineers.

Fig. 132. Or, in chief a quarterfoil, and in base a double quarterfoil azure. The quarterfoil is supposed to represent the primrose. It is sometimes, though seldom, to be found double, except as a difference for the ninth son. Fig. 133. Gules, a quiver or, arrows proper. The quiver was a case to keep the arrows in readiness, and was worn for that purpose behind the left shoulder, in order to supply the archer with a succession of weapons. The most ancient of profane writers, Homer, mentions the quiver of Apollo in the beginning of the Iliad, A. v. 45:

It was worn at a time when heraldic bearings began to adorn the shields of the Christian chiefs in the East.

Fig. 134. Or, a rainbow proper. A section of a circle of seven different colours described on the clouds opposite to the sun when its rays pass through a watery medium. Fig. 135. Sable, rays issuing from a cloud proper. See our description of the lines of partition.

Fig. 136. Argent, a reindeer's head caboshed sable. This fleet animal of the cervus genus, has been so far domesticated, that it draws, on icy ground, the sledges of the northern nations. His antlers, or horns, which have in nature a very peculiar form, are to be represented in the annexed engraving.

Fig. 137. Gules, a coat or. Whether this bearing is of a small piece of wood, or any other substance, hanging at the side of the combatants on horseback in tournaments, for the purpose of reining their lance upon, and to give a greater impetuosity to their threats when they encountered; or whether it is the old flute, so much renowned among the Syracusan shepherds, "Serius compulit eis dicta flabella," or some other instrument, called sometimes clarion, or claricord; is not yet, and perhaps will never be, decided among etymologists, antiquarians, and heralds.

It is, however, an ancient bearing.

Fig. 138. Argent, a rove gules. The heraldic rose, as painted red for the badge of the Lancastrian branch, and white for the Yorkists, differs a little from the natural one; and the pustule, differs too, from the petals, and particularly the stigmatic shape, ought to be observed and imitated from the specimen which we have here given from the best examples in ancient and modern authors.

Fig. 139. Sable, the rudder of a ship argent. An apt bearing for those who landantly undertake voyages of discovery.

Fig. 140. Or, a sapeur proper. This suppos'd man of the woods, or wild man, obtained very early a place on the shield, and probably from some gigantic inhabitants of the forests of Germany, who emerged accidentally from their haunts, and deject the armed knight, and made the shield of his helmet and shield ring under the ponderous frokes of their club. They are represented generally naked, but wreathed round the temples and loins with boughs of oak, laurel, &c. Sometimes they are clad in a coat of bark or cortex of any tree, with their elbows and knees bare. Fig. 141. Vert, a demi-sauve proper; a bearing somewhat similar to that above described.

Fig. 142. Argent, a Saracen's head proper, wreathed and sable. The character given to this head must be fierce and audacity. The Saracen troops composed the greatest part of the Mahometan armies in the time of the crusades; and the adoption of the sable engraving under this number, dates from the earliest days of heraldry. The head is covered with a turban, or simply surrounded above the ear with a wreath of two wreaths, and often with a helmet.

Fig. 143. Azure, a bearing proper. The continual use which besiegers have for this implement, has induced armorists to place it among the common charges.

Fig. 144. Or, a sea-horse azure. Although this creature is of fabulous invention, yet its shape ought to be strictly retained in heraldry. The animal that bears the name, in natural history, is very different in form.

Fig. 145. Azure, a serpent proper. The great number of serpents and snakes of all sorts which the regions of the north must have encountered in Africa and Asia, and which are poetically described in the Paraphilia of Lucan, gave rise to the bearing of reptiles in coats of arms.

Fig. 146. Argent, in chief two falk-hawks, in base a fustile proper. Weaving was certainly of Asiatic invention. Penelope, in Homer, sits constantly at the loom; and as the art of weaving was imitated from the spider and the falk-worn, Arachne is suppos'd, by mythology, to have been the inventress of that useful employment.

Fig. 147. Pursuè, three spears heads argent, embowed gules. A very ancient warlike bearing.

Fig. 148. Or, a phoenix couchant proper. This hieroglyphical creation of Egyptian fancy is half a beautiful woman, and half a lion. Much has been said upon the frequency of the allegory against the fair sex; but the fact is, that the meaning of this figure has quite a different tendency. The most interesting opinions of nature in Egypt was the inundation of the Nile, which generally happens about July or August; and the ingenious people who benefited by it, have noted and exemplified the circumstance, by uniting the two signs of the Zodiac, Leo and Virgo, which correspond to those two months; placing the Virgin first, either because of their manner of writing anciently from right to left, the left figure with us being the first with them; or because of the difficulty of grouping well in one body a lion's head with the inferior part of a woman. It has been lately granted to some of those heroes who, in 1799, distinguished themselves in Egypt, and made the whole French army prisoners of war: whence we might say of their famous standard, what Corneille, the father of their tragedy, saw on another occasion: "Il est invincible, mais non pas invincible." See the article Egypt, vol. vi. p. 336, &c.

Fig. 149. Azure, three f宣讲 gules. There is hardly a part in the harness of a warrior which is not recorded among armorial bearings. See vol. vi. p. 336, &c. This supposed man of nature a very peculiar form, are to be represented as represented in the annexed engraving.

Fig. 150. Argent, a ragged flag in bend fustile sable. The elegance of motion, the ease and lightness, with which this sprightly animal bounds over the lawn, gave origin to the word trippant, which is used instead of passant, for the flag, and a few animals of a similar kind. The chase was a favourite amusement with the princes of England, France, and Germany, as well as those of Italy, in the feudal ages; and they did not disdain to decorate their warlike apparel with the figure of an animal which, in time of peace, had afforded them so much delectable sport.

Fig. 151. Gules, a flag trippant argent. The elegance of motion, the ease and lightness, with which this sprightly animal bounds over the lawn, gave origin to the word trippant, which is used instead of passant, for the flag, and a few animals of a similar kind. The chase was a favourite amusement with the princes of England, France, and Germany, as well as those of Italy, in the feudal ages; and they did not disdain to decorate their warlike apparel with the figure of an animal which, in time of peace, had afforded them so much delectable sport.

Fig. 152. Argent, a flag courant gules, armed argent. The attitude of a flag may be of a tincture different from the body, and it is in general in contradistinction with it; that is, if the horns are of a metal, the body must be of a colour, and vice versa. Yet this rule admits of many exceptions, as will appear in the numerous coats of arms delineated on the Plates adapted to this article.

Fig. 153. Azure, a flag flantant at gaze argent. In this position the animal is in motion. It is the natural attitude of this peaceable inhabitant of the grove, when the sudden blast of the horn breaks his rest.

Fig. 154. Or, a flag lodged gules.—"Lying down among the branching leaves of the mountain fern, and listening to the paling breeze;" the flag may have been an appropriate...
The proper emblem of attention and watchfulness. The word lodged is exclusively applied to this particular bearing, which is most elegantly exemplified in the following lines:

The flag sprang up on Cheviot Fell,
Spread his broad nootril to the wind,
Lifted before, aside, behind,
Then droth'd him down beside the hind,
And quak'd among the mountain fern,
To bear that found so dull, so stern.

Marmion, C. ii.

Fig. 155. Sable, in chief two swallows volant, in base a fow argent. Here the swallow preserves its original name and shape; and we must observe, by the way, that when two or more charges are of the same tincture, the name of that tincture is mentioned only once; and that after the name of the last charge that particle of it.

Fig. 156. Argent, a talbot's head fable. This noble dog is of the ancient English breed, and holds a place here on account of his fidelity to his master. And we must here remark, that nearly all the virtues and amiable qualities of man living in society have been symbolized and portrayed by the hand of heraldry, in the embellishment of appropriate objects in natural history; and that consequently the study of this science, besides its other advantages, has a direct and strong tendency to meliorate our hearts, as well as to enlighten our minds.

Fig. 157. Vert, a Tau argent. This figure has long been taken for the letter T, but from a manifest error. The fact is this: St. Anthony, the first hermit of the deserts of Thebaic, founded a congregation of monks, who were bound to observe the rules he had framed for them. They were often to be met with in Egypt, where they were enrolled with the care of the hospitals for the wounded and lame crusaders. They carried, hitched on their garments, a figure allusive to the ministry of charity which they exercised toward the maimed and decayed warrior: and this was not a letter, but a cloutch; which having the shape of the letter T, was soon mistaken by the ignorant, who even in allusion to it called the friars of the order of St. Anthony by the name of Thebains; a convent of that order gave its name to one of the Quai at Paris.

Fig. 158. Or, a thunderbolt proper. The wings denote the rapidity, and the zigzag lines the form and figure of the lightnings in the clouds. This emblem of destruction is often engraved on Roman shields, as may be ascertained by the inspection of ancient sculptures. We read in Virgil, when he speaks of both the Scipios:

Quis Graeci genius? aut gemina, duo fulminia beli, Scipiiadis, cladem Libyae? Enn. vi. 841.

Who can omit the Graeci? who declare
The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war,

The bane of Carthage?

Pope.

Thus the Mantuan poet confirms the propriety of introducing this bearing in modern coats of arms.

Fig. 159. Purpure, a tortoise proper. The attack on some city by the clove target-roof, in which the warrior may have been engaged, found a lodging memorial in this bearing.borne. The turreted tortoise, or shell, is this manner of uniting or hooking shields to shields, which enabled them to approach the walls in defiance of the burning pitch, stones, &c. which the besieged threw incessantly on the besiegers. Virgil says:

Omnes
Ferre libet fruber dentis telludinis causis. Enn. ix. 513.

Fig. 160. Argent, in chief two stumps of trees erased, in base a mount a tree proper. These three bearings ought to be delineated as exhibited in our engraving. They were therefore the revival of a title, as when, after having lain long dormant, it has been allowed to be borne again. The little sprig coming out of one of the charges is expressive of the meaning.

Fig. 161. Sable, in chief two trefoils fitched or, in base a Vol. IX. No. 598.

trefoil double fitched argent. The trefoil is the trifolium of the Latin, the treffe of the French, and the plant commonly called clover.

Fig. 162. Or, a trident proper. The naval power has been often designated by the trident. The ancient poets figured this with numberless ineffaces of it. This symbol is often placed in the hands of Britannia, and usually in that of Neptune; and indeed we might write under it this quotation from the first book of Virgil's Aeneid:

Maturate fugam regique hae dicte urbi;
Non illi imperium peligri facunque triglolum
Set miti forte ditum.

By fatal lot to me
The liquid empire fell, and trident of the sea.

Pope.

Fig. 163. Gules, two trumpets paleways or. This warlike instrument, whose blade laid prostrate the walls of Jericho, is of the highest antiquity.

Fig. 164. Argent, a pair of wings gules. This is called in French, un vol; and when a wing only, un demi-vol. This bearing originated in the sport of hawking.

Fig. 165. Sable, an unicorn argent, armed, maned, and hoofed, or. This fabulous animal is of a form between the horse and the cloven-hoofed quadrupeds. It is mentioned in the Bible; but commentators are of opinion that the rhinoceros was meant by the word unicorn.

Fig. 166. Argent, three martlets sable. Wonderful are the alterations which this figure has undergone from the fancy of different herald-painters. It is now more like the yoke to which the budgets are suspended, than the budgets themselves. Some spell the word ybeng.

Fig. 167. Gules, in chief two wishes or, in base a wolf's head erased argent. The wolve, or whelk, is a shell of a beautiful form, and of a comic shape, tinged with lively nuances of colours. See Conchology, vol. v. p. 27.

The wolf has been completely hunted out of this island; and the pererverence which this laborious chase gave to the ancient English, probably suggested the propriety of bearing a wolf; or of any parts of this voracious predator on the heeptold.

Fig. 168. Or, a wert worn. This fabulous creature has been already explained. There is an old legendary story of a wert and the fairy Melusina of the castle of Lusignan in France, which those may consult who are fond of fables founded on improbability.

In the description of our Plates, as well as in the Definitions of Heraldic Terms, we have mentioned and explained all the principal and subordinate ordinaries, and a sufficient number of charges to enable the young student in heraldry to become soon a proficient in the science. But when we consider that all those figures, varied by their outlines, combined with each other, and diversified by the fevenfold power of the metals and colours, can be multiplied nearly ad infinitum, the mind is struck with astonishment, and, were it not for the fecetful helps we receive from heraldry and her systematic rules, how few would be capable of acquiring a competent knowledge of the art? Yet, aided by these explanations, the mind of a student, through the most intricate mazes of pedeges, and, by attaining the point it had in view, soon reaps the fruit and reward of its labours.

To confirm what we have just said, and to give the reader a faint idea of the immense number of combinations, which, however, may be obtained by adding, changing, the devices of any charge by ordinary, and we have calculated that a single sffe, combined with the seven tinctures of the shield, produces 20 charges.

If varied by the sixteen outlines of division, as given in the Heraldry Plate I. it will amount to 320. If we divide the field per sffe also, the combinations will increase to the last number multiplied by 42, that is 464,480; and if we place a roundel on the sffes, from the bezant in fuse.

5 U
ceffion to the fountain, we obtain the astonishing sum of 17,498,880. Were we to add any charge in the other parts of the shield, the number of changes would defy calculable number of sounds which the human tongue can articulate and offer to the ear.

ACCIDENTAL BEARINGS.

Hitherto we have delineated, as strictly and carefully as possible, all the constituent and component parts of a regular coat of arms, under the heads of Ordinaries, Sub-ordinate Ordinaries, and Common Charges; which, if once removed from the general composition of the shield, alter materially the bearing, that it becomes to all intents and purposes another coat, just as distinctly as if the colours or metals were themselves changed. But it is incumbent on us in this place to particularize three accidental bearings, which do not affect the purity and originality of the blazon, either real or imaginary, connected with the other charges: we mean, 1. the badge of Ulster; 2. the badge of Nova Scotia; and, 3. the modern marks of difference, whereby are ascertained the different branches of the same paternal house.

The Badge of Ulster, consists in a small shield argent, ensigned with a sinister hand opened and erect gules. See Plate IX. fig. 52. It may be borne in the dexter corner, in the centre chief, or as the fess point; but never in the shape of a canton. We often find instances of its being affixed to the centre intersection of a shield of four quadrants; or on an intersection in the middle summit of the chief row of the quarterings, when they amount to any greater number. It must however be observed, that if in a collection of quarterings, it would be highly improper to introduce it in any other coat than the first, if an intersecing middle point could not easily be found, which is the case when the row is composed of an uneven number of coats, as 3, 5, 7, etc. The origin of this badge is as follows:

In the reign of James I. and even long before his accession to the throne of England, the whole kingdom of Ireland, but particularly the province of Ulster, had continued in a very refractory and unsettled state, and the people were in general unwilling to submit to the influence of the English government. To repress these tumultuous cabals, king James created an order of baronet, being a middle station between the barons of parliament and the order of knights; of all which (baronets) did not only tender to his majesty their utmost service, but also made a proffer of their lives, fortunes, and estates, as a test of their ready performance of this duty, adding that while a spark of rebellion, or hostile motions took place. That they are of most ancient date, is beyond doubt; as it was necessary to give a difference to the beholder a criterion as certain and indubitable, as it is manifest and satisfactory. The differences thus selected, are exhibited in the Heraldry Plate VIII. as follow:

The heir, or first son... wears a label. The second son... a crescent. The third son... a mullet. The fourth son... a martlet. The fifth son... an annulet. The sixth son... a fleur-de-lis. The seventh son... a rose. The eighth son... a cross moline. And the ninth son... a double quarterfoil.

For the second house, that is the house of the second son, the eldest wears a label on the paternal crescent. The second son a crescent on a crescent, and so on invariably. The third house, or the house of the third son, wears, for the eldest a label on the paternal mullet, the second son a crescent on the mullet; and so on.

The daughters of each house should always bear the family distinction borne by their father, but not any to show them to be the first, second, third, &c. daughters, as is done by the royal princes; each of whom bears a label differently ensigned, as shown in the engraving Plate VIII.

It is not easy and uncertain exactly when these distinctions took place. That they are of most ancient date, is beyond doubt; as it was necessary to give a difference to the all the members of a family to facilitate the means of identifying them. However, it appears to us that these brixtures, or, as they are scientifically called, marks of cadency, are coeval with the earliest visitations of the heralds, because they are to be found in the records of those visitations preserved in the College of Arms from the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Now as the most ancient visitation of which any account is recorded, is "Visitatio falsa per Marischallum de Norroy, ult. ann. Henrici IV. 1412," preserved in the Harleian library, it is fair to conclude that these distinctions began to be used in the reign of Henry IV. Edward IV. &c, although Edmondson, whose partiality against past and present heralds is obvious in his works, represents them as of modern invention, and of little import, as being too small to be perceived at a distance. It is said, that in an old window of the church of St. Mary at Warwick, the six sons of Henry VI. who died in Edward III. are distinguished by these differences; but we cannot be sure that this window was not put up some years after his death, and perhaps that of his sons.

These marks of cadency are not adopted by the princes or princes of the blood royal of England, because...
cause none of the children of our king bear arms, until it be his majesty's pleasure to command that such be granted them; which is done in the following manner: His majesty, by his royal warrant, and sign manual, directed Garter principal king at arms, to grant and confirm such arms as the bearer shall be enabled to bear, in which, together with the grant, is recorded in the registers of the College of Arms; and those have been lately settled, as delineated in our Heraldry Plate VIII.

It has happened that these marks of cadency by lapse of time, and the careless neglects of scribes, have been altered; and in other ancient pieces of sculpture, that the helmet was generally placed over the buckler of the deceased hero, whenever a monument was erected to his memory. This method has been followed quite to our own times; and will probably pass unvaried to posterity.

The name of the helmet in the Greek language, is 

In Latin, galea, cafco, casque; in German, helm; in Italian, elce; in French, haubert, haubin, and casque; and in English, helm, helmet, bowler, morion, and falade, or falade, and sometimes caske. From the Greek the crested lark has received her denomination of τὰρτας, corvus; from the German helm, the Italian, English, and French, have borrowed the most barbarous and incorrect names that can be applied to the head of a warrior; and we perceive in the Latin expression the nature of two sorts of helmets; for galea, which is a derivation of γαλαξα, a cat, means a helmet made of cat's-skin; and casque, one composed of plates of iron, steel, or copper, covering each other in an interlaced form, like the scales of fish. The English word falade, commonly, used for a helmet, is derived from Ialad, because the bejeged, when they failed forth, roaring out their head foremost, and beat upon their heavy spears, in order to make a sudden charge on the advancing troops of the assailants, had need of such a strong covering for their heads, which, in this attitude, were exposed to the brunt of the bejeged enemy.

Descriptions of ancient poets, antique monuments of Greek and Latin sculpture, medals, and intaglios, remains of Gothic carvings, and old euhemerises, present such a variety of helmets, that it would exceed the limits of our plan to attempt a description of them all. We shall therefore only delineate in our correspondent Engraving those that are fill in use among heralds, or that throw some new light on the subject.

The full-faced helmet of six bars, all of gold, and damasked. This is exclusively aligned to the sovereign, and all the princes of the blood. See Plate VIII. fig. 2. A profile or side view of a helmet of steel damasked with five bars; the bars, balls, and orgrills, of gold. This is placed over the arms of dukers, marquis's, earls, vicounts, and barons; without any particular difference. The word orgrill, by old armorists in this case, is derived from the French grille d'or, a golden grate, and means the same as bars of gold interjecting each other; this we often meet with in ancient descriptions of helmets, and is a particular kind of uffor, through which the armed knight was able to see the motions of his adversary, without fearing the thrusts of the spear in his face. Here Edmonson and others have committed an egregious error, in assigning a helmet to dukers and marquises differing from the others, to earls, vicounts, and barons. This damasked helmet, with five golden bars, belongs equally and indifferently to all the nobility; for they are pairs. See Plate VIII. fig. 2.

A full-faced helmet of steel, its uffor or beaver up, or open, and without bars. This is proper to the baronet and knight. See Plate VIII. fig. 3. Some ingenious admirers of heraldry have wished that the inside of this helmet should be of a colour analogous to that of the field; but there is no particular injunction to this purpose.

A profile of a helmet of steel, with the uffor down. This is the proper bearing of a esquire; and by courtesy, of all those who may be flyled gentlemen. See Plate VIII. fig. 4. This division of the helmets is finial, clear, and rational: the helmet of gold full-faced, with bars, for the king and princes; the same full-faced, but of steel or silver, for the nobility. The helmet of steel full-faced and open without bars, for baronets and knights; the same full-faced, and front, for the gentry.

Some writers are of opinion, that three principal and different metals, should be made a characteristic distinction for the three branches of the British Constitution, or three integral parts of the nation. Gold for the king and princes; steel for the peers of the realm, and silver for the commoners; but painters have seldom attended to this, there being no particular rules laid down for it.

If two helmets are placed on one shield to support two different crests, they are usually set face to face, in imitation of the Germans; who sometimes, according to the number of crests a man is entitled to, place ten or more helmets on the same shield. In that case, if the number be uneven, the centre helmet is depicted full-faced, and called effronté; and those on each side looking respectively towards the centre.

Among the Greeks and Romans, and also among our ancestors, the fabrication of the shield, and of its ornamental details, was copied from the example of the best artists.

The gold, silver, or steel, of which it was generally composed, was engraved, and polished so bright, that lightnings were said to flash from it. In the beautiful episode of the Adiues of Hector to Andromache, in book vi. of the Iliad, Homer gives to the helmet of that hero the epithet 'κορυφή, "sparkling all around with dazzling rays of light;" and Virgil, speaking of the helmet of Aeneas produced by the skilful hand of Vulcan, uses the following bold expression: Territilem crepis galeam flammagiae comitem. Lib. viii. 620.

The crested helm that votms radiant fire.

And book ix. 477:

---Galaamque nitentem Memphi.

It was through the high polish of his head-piece, that Euryalus lost his life; for had it not been for the emis-sions of light it gave in the darknes of the grove, by reflecting the doubtful beams of the moon, the enemy would never have discovered him:

Galea Euryalum subluiti nollis in umbra

---Through the doubtful shade,
His shining helm Euryalus betray'd.

Dryden.
The helmet furnishes also the Italian genius of Tasso with a most affecting and truly picturesque scene, when he represents Tancred running to the neighbouring bushes with the intent, that the water of baptism to the expiring Clorinda; -

Poco quindi lontan nel fen del monte
Scaturla mormando un picciol rio

Egli s'accorfe, e l'elmo empio nel fonte
to the expiring Clorinda:

...But these representations chafed on the steel, silver, or gold, of the helmet, did not long satisfy the warrior; he added to them a quadruped, a bird, or some fanciful figure, which made part of the ridge on the top...
CROWNS AND HELMETS, CUPS AND WREATHS, AND FAMILY DISTINCTIONS.

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part of a nature of Achilles; it was found near the
ancient Lavinium, not far from Ofius, and was in the possession of
Generil Shouwaloff, when the caft, after which we describe it, was made.
We are aware that Achilles is represented by Homer and Virgil, as wearing a conspicuous cress, "Hoc Phryges inlatic curru cressatus Achilles;" but though the simile figura, Plate VIII, do not seem to allude to this hero.
The cress was a sphrink, beneath which, on each side, is a most exquisitely carved gryphon, and nearer to the forehead are figures of two dogs. Nibjet mentions this as belonging to Minerva, and as the sphrink denotes acuteness of mind, the griffins, old guardians of treasures, secrecy, and the dogs fidelity, vigilance and truth, and very anciently ascribed to the ancients.
However, as it is not our province to decide upon this question, we shall content ourselves with observing, that here we have the second stage of the rudiments of a modern cress.
The Latin classic mention, in several places, chimneys, lions, eagles, and other animals, as forming the most elevated part of the helmet; and an elegant description of such a cress appears in Aem. lib. vii. v. 783.
Ipsce inter primos praefianti corpore Turnus Vertitur, arma tenens, et toto vertice suprâ cist. Cui triplici crinita juba galea alta chimeram Suffinet, Âneas eflanturn faucibus ignes.
An imagination that is ready either to conceive, or to admire, what others have framed beforehand, cannot help feeling in these two last lines the grand idea of a cress which, running over the undaunted forehead of a hero, has the double effect of frightening the foe, by impressing the high qualities of the wearer, Virgil in this book of his inimitable poem, conscious that he was ushering, for the first time, this secondary hero to his readers, delighted in the description, and, foaring above the general and even tone of this book, sang of the threefold mane of horfe's hairs, and of the lofty chimeras towering over his brow, and breathing with open jaws a volcano of unremitting flames. Alexander the Great, from this confidential idea of his undaunted courage, at first adopted the lion for the ornament of his helmet; but when, intoxicated by flattery and ambition, he vainly called himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, he assumed the goat, in allusion to his horns affixed to the head of that god. Julius Caesar, it is said, chose a cress for his cress, in allusion to the evening star, over which Venus, the god. Julius Caesar, it is said, chose a cress for his cress, but when, in the contrary, crowd the top of their shields with as many crests as they can muster; and it is impossible to deny that it has a most conspicuous and confessional appearance.
Every quartering in their achievement seems entitled to a cress, and each cress has a helmet for its support.
The name of the cress in Greek is âegrae, and in Latin cresca; in French cimier, or timbre; in Italian cimiero; but the word timbre, Lat. thimbrum, is common to the helmet also, and means rather the form of it than any thing else; as the French call the bell of a striking clock by that name, in allusion to its helmet-like form. It must here be observed, that a great number of ancient families did not adopt any crests at all; and that the want of it to coats armorial becomes often a proof of high antiquity, and of originality.

**OF CROWNS AND CORONETS.**

Crowns were not originally a mark of sovereignty. They were bestowed on the best finger at a feast, on the best runner in the Olympic or Nemean games, and upon those who by some particular talents or exertions rose above their competitors. The crown or garland was placed on the head, as the feat of wisdom, Lucy, and wit; and as the most conspicuous and noble part of the human frame. It was voted, among the Romans, to those who, after great military and successful exertions, were entitled to the triumphal honours; and in times when virtue had more value than gold, it was composed of single leaves of laurel, plucked from the neighbouring grove; but the native simplicity of manners being altered, gold was substituted instead of the plain garland of bay-leaves; and in Tully's time the triumphant hero began to prefer the aurum coronarium, or money, granted instead of a crown, to the bare but more noble dignity of the laurel. See Plate VIII. fig. 15. Livy, in several parts of his works, mentions the corona obсидionalis of the Romans; and indeed that great people, worthy to succeed the Grecian states, let no occasion slip when they could inspire the warrior with boldness, intrepidity, and courage. A crown was ever waiting for the leader on his return; when by a coup de main or a sally he had victualled and preferred a citadel long besieged, or railed by skilful manoeuvres, or bold and timely succour, a tir- some blockade, and forced the besiegers to abandon their plan—in this boastful, but arduous, moment, what had he to expect from his fellow citizens, as a reward for the jeopardy of his life? Was it the golden diadem, the treasures of the city, or the most profitable places in the government? No; the rich emigrants, plucked from the very spot where he displayed his valour; and that alone sufficed, in his estimation, every species of remuneration or reward. If the duties of man, which are so amiablely expressed and enforced in the gospel of Christ; if the love of each other, the real wants of the Christian inhabitants, were to operate on our minds, as they appear to have done on the magnanimous Romans, we should not have to wonder at their wearing with a crown the temples of him who, at the expense of
of his own blood and the hazard of his life, had saved a fellow-citizen in the heat of battle, and rescued him from the jaws of the enemy; and that the cornua cibica, cornu alcei, was given to him, as a memorial of his heroical and generous interposition. See Plate VIII. fig. 16.

The Phoenician spirit which animated the Carthaginians, the love of commerce and of conquest, which, for a term in the annals of history, buried the shores of Libya, and the wales of Mount Atlas, created a naval force at the mouth of the Tyber, and hence a crown was fabricated of gold to deck the brows of a naval hero. It was made in imitation of the prow of a ship, and was called corona navalis, naval crown. Thanks to the national spirit of our brave countrymen, that the heralds of our age have so often had occasion to grant this distinguished mark of honour; and the naval crown glitters of late on many a coat of arms, as an everlasting proof of our successful exertions in the maintenance of our rights and liberties. The naval crown, as now borne, is composed of a gold rim, surmounted with three ferns of ships, and two tails alternately. See Plate VIII. fig. 8.

The ancients, as we find it described most minutely in Cæsar's Commentaries, and other classical works, used to raise a trench, which, from the old Celtic word vallum, they called vallum, in order to advance upon, or fence themselves from, the enemy. Whoever entered the entrenched trench, was entitled to a crown called vallatis corona, which is literally翻译of pales or palisades and is still in use among heralds. See Plate VIII. fig. 9.

The mural crown, corona muralis, was the meed of those who had exhibited great prowess in attacking a town, and who, under a shower of darts, stones, and other missiles, had scaled its walls, and carried the place by storm. It was a circle of gold, with pinacles or battlements erected upon it; and has preserved this shape, as delineated in Plate VIII. fig. 11.

The eared crown is a gold rim adorned with eight rays, five of which are only to be seen in heraldic representations. It has often been granted as a mark of particular distinction to some British subjects, who have well merited the country, by their talents in conducting the affairs of our eastern establishments; or who have defended our Indian possessions against the inroads of the enemy. See Plate VIII. fig. 11.

The celestial crown is very similar to the one last described, with this distinction, that every ray is surrounded with a small star. It was bestowed on emperors, kings, and princes, who were entitled to the honours of the apostles; and it is still frequently painted on funeral achievements. See Plate VIII. fig. 12.

The preceding crowns, in heraldic blazon, may be of others, but distinguished by;

- The coronet of his royal highness the prince of Wales, in proceeding to her coronation, is a single rim richly ornamented with large diamonds curiously set, with a string of pearls round the upper edge thereof. The cap is purple velvet lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine.

A sovereign queen is crowned with St. Edward's crown, but a queen consoled with a crown called St. Ethilda's, made originally for the coronation of queen Catharine, consoled of king Charles II.

The coronet of his royal highness the prince of Wales, as heir apparent to the king of Great Britain, was anciently a circle of gold, set round with fleurs-de-lis and crowns, in the same form and number as on the royal crown; but since the restoration it has been cloathed with an arch only, adorned with pearls, and surmounted also with a mound and croiss. The cap is the same as for the king's crown. See Plate IX. fig. 4.

All the royal princes and princesses, sons and daughters of the king of England, wear a similar crown, but without arch. The cap, surmounted with a tuft of gold, is also of purple velvet, turned up with ermine. See Plate IX. fig. 5.

The present duke of Gloucester, and the princes Sophia his sister, have a particular coronet, composed of four crescents pâtes, to show their immediate confanguinity with the royal family; and four strawberry-leaves; as represented in Plate IX. fig. 6. The strawbery-leaves is very ancient; and we do not doubt but that the honour of adorning the brows of majesty was referred to this humble plant, in order to remind sovereigns that though elevated to so high a station in society, they never ought to forget that they are but men, and but a simple leaf in the great scale of nature, and in the dispensations of Divine Providence. Certain it is, however, that this leaf has been introduced on the kings crowns from the earliest times of the British monarchy; which is exemplified and proved by the oldest coins now in existence. The ducal coronet is composed entirely of these leaves, to the number of eight; five of which are seen in heraldic drawings, as shown in Plate IX. fig. 7. Sometimes a ducal coronet is used in arms as a charge, or on a charge, as in the composition of crests, and then it ought to be drawn as represented in Plate VIII. fig. 7.

The marquis's coronet is made like the preceding, of a gold rim enriched with jewels, charged with four straw-

- The earl's coronet is a circle of gold, with the cap and ermine turning up like the others, but distinguished by eight pyramidal points, each supporting a large pearl at the top, the interfaces being adorned with strawberry-leaves,
leaves, whose spicis do not rise quite so high as the points. See Plate IX. fig. 9. We read in Sandford's Genealogical History, that John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, to whom his father Edward II. gave the manor of Harborough in the county of Leicesters, is adorned, upon his monument in Westminster-abbey, with a coronet composed of greater and leffer flrets or leaves, and that it was the most ancient instance of an earl, in his observation, that had a coronet.

A viscount's coronet is a circle of gold also ornamented with jewels, and supporting sixteen pearls, nine of which are only to appear in heraldic engravings and paintings. We are well aware that in many instances this coronet is represented with seven only; but we have under our eyes a viscount's coronet in the arms of the eldest sons of peers, above the degree of a viscount, assumed their father's arms bound about with a double row of pearls.

The coronet of a viscount, as it is called, which was first granted by Charles II. is formed of a plain circle of gold, without jewels, supporting six pearls set at equal distances, four of which are to be shown in engravings, paintings, &c. See Plate IX. fig. 11. We must not omit to observe, that previous to the reign of Charles II. the barons wore only a cap, as represented Plate VIII. fig. 13.

The coronets of foreign noblemen differ considerably from those of the British nobility; a French earl wears a circle of gold with eighteen pearls set on the brim of it; a viscount a circle of gold enamelled with four large pearls; a baron a circle of gold enamelled and bound about with a double row of pearls.

The cap of maintenance, as it is called, which was formerly worn by our nobility, is of crimson velvet, lined, and turned up with ermine. Such a cap was sent by pope Julius II. with a sword, to King Henry VIII., to direct all painters and artists the order of the earl marshall, dated September 1514. We are well aware that in many instances this coronet is represented with seven only; but we have under our eyes a viscount's coronet bound with jewels, and supporting sixteen pearls, nine of which is a figure illustrative to our last example.

MOTIFS, DEVICES, AND BADGES.

It is recorded by ancient authors, that the Gauls, Germans, and other warlike nations, used to raise a tremendous cry, at the instant of rubbing forth upon their enemies. Whether that warlike vociferation was the repetition of some peculiar word or phrase to invoke the protection of their gods, or to excite a dreadful panic among the foe, it is not easy, at this distance of time, to ascertain. But we cannot help supposing, that from this barbarous custom, the several cry d'armes, cries of war, cry de guerre, and motos, took their origin; with this material difference, however, that the former were intended to create confusion in the ranks of the adverse party; while the latter was to produce union among themselves.

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explanation of heraldic terms, and p. 426.) he adopted it as his own. The small animal called *genet*, passing between two spires of broom, was his other cognizance, and is described in the records of the heralds' office:—

"*It fertit unij genetie possant entre deux plantes de genife.*"

The ears of the *Viverra genetta* of Linnaeus, which are peculiar to the *genet*, are a little pointed; the body is slender, and the tail very long. The colour of the body is a rusty-red spotted with black, and the ridge of the back is marked with a black line; the tail is annulated with black and tawny, and the feet are black. It is at the size of a martin, but the fur is shorter." See the article *Viverra*.

Edward III. adopted the stump of a tree, "therby to signify his flourishing issue." His most magnificent son Edward, surnamed, from his iron armour, *The Black Prince*, had a sunne arrowy out of the clouds, be-tokening that, although his noble courage and princely valour had liithero been hid and obscured from the world, now he was arying to glory and honor in France." This gallant hero, at the battle of Crefly, assumed the three ostrich's feathers and coronet which he took from John king of Bohemia, who was slain in his encounter with the prince; and added to it the no-elled and submiffive motto, *I serve.* See the Plate XIV. This badge has been ever since continued to the princes of Wales.

The badge of Richard II. was a white hart lodged, with a crown round his neck chained or;—he bore also a sun in its splendor, from the badge of his father; and his other badge was a falcon in the fetterlock, with the motto "fpera eadem." Her other badge was a falcon argent crowned or, holding a sceptre of the second, and a fleur-de-lys crowned. Her other badge was a falcon argent crowned or, holding a sceptre of the second, and a fleur-de-lys crowned.

Richard III. found in a hawthorn bush, he bore the crown and the bust, with the letters H. R. and H. E. as may be seen in the windows of his chapel at Westminster-abbey.

Henry VIII. bore also the red rofe encompassing the white, sometimes in the fun-beams and crowned. 

Queen Elizabeth, the spirit of chivalry, which had declined confiderably in the sixteenth century, being entirely funk, badges have grown in consequence into difufe. They originated with the war-like fports of tilts and tournaments; and with those they ended. Many of them were superseded by crefts; some, but few, became crefts themselves; and fewer still have been preferved. Some of our nobility retain the family badges, as in the infance of the earl of Delwar, who bears the crimpette and impaled rofe; and the earl of Abergavenny, who still retains the rofe. On account of the fatal effection of the royal houses of York and Lancaster, the white and red rofe became, as we have noticed above, the diftinctive badges of the two contending branches of the fame family; deluges of blood empurled the field of Albion during the mighty strife, till at length, in Bosworth field, Richard III. be-foing flain, Richmond, of the houife of Tudor, became posfessor of the throne, and exclaimed:

As we have taken the sacrament,
We will unite the white rofe and the red. *Shakespeare.*

This badge of the united rofes is fill the noble cognizance of England; to which the thistle or badge of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland, have been successively added, according to the period of the junction of those kingdoms under the sceptre and fway of the famne monarch, reprefented by the fame parliament, and protected by the wife laws of the fame fortunate constitution. See Plate IX. fig. 28, with the collar of SS, which plate exhibits the moft conspicuous badges and crefts of the three united kingdoms, in the manner as correct as any pi-cies and defcriptions from the felf of authorities, the He-ralds' Office, could possibly produce.

*OF SUPPORTERS.*

There are natural, allegorical, or chimerical, figures, placed on a compartment or a roll at the bottom of the shield which they seem to support. Their origin is like that of several other parts of the science of Heraldry, is enveloped and perhaps irrevocably lost in the clouds of antiquity. Some authors pretend that they were at firft painted as if holding the shield behind, and from some old specimens of this manner they also derive the origin of the crest as well as that of the supporters. See Plate XI. fig. 1. The moft probable opinion is that they firft were made use of and publicly exhibited as a part of chivalrous pageantry at tournaments, where the knights caused their banners to be carried, and sometimes their shields to be held, by their pages, fervants, or attend-ants, difguifed under the shape of lions, tigers, leopards, bears, in order that their arms might be inspected by other knights, and thereby their family and connexions ascertained. It appears that these escutcheons or flags were fent to the place of entertainment a few days before it began; and a grand procession, called *la montre*, used to take place after the *mas de la Holy Groff,* Queen Elizabeth, the spirit of chivalry, which had declined confiderably in the sixteenth century, being entirely funk, badges have grown in consequence into difufe. They originated with the war-like fports of tilts and tournaments; and with those they ended. Many of them were superseded by crefts; some, but few, became crefts themselves; and fewer still have been preferved. Some of our nobility retain the family badges, as in the infance of the earl of Delwar, who bears the crimpette and impaled rofe; and the earl of Abergavenny, who still retains the rofe. On account of the fatal effection of the royal houses of York and Lancaster, the white and red rofe became, as we have noticed above, the diftinctive badges of the two contending branches of the fame family; deluges of blood empurled the field of Albion during the mighty strife, till at length, in Bosworth field, Richard III. be-foing flain, Richmond, of the houife of Tudor, became posfessor of the throne, and exclaimed:

As we have taken the sacrament,
We will unite the white rofe and the red. *Shakespeare.*

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British Flags, Crests & Badges of the 3 Kingdoms, Royal Crown & Coronets of the Nobility, Armorial Bearings of the College, Kings of Arms, &c.
standing and holding the banner; and in Plate XI. we have introduced two specimens of them at fig. 2 and 3. Sometimes supporters have been taken from the principal charges of the field, whether men or animals; birds of all kinds have been called to the honour of supporting the noble escutcheon; dragons and fennouches were admitted to the glorious employ; and the bear and the lion, from their instinctive tendencies to the banks of rivers, to uphold the buckler of the warrior: they have often been adopted, or first granted, on account of some particular action which the Knight wished to have remembered. Lord Nelson had the lion of England tearing the tricoloured flag of the French navy.—Sir Sidney Sidney, Duke of Buckingham, had the lion held by the lamb with the banner of Jerusalem in allusion to his brave achievement at St. Jean d'Acce; and many other of our distinguished characters have had granted to them supporters expressive of the occasion or circumstance of their obtaining that honour.

Peers of the realm, knights of the fervor orders, and proxies to princes of the blood royal at installations, are those only who enjoy this prerogative, unless his majesty is pleased to concede to others the privilege of bearing them for some particular and special cause, generally mentioned in the Sign Manual.

Supporters are not hereditary but to the eldest sons of peers; that is, that they descend with the peerage according to the rules of heraldry, as has been observed before. Thefe external ornaments of the shield are sometimes divided, each holding an escutcheon, as we often have seen at the entrance or over the gates of royal palaces, where the lion on one side and the unicorn on the other hold the royal arms; painters and carvers have also taken the liberty, in imitation of foreign nations, to place the supporters in attitudes; but this is contrary to the rules of heraldry, as has been observed before. Specimens of supporters will be seen to a great number in the plates annexed to this article.

Heradry Plate VIII.

Fig. 1. The helmet and mantling appropriated to the armorial bearings of the king, George III. and the princes of the royal blood, as described under the head "external ornaments." Beneath these are the distinctive marks for the sons and daughters of his majesty; and although they are engraved on their respective coats of arms, yet it is requisite we should give a more enlarged view of them in this place, with a concise description.

a. The Prince of Wales. A plain label of three points.

b. The Duke of York. A crofes gules, on the middle point or drop.

c. The Duke of Clarence. A crofes gules, between two anchors azure; in allusion to his being grand admiral of Great Britain.

d. The Duke of Kent. A crofes gules, between two fleurs-de-lis azure.

e. The Duke of Cumberland. A fleur-de-lis azure, between two crofes gules.

f. The Duke of Sussex. Two hearts in pale, between two crofes gules.

g. The Duke of Cambridge. A crofes, on each side two hearts in pale gules.

h. The Princess Royal. A rofe between two crofes gules.

i. The Princess Augusta Sophia. A rofe gules, between two ermine lape fable.

j. The Princess Elizabeth. A crofes, between two rofes gules.

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I. The Princess Mary. A rofe between two cantons gules.

m. The Princess Sophia. A heart between two rofes gules.

n. The Princess Amelia. A rofe between two hearts gules.

To show at once the cadency of one degree, or the first removal from the stem, the late duke of Gloucester bore on a label of five points argent, a fleur-de-lis azure, between four crofes gules. And his son, prince William of Gloucester, had, during the lifetime of his father, the same label, and under it the common distinction of the first son, viz. a label of three points, and a fleur-de-lis azure. Since the death of the late Duke, Prince William bears his father's label, as granted to him according to the king's warrant directed to Garter, bearing date Oct. 2, 1801, as shown at o; and his sister Princess Sophia Matilda had in the same manner the same label alligned to her, on March 23, 1806, as shown at p.

This cuftom seems to have originated in England in the age of Henry III. and probably sooner in France. Robert earl of Artois bore a label of three points gules, each charged with three cailles or. His daughter Blanch, relieft of Henry de Champagne, king of Navarre, and second wife of Edmund earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III. bore the same; her husband Edmund de Lancaster bore the arms of England, gules, three lions passant guardant, or, with a label of three, and sometimes of five, points azure, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis or. He died at Bayonne in 1306. Sayer de Quincey bore in his arms, in the reign of John, a label of ten or twelve points; but whether it was a family distinction, or a particular bearing adumbrated for some cause unknown to us, is not possible now to ascertain.

Fig. 2. The helmet alligned to the nobility of Great Britain and Ireland. See above the description under the title Helmet. Beneath this is the paradigm of the distinction of houses, as already explained. Fig. 3. The helmet alligned to baronets and knights. Fig. 4. The distinction of houses, as already explained. Fig. 5. The helmet alligned to esquires and gentlemen. The other figures contained in this Engraving are described under the head "external ornaments" of the shield.

Heradry Plate IX.

Fig. 1. The Royal Standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as settled by the king in council, on Nov. 5, 1800.—For the blazon of the arms, see the description under the article "the King," and the Heradry Plate XIII.

Fig. 2. The union flag, commonly called the "jack," or "union jack," composed of the three crofes, viz. of St. George for England, of St. Andrew for Scotland, and of St. Patrick for Ireland; properly combined according to the rules of heraldry, as follows: On a field azure, the crofes-fallicres of St. Andrew, argent; and of St. Patrick for Ireland; properly combined according to the rules of heraldry, as follows: On a field azure, the crofes-fallicres of St. Andrew, argent; and of St. Patrick, gules; over all, the crofes of St. George, fimbriated of the second. This bearing has carried the victorious arms of England into all the known parts of the world. The union jack is the only flag that rides on board with the certain of being undisputed, and is, and we hope WILL EVER BE, the triumphant symbol of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SEAS.

Fig. 3. The imperial crown of England, above described. Fig. 4. The prince of Wales's coronet. Fig. 5. The coronet of the princes and princefales of the blood real. Fig. 6. The Duke of Gloucester's coronet. Fig. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, the coronets of the nobility; and fig. 12 and 13, the mitres, as above described.

Fig. 14. The badge of England. The red and white rofe crowned, as above described.

Fig. 15. The badge of Scotland. The thistle proper, ensigned with the imperial crown of Great Britain. Of this badge, which is very ancient, we treat anply under...
under the article Knight, where all the different orders of Knights are enumerated, and their badges delineated in its correpsondent engravings.

Fig. 16. The badge of Ireland; which consists of a harp or, stringed argent, ensigned with the imperial crown or. Whether anciently the people of this isle or one of the more particularly addicted to music than the Scots and Picts, or, communicating with the Britons of Wales, their neighbours, they learned to sweep the enchanting string of the harp in the vales of Snowdon, and in the groves of Mona, attended by the mysterious bards; they adopted for their cognizance the figure of an instrument that was alternately the folace of their forlorn spirits, and the companion of their mirth.

Fig. 17. Second badge of Ireland, the shamrock, ensigned with the imperial crown, all proper. The shamrock is a kind of trifolium, clover; but we cannot offer any thing satisfactory to our readers as to the origin of this badge.

Fig. 18. The crest of England.

Fig. 19. The crest of Scotland; upon the imperial crown of Great Britain, a lion sejant, full faced gules, crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sward, and in his sinister a fceptrum, both eretted. The origin of this crest is similar to that of the crest of England, and of many others: the bearing of the coat accented the helmet, and the crest the coat. The shield, which goes with this crest, is analogous to the attacks which that country was so often obliged to repel, before its happy union with England.

Fig. 20. The crest of Ireland; on a wreath, a caffle triply turreted or, out of the gate thereof a hart springing argent. The origin of this crest is not properly ascertained; and we shall forbear hearing any conjecture upon it. The colours with which it is blazoned here, are according to the order in council above mentioned; but it is often found thus: out of a caffle triply turreted a hart lodged argent armed or.

Fig. 21. The badge of Wales. On a mount vert, a dragon passant, wings elevated gules. This is said to be the bearing of Cadwallader. Henry VII. adopted it as belonging to the house of Tudor.

Fig. 22. The badge of the baronets of England and Ireland, described before. Fig. 23. The badge of the baronets of Nova Scotia, as before explained. Fig. 24. The arms of the College of Arms, or Heralds' College; see page 404. Fig. 25. The arms of Garter principal porter of the arms of Clarenceux. Fig. 26. The arms of Clarenceux. Fig. 27. The arms of Norroy. See page 404.

Fig. 28. The union badge, in the centre of the collar of SS, see page 404. Much has been affected upon the signification of the SS, of which this collar is composed. A curious manuscript note in Latin, in one of the books composing the library of the College of Arms, derives it from Scutius Sulcius; but we are still inclined to think that the reduplication of the letter S, means nothing more than Scutifor, a shield-bearer; and that this collar of honour was anciently given to esquires by the knights, whose buckler they were accustomed to hold, while they were preparing for the combat.

HERALDRY PLATE X.

The science of heraldry is not confined to the knowledge of our own times: her extensive view comprehends also the past, when at the same moment, the takes down records, and prepares documents for ages yet unborn. Improved with this idea, and unabashed by the late temporary changes that have taken place in the world, we shall present our readers with the arms and crowns of the principal potentates of Europe.

Fig. 1. The arms of the emperor of Germany, are blazoned as follows: Or, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and armed gules, holding in his right claw a sword and sceptre or, in his left a mound, and on his breast a small inescutcheon. Above the eagle is an imperial crown surmounted with a mound banded, whereon is a cross enriched with pearls. These arms are extremely splendid, and are in general surrounded by eleven small shields, each of them ensigned with a crown, viz. 1. On the dexter, barry of eight argent and gules for Hungary. 2. On the left, gules a patriarchal cross argent, all proper. 3. On the right, gules a lion double-queued argent, crowned or, for Bohemia. 4. Three leopards heads crowned, or, for Dalmatia. 5. Chequy argent and gules, for Croatia. 6. Or, a dexter arm habited, gules, holding a fceptrum proper, for Schlavonia. 7. Gules, a bend argent, for Austria. 8. Bendy of six or, and azure, within bordure, gules, for ancient Burgundy. 9. Vert, a bull argent, enflamed at the mouth, nozfrils, and ears, proper, for Styria. 10. Argent, an eagle azure crowned ermine, on the breast a crescent chequy, argent and gules, for Carniola. 11. Argent, an eagle displayed, gules, crowned or, the wings charged with an annulet, for Tyrol. Supporters, two griffons or.

Fig. 2. The king of France bears azure three fleurs-de-lis or, the shield timbered with an open helmet full-faced or, with mantlings or and azure, surmounted with an imperial French crown, composed of eight fleurs-de-lis, out of which as many arches, adorned with pears, rise, and meet in the centre, under a double fleur-de-lis, in chief, ganted, argent, azure, and or, which girdles the shield, and the motto: Montjoie St. Denis, and the cry of arms: Montjiy St. Denis.

The arms of Navarre are sometimes joined as an impalement with those of France; and are, Gules an escutcheon of eight rays, or rather a chain figured as a wheel, or.

Fig. 3. The arms of the Pope, confit in the following appertaining Successively to the persons who fill the chair; but the shield is generally surmounted or timbered with the tiara, surmounted with three crowns or, not unlike the marquis's coronet; the whole ensigned at top with a globe and a cross; behind the tiara two keys, the dexter or, the finifter argent, falterways, tied together. The pope ranks among the temporal powers of Europe, the arms of which are blazoned here. Sometimes instead of the family-arms of the reigning pope, the two keys falterways are introduced in the shield. The popes do not impale them, but bear them as their own arms.

Fig. 4. Arms of the republic of Venice. Azure a lion rampant, wings expanded or, holding a book opened argent, on which is inscribed, Pax tibi, Marce, evangelista meus; Peace to thee, O Mark, my evangelist." This lion is commonly called, St. Mark. Above is the cap of the doge, a pointed cap of gold brocade inflating out of a fillet of gold ornamented with jewels.

Fig. 5. Arms of the republic of Geneva. Argent a crose gules, surmounted with a royal crown for the kingdom of Corfo.

6. Arms of Spain. These are: Quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, a tower or, maisonfled, or, a tower argent, for Castille; 2 and 3, argent, a lion purpure crowned langued and armed or, for Leon. Paly of eight or and gules, for Arragon, impaling per faly, the chieft and base paly of eight or and gules; on each inch argent an eagle fable crowned or, for Sicily. Third quarter, a feignor, a lion argent for Austria. In base, bendy of six or, and azure within a bordure gules, for Burgundy. Fourth quarter, azure, feme of France within a bordure compony argent and gules, for modern Burgundy; in base sable, a lion rampant or, and langued gules, for Brabant. Over all an inescutcheon of the arms of France.
France, surrounded with the collar of the order of the golden fleece.

Fig. 7. The arms of Portugal: argent feme of fleurs-de-lis or, a label of three points gules.

Fig. 9. The armorial engravings of Poland: quarterly; and 3, gules, a cavalier armed argent, holding his right hand a sword erect proper, and on his left arm a shield azure charged with a patriarchal cross, for Lithuania. Over all an escutcheon per pale. First party per fess fable and argent, two swords erect saltireways proper, second party of eight or and fable, the fegment of a crofs flory in bend vert, for Saxony.

Fig. 10. The arms of Sweden: Quarterly; first and fourth azure, three crowns or, for Sweden; second and third argent, a lion rampart crowned or, charged on the breast a palm leaf vert, for Gotland. On an inescutcheon, quarterly: 1. Lozengy in bend argent, and azure for Bavaria. 2. Or, a lion fable, armed argent, langued azure, for Jullers. 3. Gules, an escarbuncle or, in the centre an escutcheon argent, for Cleves. 4. Argent, a lion double-queued, crowned and armed argent, langued azure, for Mons. Over all, an inescutcheon fable, a lion crowned or, armed and langued gules, for the palatinate of the Rhine. Supporters, two lions.

Fig. 11. Arms of Denmark. Gules, a crofs argent, in the first quarter or, feme of hearts gules, three lions passant gardant argent, for Denmark. 2. Gules, a lion rampant courant argent, holding a battleaxe proper, for Norway. 3. Azure, three crowns or, for Sweden. 4. Or, feme of hearts gules a lion azure, for Gothia. Over all an inescutcheon quarterly: 1. Or, two lions paflant in pale azure, for Sleswick. 2. Gules, three nettle-leaves charged with an escutcheon argent, for Holstein. 3. Gules, a swan argent ducally gorged or, for Stormarnen. 4. Gules, an armed knight argent, holding a sword proper, for Ditmarfen; and over all again, argent two bars gules for Delmenhofen, impaling azure a crofs patee or, for Jutland. Supporters, two favages crowned and wreathed around the body with ivy-leaves proper, armed with knotty clubs, also proper.

Fig. 12. The eagle of all the Kuffia bears, an eagle argent, charged with a label argent, and impaled in the dexter quarter a mullet argent; and impale them in the rote quarter a mullet argent, with an escutcheon gules, a cavalier naked argent, holding a lance, with which he pierces a dragon proper. Over the eagle are three crowns, the middle one imperial, for the empire of Kufia.

Fig. 13. The arms of Prussia. These are compose of twenty-seven quarterings, which are distinctly represented in the engraving.

Fig. 14. Arms of Sardinia. Argent, a crofs gules, between four moors' heads proper, wreathed of the field, for ancient Arragon and Sardinia. Over all an escutcheon of twelve coats, as delineated on the plate.

Fig. 15. Arms of the grand lignor of Constatineople, emperor of the Turks. Azure, an increscent argent; surmounted with a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, under a double open crown.

Fig. 16. The arms of the seven united provinces of Holland, were, for the general effates, gules a lion rampant or, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect and nacked proper, in the sinister seven arrows also proper. For a more extensive description of these arms, see Boyer's Theatre of Honour and Nobility, Edinburgh's Complete Body of Heraldry, Les Soverains du Monde, &c.

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in the several treatises above mentioned, is owing to the manner in which the sovereigns to which the arms belong chose successively to alter them, according to circumstances of time and place.

**Of Marshalling or Quartering Arms.**

Marshalling coat-armour consists in the arrangement of armorial ensigns. First, to show the rank and condition of the bearer; secondly, the connection of one family with another by marriage; and, thirdly, the representation of several families, by combining their respective bearings, in one shield, according to the priority of their accession, denominated quarterings. Women, with the exception of sovereign princesses, bear their arms in a lozenge. A maiden lady in this manner bears her paternal arms only; and a widow impales them with those of her deceased husband.

The manner of impaling arms is, by dividing the shield in half, and placing the bearings of the husband on the dexter side, and those of the lady on the sinister. We find, however, among the earliest instances of marshalling arms in this manner, that the two shields were disjuncted, and the dexter half of the husband's arms being conjointly with that of the sinister half of the wife's, the arms of their united houses thus formed a shield. This mode has been in use, in this kingdom, so early as the reign of Edward I. For it appears, in Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 133, that Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy king of France, upon her marriage with the English monarch, bore on her helm the arms of England so disjuncted with those of France; which is related as the first instance where a queen of England bore her paternal arms in the same shield with those of her husband. It appears also that the kings of France frequently bore the arms of Navarre impaled in this manner; which the French heralds called accolé. This method of impaling arms by disjuncted, though first introduced in France from the earliest periods, down to the moment when the infatuated spirit of revolution broke out in that unhappy country, and deftroyed every vestige of armorial honours, and the distinctions of families rendered illustrious by the patriotism of their progenitors; yet it does not appear that it was long adopted in this country. Indeed, if we look at many of the bearings of the nobility of this realm, we shall find, that disjuncting their armorial ensigns in this manner, and so materially alter them, that it would puzzle an heraldic eye to discover to what family they respectively appertain. For instance, if we disjunct the arms of the illustrious family of Vere, being quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent; and impale them in the second quarter the arms already displayed, with those of Say, being quarterly or and gules, it would form a shield divided per fess gules and or, in the dexter chief point a mullet argent, and thus appear a single coat. Impalings of a similar nature would frequently occur, so as to confound the observer, and thus prevent the original intention of armorial insignia, namely, to show at once the family and the condition of the bearer, as well as the tenure of his possession. The English heralds have therefore very properly discontinued this custom of impaling arms by disjuncted, showing a matrimonial connection. Another mode has been pointed out by some heraldic writers, which is, by disjuncting the arms of the husband, and impaling the dexter half with the entire coat of the wife; we do not find, however, any instance where this rule has been followed in England; if, therefore, it ever existed, it is now entirely obsolete.

It is proper to remark that, according to the present mode of impaling arms, the entire bearings of the husband and wife are conjoint, except in such cases where either or both of the coats are surrounded with bordures; in the event of which, the bordure goes no farther than around the edge of the shield, if the bordered coat is impaled. See Plate XI. Thus it sometimes
times happens that part of the bearings are omitted, which would be the case in impaling the coat of Wickeham of the county of Oxford, which is a borne baron gules charged with eight mullets or.

Impaled arms are also borne by ecclesiastical as well as by civil officers, such as archbishops, bishops, kings of arms. The same principle of marshalling is here observed, with the exception, however, that the arms annexed to the office, both ecclesiastical and civil, are placed on the dexter side of the shield; thus precluding the possibility of showing the armorial ensigns of the wife of the bishop or officer in the same shield with those appertaining to his office. An additional shield is placed on the sinister side of the first, showing the arms of the wife impaled with those of her husband.

Another method of showing a connection between two families by marriage, which has been adopted in England from an early period, is by placing the armorial ensigns of the lady on an escutcheon of pretence, over the arms of her husband; which shows, at once, that she is either the representative or coheir of her father, and thus transmitting the armorial ensigns to her posterity.

We frequently find in the achievements of the ancient nobility of this realm, particularly from the time of Edward III. to the reign of Henry VII., the arms of the lady quartered with those of her husband; but in such cases, only, where the ladies inherited honours by which their husbands were designated; for example, we find that Richard Nevill (eldest son by the second sister of Ralph the first earl of Westmorland), afterwards earl of Salisbury and knight of the most noble order of the garter, upon his marriage with Alice, the daughter and heir of Montecute earl of Salisbury, placed the arms of his lady quarterly in the first quarter with his own, which bearings were so continued by his second son John, afterwards earl of Northumberland, and marquis of Montecute, K.G. although he married the daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Englethorpe, knight, whose arms, according to Ashdown, he bore on an escutcheon of pretence over those above-mentioned. But the eldest son of the said earl, Richard, the great earl of Warwick, so renowned for his valour, following the principle of his father, bore on his shield the arms of the earldom of Warwick, incorporated with his paternal arms. The foregoing examples of quartering the arms of either the wife or the first quarter, will be sufficient to show that this mode was not adopted so much to show the matrimonial connection of the bearers as the inheritance of honours by which they were designated, or which became vested in the family; and therefore were borne in this way as feudal coats, as if the persons so bearing them were entitled thereto by right of blood. At a former period, viz. in the time of Henry V., we find that Hugh Stafford, K.G., lord Bourchier, bare quarterly, the arms of the Bourchiers: he died without issue, leaving his widow, who remarried to Sir Lewis Robeart, K.G., who became lord Bourchier; and not only quartered the arms of his lady's family, but also took the crest, as appears by his garter plate; to evince his descent, by this conspicuous and well-known decoration, that he held the barony of Bourchier.

Quartering arms, to show the representation of several families, appears to have been adopted so early as the time of Edward III. and we are told that John Haftings, second earl of Pembroke, who died in the 45th year of that reign, was the first subject in England who quartered arms. He bore quarterly, first and fourth of a manche gules for Haftings; second and third, barry of ten argent and azure, on erle of many martlets gules, for Valence; the latter in right of his great grandmother Isabel, who was sister and co-heir of Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, and in whose right he obtained that earldom.

The art of quartering arms is undoubtedly an admirable means of showing, at one view, the representation of several different families; we cannot, therefore, be surprised to find that it was reforted to at so early a period as the fourteenth century, when armorial insignia were held in such high repute; and a nobleman, proud of the honours of his ancestors, could adopt no means to recall to the mind of a beholder the whole line of his renowned progenitors more strikingly, than by placing their respective arms on his own shying buckle.

The annexed table, or genealogical scheme, depicted on Plate XI. will show the manner of marshallng quarterings, according to the principle classically adopted. John lord Haftings of Abergavenny, (the grandfather of John lord Haftings of Pembroke above-mentioned,) who died in the 16th year of the reign of Edward II. is there exhibited as the inheritor of ten quarterings, viz. six paternally, and four by the inheritance of his mother. The acquisition of these quarterings is also shown in the shields of the respective marriages.

"The manner of placing the several coats in the shield of the representative of the respective families must be next explained. — First, we take the paternal coat of Haftings. — We next take the arms of the first marriage, in that line, which we find to be with Ada, daughter and heir of David earl of Huntingdon, which not only entitles the son of Henry lord Haftings, the first of that family mentioned in the table, to the arms of his father, but also to those of his maternal grandmother Maud, daughter and at length co-heir of Hugh Keviolic earl of Chefter. Thus, having found the arms acquired by the first marriage of Haftings, we pass to the second, which appears to be with Joan, daughter and at length co-heir of William de Brusefe, and co-heir of William de Brusefe, is entitled to the arms of Brusefe; and by her maternal grandmother, being co-heir to William Marshall earl of Pembroke, gives her a right to bear his arms. — In this manner John lord Haftings, who died 6 Edw. II. became the representative, first of Huntingdon; second of Keviolic, third of Brusefe, fourth of the earldom of Pembroke, and fifth Marshall; and as such, becomes entitled to bear their respective arms quartered with his own accordingly.

We next ascertain what arms John, the last lord Haftings mentioned in the table, is entitled in virtue of his becoming the representative of his mother Isabel de Valence, daughter, and at length heir, of William earl of Pembroke. — By the rule above pointed out, we first take the arms of the first heiress, in the male line of Valence, which we find to be Isabel, daughter and heir of Aymer count of Angoulefme. — The second heiress is Jane, daughter, and at length heir, of Warren de Monchency, who, in right of her mother Joan, daughter and co-heir of William earl of Pembroke, is also entitled to the bearing in which she is heir expedient of him; and not only to those by descent from the mother conveyed to her posterity by her heirship, but also to those of her co-heir by entail. — On the death of this heiress, her daughter, Alice, is entitled to bear the arms of her mother, Eva, daughter and co-heir of William de Brusefe, is entitled to the arms of Brusefe; and by her maternal grandmother, being co-heir to William Marshal earl of Pembroke, gives her a right to bear his arms. — In this manner the arms of John, the last lord Haftings mentioned in the table, are entitled to all the quarterings mentioned in the table, is entitled, first to all the quarterings which his father inherited, and secondly to all those by descent from the mother conveyed to her posterity by her heirship; making together a shield of ten quarterings, as before observed. In this manner an innumerable number of quarterings may be acquired; all of which of right belong to the sons and daughters respectively of the person entitled thereto; but which cannot be allowed, unless he has vested in him the heirship of the several families through which they are derived.

A man marrying an heiress or a co-heiress, as before observed, (after the decease of his father) bears his paternal arms, with the quarterings belonging thereto, in an escutcheon of pretence, over his own. — A man cannot, according to the rules of heraldry, so place the arms of his wife during his lifetime, as to make them entitle him to the heirship of her family through his own right.

At a former period, viz. in the time of Henry V., we find that Hugh Stafford, K.G., lord Bourchier, bare quarterly, the arms of the Bourchiers; he died without issue, leaving his widow, who remarried to Sir Lewis Robeart, K.G., who became lord Bourchier; and not only quartered the arms of his lady's family, but also took the crest, as appears by his garter plate; to evince his descent, by this conspicuous and well-known decoration, that he held the barony of Bourchier.

Quartering arms, to show the representation of several families, appears to have been adopted so early as the time of Edward III. and we are told that John Haftings, second earl of Pembroke, who died in the 45th year of that reign, was the first subject in England who quartered arms. He bore quarterly, first and fourth of a manche gules for Haftings, second and third, barry of ten argent and azure, on erle of as many martlets gules, for Valence; the latter in right of his great grandmother Isabel, who was sister and co-heir of Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, and in whose right he obtained that earldom.

The art of quartering arms is undoubtedly an admirable means of showing, at one view, the representation of several different families; we cannot, therefore, be surprised to find that it was reforted to at so early a period as the fourteenth century, when armorial insignia were held in such high repute; and a nobleman, proud of the honours of his ancestors, could adopt no means to recall to the mind of a beholder the whole line of his renowned progenitors more strikingly, than by placing their respective arms on his own shying buckle.
Heraldry.

Plate XI.

Hugh de Keulioc, Earl of Chester, ob 1164.

William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, ob 1219.

David Earl of Huntingdon, Grandson of David King of Scotland.

Maud dair & Cohir.

Warren de Mowbray, Earldom of Northumberland.

Henry Lord Hastings, Ada dair & Cohir.

William de Cantilupe, Lord of Hereford.

Hugh le Bruin, Earl of March, Lord of Inguleene.

John Lord Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, ob 1206.

Joan, mother of Laurence Earl of Pembroke.

Fig 2.

Genealogical Table of Quartering Arms.

1. Hastings
2. Huntingdon
3. Keulioc
4. Cantilupe
5. Brownc
6. Marshal
7. Valence
8. Anguleene
9. Mowbray
10. Marshal

Fig 3.
HERALDRY.

is heir to her mother, without being so to her father; who, marrying a second wife, has male issue, which becomes the representative of the paternal arms. In order, therefore, for considerations for the lady, what she is unquestionably entitled to, namely, the inheritance of her mother, the heralds have adopted a method which shows at once the representation, namely by placing the arms of her mother in a canton on her maternal coat, and thus enabling her to quarter the arms to which her late mother was entitled.

We have adopted, in the engraved table, the effocation of pretense, instead of the impalement, for a better elucidation of the principles of marshallmg the arms of heiresses, although we are well aware that this mode was not in use at the period when the representative of the families mentioned in the table existed.

OF FLAGS AND COLOURS.

Since the age of the Phoenicians, the first people who ventured out to distant seas, all nations have adopted some peculiar marks to distinguish their vessels from others, whenever the allurements of trade or the fiery war called them out of their havens to foreign shores. We read in one of the most enthusiastic pages of the sublime prophecies of Ezekiel, chap. xxxv. v. 7; the following words addressed to the city of Tyre, described under the allegory of a ship: ‘Hyacinthus et purpura et infilis Etiah facela jactum experimentum tuum; ‘Your pavilion has been made of hyacinth and purple from the island of Eliphafim,’ from which it is allowable to infer, that the national colours of the trading city of Tyre, the emporium of the world at that time, were blue and scarlet; (see Purpura, p. 427.) since the word experimentum may be translated by pavilion, which the French use to this day to signify a naval flag; for they say common, le pavillon angles, Espagnol, Francois &c. having no other way to express itself, as many of our national civil and martial emblems. Ancient ships had no conveniences under deck, and therefore a large pavilion or tent was erected on the stern, the colour of which was likely to distinguish the sea-faring nations. Fencion, who had studied the manners and habits of the ancients with so much attention and success, that his immortal Telemachus might fairly pass for a genuine translation of a Greek poem, makes his hero escape the enemy by imitating the colour of the ribbons and other characteristic ornaments suspended to the masts of their ships. Phily tells us that the stern and prow of trading vessels and men-of-war were without exception decorated with colours, and at Athens, Corinth, and elsewhere, the erection of ships, painters having the famous schools of painting in those cities. We read in the journals of circumnavigator, that even the barbarous tribes who inhabit the islands of the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, as well as the savages of America, all make use of some appropriate means to be easily recognized wherever they navigate their rude and clumsy canoes at some distance from their native creeks. Woven reeds were used for sails, and rules for stearmers, hence the common word flag for both the water-plant and the naval colours; as the word bark for the wind of a tree, and the small ship originally made out of it.

Although naval flags do not come immediately under the cognizance of heraldry, yet it must be allowed that they are intimately connected with the science, since several of them exhibit the respective armorial enigmas of the nations they belong to, whilst others have a bearing of their own. We shall content ourselves with selecting a few instances, which we trust will be acceptable to our readers. See also the article Signal.

The following have been described under the same heading in the table: Gules, a fess argent charged with a demi-eagle with two heads crowned or. See Heraldry, Plate X. fig. 18.

The flag of Algiers is azure a fess argent charged with a bar vert. See Heraldry, Plate X. fig. 22.

The flag of Malta is white ensigned with a crescent argent, the form of which is so peculiar to the order of knighthood of that name, that it has retained the denomination of the Malta-crescent. See Plate X. fig. 19.

The colours of Leghorn are on a flag argent a crescent or. See Plate X. fig. 24.

The flag of Hamburg is charged with three towers argent. See Plate X. fig. 25.

The colours of Persia are, or three decrecents argent. See Plate X. fig. 36.

It must be observed that many of these bearings are not consistent with the strict rules of heraldry.

FUNERAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Heraldry, as clearly appears by the foregoing pages, seems to be the constant and faithful companion of man through the different periods of his life. At his birth, the others him into the world by the real and appropriate name, the father in his youth, the amulets and instructions his mind by the display of her scientific rules and significant ennumeraisons; when of age, he teaches him how to erect and decorate his family mansion, what shields of arms should swell in bold relief to the portals of his castle, or adorn in historical array the frigate and cornices of his halls. He properly enrolls transfers the splendid honours of his parent to the pannels of his carriage; enlivens with her sevenfold tinctures the livery of his attendants, and embroiders his mantle with hereditary armories, which characterize and honourably distinguish him through public and private life. Heraldry has directed him in what family to seek for his lovely comfort, the fair partner of every social enjoyment; the pedigree of his ancestors is again unfolded to his view, and heraldry, with unerring hand, points out the names which courteously or family distinctions have selected for his children. If the sound of the trumpet calls him from these domestic comforts, to nobler employments in defence of his country, the genius of heraldry rendering the sides of his trysty buckler, which she has so curiously wrought with the achievements of his ancestors, that we may say of him, as Virgil does of his hero in a different view, ‘Avorum attollens humero familiaque et fata formam.’ So also, when his earthly career is run, and the tomb of his ancestors opens its sacred valves to receive the remains of one whofe life was gloriously spent in the service of his country; who so highly merited the affection of his relations, and the regard of his friends; heraldry is still at hand, endearing to conne the mourners for the loss they sustained by amusing the eye with armorial pageantry, calculated to animate and rouse the drooping heart from grief. The family banners that proudly float around the hero, of that wave in solemn procession through the streets, amid the admiring crowd; the stately vehicle, and the family escutcheons, the trappings of the horses, and the numerous shields which ornament the gothic pile where the body is to be deposited; in one word, the whole of the funeral pomp is embellished by the hands of heraldry; which, to detract as much as possible the combined efforts of time and of death, officially configures his name to her sacred records, as the last tribute she can pay to the memory of her departed friend.
The Romans, at their funeral solemnities, always
fond of pomp and magnificence, had the images of their
ancestors carried in procession to the tomb; on which occasion
the splendid trophies of the deceased were fupended, as
a laffing monument of his bravery and of his virtues.
This pageantry was attended with great care, conducted
with appropriate decency, and recorded by the classical
historians; and family connection was so much respected,
that it would have been extremely incongruous to have
introduced a single image which was not entitied by
consanguinity to a place among them. We read in
Tacitus, that twenty images were carried at the funeral of
Manlius; and as many at the obsequies of Quintus.
Speaking of the funeral of Drusus, the same author
says: "It was pleasant to behold the statue of Æneas
next to the Sabinian effigies; and the noble images of
the Claudian family, all marching in a well-regulated
ceremony." Horace, who, in the midst of his mirth,
and in his mirth, never lost sight of the solemn
rites due to the obsequies of departed man, alludes to
the Cludian family, all marching in a well-regulated
funerary celebration. See Plate XII. fig. 2.

A hatchment is a square piece of cloth, framed, and
hung between the outer edge of the armorial bearings, whereby may be known what
rank the deceased person held when living; the whole
distinguished in such a manner as to enable the beholder
to decide whether he was a bachelor, a married man,
or a widower: with the like distinctions for a woman.
The hatchment, thus enclosed, is painted by one
corner of the square, so that the diagonal line becomes
perpendicular, as exhibited in the Heraldry Plate XII.
fig. 3, and which represents the whole of the hatchment
of the immortal Horatio lord Nelson, knight of the order
of the Bath. Here it must be observed, that the Ladies
of knights, whose shields are surrounded by the ribbon
of the order, cannot have their arms impaled in the same
manner as their husbands. See figs. 12 and 13.

A biarch bears his arms sable, his wife's arms
argent, his own name argent, and a banner of ermine.

When a woman dies, the hatchment is painted black, as shown in the Engravings at
fig. 4 and 5, and also fig. 6 and 7. There is here
an hereditary distinction settled to show on
a carriage or effcutcheon, that a man is a widower;
though such a distinction would be of obvious utility.
When a widow dies, the whole ground of the hatchment
is painted black, as shown in the Engraving at
fig. 6 and 7. But if there be a widow, and she has a husband, his hatchment is to be
covered with black on the ground, as far as his coat of arms extends. See fig. 10.
But if there are two widows before him, he may for the
sake of them put the hatchment with the ground beneath his wives bearings painted black, the part under his
own remaining white. See fig. 11.

A bishop or a prelate impaling on the right the arms
of an office, ought to exhibit his arms and those of his
wife in two shields, in the manner exemplified in figs. 12
and 13; and, if his wife dies before him, the sinister
part of the hatchment is to be painted black, as far as
her arms extend, about a third part of the ground, as
shown at fig. 12. But if the husband dies first, the part
of the hatchment under his coat is then to take the
mourning hue. If the husband dies a widower, his
coat of arms extends on the ground, the rest being left white, because the arms of the see, or of the
cloth, cannot die.

Mottos to be placed under the arms within a scroll,
hatchments, are generally left to the choice of the
relatives of the deceased, or to the fancy of the painter,
and have been commonly more religious than heraldic;
as In calvo quiues, Mors jana vitae; Refurgam, &c.

In pompous obsequies many effcutcheons are hung
around the coffin, the herse, and on the trappings of
the horses; in some countries they are affixed to the
ornaments of the altar, and even round the whole body
of the church, on a black frizee, which the French
hers call a bretze, and the shape of them is an oblong square
of about fifteen inches, by ten or twelve. Banners also are
borne in procession to the grave, as represented at figs.
15 and 16. This custom has been of late considerably
neglected, particularly on the continent, where
the spirit of revolution, and the demon of war, have
served to level all ranks and overturn all ancient
precepts. Although we are aware, that if the mind of
the rigid philosopher considers that such a profusion of
armorial ornaments has often no other effect than to flatter
the folly of ostentation and feed our vanity, he may
whisper
whisper with the French satirist, "Ne scuroit on
pourrir ses tontes ces figons!" yet on the other hand,
when we reflect that, by a strict observance of those
ancient though apparently trifling customs, the living
bind themselves to the dead, the family ties are kept
strong and close together, and that distinction of
ranks, so necessary in a well-regulated society, carefullv
preferred in order to nurtute, under the security of
impartial laws, the national spirit of a brave and inde-
pendent nation—who is not ready either to bleff the
study and pursuits of HERALDRY, or to bewail the
neglect of a liberal science, from which so many advan-
tages have been and may be drawn in favour of man-
kind?

Such are the Elements and Rules which, from its first
rule form, gave the present polish and perfection to the
elegant science of HERALDRY; a science which has for its
object the due regulation and approbation of the arma-
mental bearings of individuals and families according to
their different degrees of rank and subordination in
society. Hence the principal of those rules which esta-
blish the various emblems or marks of dignify
fociety. Hence, the principal of those rules which eda-
cots of arms, came to be adopted by our sovereigns, as
their different degrees of rank and subordination in
object the due regulation and appropriation of the armo-
rude form, gave the prefent pollfli and perfection to the
elegant fcience of Heraldry; a fcience Which has for its
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study and pursuits of
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ancient though apparently trifling cuftom's, the living
pendent nation ;—who is not ready either to bleff the
impartial laws, the national fpirit of a brav- and inde-
bind themfelves to the dead, the family ties are kept
when we reflect that, hv a drift obfervance of tliofe
pourrir fans routes ces F.iforts vet on the otlier h ind,

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impartial laws, the national fpirit of a brav- and inde-
bind themfelves to the dead, the family ties are kept
when we reflect that, hv a drift obfervance of tliofe
pourrir fans routes ces F.iforts vet on the otlier h ind,
Wives of the eldest Sons of Vicounts.
Daughters of Vicounts.
Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.
Daughters of Barons.
Maids of Honour.
Wives of the younger Sons of Vicounts.
Wives of the younger Sons of Barons.
Baronetesses.
Wives of the Knights of the Garter.
Wives of Barnerets of each kind.
Wives of Knights Bachelor.
Wives of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.
Daughters of Barons.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Banneters.
Daughters of Banneters.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Bath.
Daughters of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights Bachelor.
Daughters of Knights Bachelor.
Wives of the younger Sons of Barnerets.
Daughters of Barnerets.
Wives of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Banneters.
Daughters of Banneters.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Bath.
Daughters of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights Bachelor.
Daughters of Knights Bachelor.
Wives of the younger Sons of Barons.
Daughters of Barons.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the eldest Sons of Banneters.
Daughters of Banneters.
Wives of Clergymen, Barristers at Law, Officers in the
Navy and Army.
Wives of Citizens.
Wives of Burgesses.

By the XXIIIrd article of the Union of Scotland, which was
confirmed by rat. 5th Anne, c. 8., as noticed above,
al! peers of Scotland shall be peers of Great Britain, and
have the right after the peers of Scotland to rank next
after the lords spiritual of Great Britain, and shall enjoy the
same privileges (except those depending upon setting in the
house of lords;) and the temporal peers of Ireland shall have
rank next after the peers of the like degree in England at the
time of the union, and be considered as peers of the
united kingdom; and all peers of Ireland and of the
united kingdom, created after the union, shall have
rank according to creation; and all peers of Great
Britain and Ireland shall in all other respects be con-
dered as peers of the united kingdom; and the peers of
Ireland shall enjoy the same privileges, except those
depending upon setting in the house of lords.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, (JULY 1828.)

The pedigree of the illustrious House of Brunswick, which
happily fills the British Throne, has been traced by
lineal descent from the very ancient and noble lines
Witekind the Great, first duke of Saxony, in 827.

Pharamond duke of the Franks, ancestor of the Guelphs,
in 404; Caius Petius, a noble Roman family, in 309,
ancestor of the house of Elice; and Herman Billing,
duke of Saxony, in 956; the representative of all of
the branches of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and
Bavaria, in 1102; who married Maud, the daughter of
Henry II. king of England, lineally descended from Egbert,
the first king of England, in 879, according to the
following genealogy;

Egbert of the Saxons race, first king of England, crowned
A.D. 829; died in 838; was succeeded by his
son Ethelwulf, crowned in 838; died in 855; who
father Ethelbald was crowned in 877; died in 878,
and was succeeded by his three brothers, the youngest
of whom was Alfred, crowned in 899; died in 900;
whose daughter Elfrida married Baldwin II. count of
Planders, from whom descended, in a direct line, Ma-
rida of Brunswick, who married William duke of Nor-
mandy, surnamed the Conqueror. After Alfred died,
the crown descended to Edward the Elder, his son,
who was crowned in 900; died in 925; and was succeeded
by Athelstan, his eldest son, who died without issue in
990; and the crown descended to his brother Edmund,
who died in 946; whose wife Thyrta married Gorm III.
king of Denmark, from whom descended Swaine, king
of England, in 1012; who died in 1013; his son, Edu-
ard I. who was king of England in 1017; Harold, king
of England, in 1036; and Canute II. or Hardicanute,
in 1019; who died in 1037. Edmund, son of Edward
the Elder, died in 965; whose son Edgar was crowned
in 959; and dying in 975, was succeeded by Edward II.
who was murdered by his stepmother, and was succee-
ded in 973, by his half-brother Ethelred, who died in
1016; and was succeeded by his son, Edmund II. surn.
named Ironside, who dying in 1017, his son Edward was
driven into exile, where he had two children, Edward
Atheling, who died without issue, and Margaret, sole
heir to the crown of England, but which was set aude
by the conquest, married Malcolm III. king of Scot-
land, whose daughter Maud, in 1124, was married to
Henry I. son of William I. the conqueror of England,
which Henry succeeded his brother in England in 1100
and died in 1135; whose daughter Matilda was married
to Henry V. emperor of Germany; and in 1154 her son
Henry II. was crowned king of England; and dying in
1189, left two sons, and a daughter named Matilda, or
Marie, married to Henry, son of Matilda, the last lion, duke of Brunswick.

From this marriage descended the noble families of
Brunswick, Grubenbagen, Gottingen, Lunenburg, Ca-
lenburg, Wolfenbutte, Harburg, Zelle, Gifhorn, and
Datenburg.

John, second son of Henry I. was crowned in 1199;
died in 1216; and was succeeded by his son, Henry III.
who died in 1272; and was succeeded by his son Ed-
ward I. in 1272; who died in 1307; who was succeeded
by Edward II. in 1307; who died in 1327; and his son,
Edward III. succeeded him in 1327; who succeeded
Edward called the Black Prince, (from his iron or fable
armour,) died before his father in 1376. Edward III.
his son, was crowned in 1333; who was succeeded by
his grandson, John, who was deposed in 1399; and was succeeded by his uncle's
son, Henry IV. who died in 1413, whose son, Henry V.
died in 1422; and his son, Henry VI. deposed in 1461.

Edward IV. who deposed the fifth son of Ed-
ward III. mounted the throne; and died in 1483; whose
daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry VII. who de-
descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of
Edward III. by which marriage the two families of
York and Lancaster were again united. Henry VII.
was crowned in 1485; and dying in 1503, left three children,
a son and two daughters; the youngest daughter, Mar-
garet, married James IV. king of Scotland, who was,
in 1513, succeeded in that kingdom by his son, James V.
whose daughter Mary, was mother of James VI. of
Scotland, and the first of that name in England; whose
Armorial Bearings of King George III. and Queen Charlotte.
daughter, Elizabeth, married Frederick, king of Bohemia; by whom she had a daughter, Sophia, married to Ernæus, elector of Hanover, the representative of the House of Brunswick, Hanover, Lunenburg, Wolfenbuttel, Zelle, &c. by whom she had a son (George) who on the decease of Queen Anne, by virtue of the act of settlement, ascended the throne of Great Britain. See also ANNE, Vol. VI. 9.

The issue of George J. by his uncle's daughter (the heiress of Zelle) was George II. and Sophia-Dorothea; by whom his marriage with Frederick II. king of Prussia, was grandmother to the late king of Prussia, whose first princes was a titter to the present duke of Brunswick, by whom he had the present duchies of York, and by a former marriage three daughters; the eldest son, Frederick-William, is the present king of Prussia, born August 3, 1737; married April 24, 1739, Louisa, daughter of the late duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, niece to the queen of England, by whom he has issue, three sons and a daughter; and succeeded his father, November 16, 1779. Frederick-Louis Charles, the king of Prussia's next brother, born in 1733, married February 15, 1797, Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, of Heffe-Cassel. George II. married Wilhelmina-Carolina, daughter of John-Frideric, margrave of Anspach, by whom, who died in 1737, he had the following issue, and died October 25, 1760, viz.

1. Prince Charles, the eldest son, October 3, 1715, late prince of Wales. 2. Anne, born October 22, 1709, and died in 1759; married March 14, 1734, William-Charles-Henry, prince of Nassau and Orange, by whom she had the present prince of Nassau and Orange, the Stadtholder; married in 1767 Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina; by whom she has issue two sons: William-Frederic, born August 1, 1772; and William-George-Frederic, born February 15, 1773, who died in January 1799. The eldest son married, October 1, 1791, Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, sister to the late king of Prussia, and has issue. The Stadtholder's daughter, Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, born November 18, 1770, married on October 14, 1790, the hereditary prince of Hesse-Wolfenbuttel. The Stadtholder's sister, Wilhelmina-Carolina, married to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, had issue, and died in May, 1787. 3. Anna-Sophia-Eleanora, born May 30, 1711; died unmarried October 31, 1785. 4. Elizabeth-Caroline, born May 30, 1713; died unmarried December 28, 1737. 5. George-William, born November 2, 1717; died at three months old. 6. Sophia, born in 1745, died of small-pox; died April 15, 1721; died unmarried October 31, 1765. 7. Mary, born February 22, 1723; died June 14, 1731; having married the late prince of Hesse-Cassel, May 8, 1740, by whom she had issue three sons; the eldest, William, and Charles, married their cousins, two prinncesses of Denmark, children to the present king of Denmark, and have issue. Maria-Sophia-Frederica, a daughter of Charles, the second son, married July 12, 1750, to Frederic, prince royal of Denmark, and died November 27, 1754, leaving issue, a son and two daughters. 8. Louisa, born December 7, 1724, and died December 8, 1751, having married, November 30, 1743, Frederic K. V. king of Denmark, by whom she had issue, one son, and three daughters; the eldest of whom was married to the late king of Sweden, by whom she had issue, Gustavus IV. the present king of Sweden, born November 11, 1778; who married, November 3, 1797, Frederica-Dorothea-Wilhelmina, princess of Baden-Dourlach; the other two daughters married their cousins, princes of Hesse-Cassel, and have issue. Frederick-James Lewis, eldest son of George II. was born January 20, 1707; married, April 27, 1736, Augustia, daughter of Frederic II. duke of Saxe Gotha, and great aunt to the present duke; by whom, who died February 9, 1772, he had the following issue; and died, while present in London, March 18, 1751, and August 4, born July 31, 1737; married to the late duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, January 19, 1756, by whom she had issue three sons: 1. Charles-George-Augustus, married October 14, 1790, Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Stadtholder; 2. George-Wiliam-Christian, born June 26, 1763; 3. William-Frederic, born October 9, 1771; and three daughters; 1. Charlotte-Georgiana-Augusta, the eldest, born December 3, 1765, and married October 11, 1780; Frederick-Charles-William, having lately made king of Wirtemberg (by whom she had two sons and a daughter,) and died in 1791. The king of Wirtemberg is brother to the empress of Russia; he was born on November 7, 1754; and on May 18, 1797, married, secondly, Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, princess royal of England. 2. Carolina-Amelia-Elizabeth, born January 20, 1707; married, April 27, 1736, Augusta, born on August 8, 1770, unmarried.

2. GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERIC III., our present most gracious king. 3. Edward Augustus, duke of York, born March 14, 1739; died unmarried on September 19, 1767. 4. Elizabeth-Caroline, born December 20, 1740; died September 4, 1759, unmarried. 5. William-Henry, duke of Gloucester; died August 25, 1805, leaving issue the present duke of Gloucester. 6. Henry-Frideric, duke of Cumberland, born November 7, 1735; created duke of Cumberland, &c. October 18, 1766; married, October 2, 1771, lady Anne Lut- tener, earllett's daughter; and had issue, two sons and a daughter, one of whom was a filler to the present duke of Brunswick. 7. Louisa-Anne, born March 8, 1739; died unmarried on May 13, 1758. 8. Frederic-William, born May 30, 1730; died December 29, 1763. 9. Caroline-Matilda, born after the death of her father, on July 11, 1765, and died on May 19, 1785, her royal Highness, October 1, 1766, was married to Christian VII. the present king of Denmark, and died at Zell, May 10, 1775, by whom she had issue Frederic, the present prince royal of Denmark, born January 28, 1768, who married, July 23, 1790, his cousin, Maria-Sophia-Frederica, a daughter of the prince of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter; and his princes died November 27, 1794. Louisa-Augusta, the princes royal of Denmark, was born July 8, 1771; married, May 26, 1786, the prince of Holstein-Augenburg, and had issue four daughters.

Our present Most Gracious Sovereign, GEORGE III.

Was born May 24, O.S. and baptized by the names of George-William-Frederic, June 21, 1738; succeeded his father in his titles of Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Carrick and Eltham, Viscount Lambeeton, Baron of Renfrew and Snadon, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland; but the Duchy of Cornwall was merged in the crown. He was, therefore by letters patent, on the 20th of April 1751, created Prince of Wales; and, on the death of his royal grandfather, George II. the crown of Great Britain devolved on his Royal Highness, October 25, 1760. His majesty married on June 17, 1761, to Sophia-Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, titter to the present and late duke; and their majesties were crowned the 22d of the same month. By his royal Confort, who was born May 19, 1744, his Majesty has the following issue:

His majesty’s armorial bearings, as last recorded in the Herald’s College of England, are thus explained: The arms are quarterly: in the first quarter gules three lions palletant guardant or, for England. The origin of this bearing has been fully explained in our introduction. Second quarter, or, a lyon rampart within a double trefure, floy and counterfloy gules, for Scotland. We have also noticed above, that this bearing was granted to the Scots kings by Charlemagne, when he entered into a league with king Achaus, anno 609. When first granted, this trefure was only borne single; but, in 1371, Robert Stuart doubled it, by renewing the same alliance with Charles V. of France, Engle; but, in 1371, Robert Stuart doubled it, by when lie entered into a league with king Achaius, anno 809. When firft’ granted, this trefure was only borne.

The third quarter is azure, a harp or, ‘tringed argent, for Ireland, it is not ascertained when this bearing was

809. When firft’ granted, this, trellure was only borne

appearance. The -harp being the device for Ireland, induced fir James Ware to imagine that this people, writers, with more plaufibility, fuppofe the device to have been chosen in honour of their bards, to whom the mofl sacred regard was universally manifested; yet there are no traces in the Trish annals of its origin. The exclusion of the French arms from the Britifh shield, (with that of over our own) the Black Prince, when he took John king of France prifoner at the battle of Poitiers; and which had been previously claimed by his renowned father Edward III. and afterwards by Henry V. in right of inheritance; see the article ENGLAND, vol. vi. p. 569, 600, 609;) has occasioned the bearing of England to be repeated in the fourth

The. election of pretence is two lions paffant guardant in pale or, for Brufin.—impaled with or, Azure of hearts proper, a lyon rampant azure, for Lunen-uburg; with grated in base gules, a horfe current argent for ancient Saxony; and over all on an iffuecutcheon gules, the crown of Charlemagne or, as arch-treafurer of the empire; the issuecutcheon crowned with the electoral bonnet and motto, Heni fuit qui mal y perfet: “Evil to him that evil thinks.”

Honi Joit qui mal y perfet: “Evil to him that evil thinks.”

CREST: on a helm fuited to the dignity, an imperial crown proper; thereon a lyon fiant guardant or, crowned with the crown of England proper. The mantlings of, doubled ermine. The supporter we have before noticed, the lion quartered, or, a lyon paffant guardant as the crest; on the sinister fide, a unicorn, argent, armed, attired, unguled, and gorgeted, with a corneet composed of croffes patee and fleurs-de-lis; (so that here, as well as in the crown above, the fymbof of our conquest of France is retained;) fixed to the coronet a chain, paffing between his fore legs, and reflected over his back, or; both standing on a compartment, from whence issue, both on the dexter and sinister fides, a rofe entwined, both with the thistle, and shamrock flalked and leaved proper, for the union with Scotland and Ire-land: motto, Dieu et mon Droit: “God and my Right.” See Heraldry Plate XII.

Underneath the Royal Arms of England, in the fame manner given the armorial bearings of her pre-ent majefty Queen Charlotte, impalied with that of her royal conrort, as described above. The arms of her majefy are as follow: In a shield of six coats, the first or, a bufaloe’s head couped argent, crowned or, for the principality of Ratze-burg, which was also formerly a bifhopric. 2. Gules, an arm argent,iffering out of a cloud from the finner fide of the shield, and holding in its fingers a ring or, for the county of Schwering, which the duke Albrecht brought to the house of Mecklenburg, and over all, a bufaloe’s head, fawed, fable crowned gules, attired argent, for the lordship of Rolflock; and over all an issuecutcheon, gules and or, for the lordship of Stargard.

It may be proper to obferve of her majefy’s arms, that ladies bear neither motto, nor crest, nor mantling.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERIC, PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, PRINCE OF WALES, Electoral Prince of Brunsuic-Lunenburg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothebay, Earl of Chester and Carrick, Baron de Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Hereditary Great Steward of Scotland, a Colonel in the Army, and Colonel of the 40th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain-General of the Artillery Company, High Steward of Plymouth, Knight of the Garter, and F. K. S. Born Auguft 12, 1762: and, on the 17th of the fame month, his Majesty ordered letters patent for creating him Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; and in November 1783, his Royal Highness took his seat in the Black Cap. He was born July 25, 1772. Married April 8, 1795, Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, second daughter of the late duke of Brunsuic, born May 17, 1768, by whom he has a daughter, Charlotte-Caroline-Augufta, born Jan. 7, 1796.

His majefty’s armorial bearings, as last recorded in the Herald’s College of England, are thus explained: The arms are quarterly: in the first quarter gules three lions palletant guardant or, for England. The origin of this bearing has been fully explained in our introduc-
HERALDRY.

Duke of Kent. H.G. & K.P.

Duke of Cumberland. H.G.

Duke of Sussex. H.G.

Duke of Cambridge. H.G.

Duke of Gloucester. H.G.
Prince of the Blood Royal.

London: Published as the Act directs Augt 13th 1787 by J. Seller.
NY in Great Britain, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburg, Knight of the Garter and Bath, LL. D. F. R. S. and a Field-Marshall, Commander in Chief of all the King's Land Forces in the United Kingdom, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel in Chief of the sixteenth (or Royal American) Regiment of the Royal Dublin Infantry; Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, and Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire; born Aug. 16, 1763; created as above Nov. 27, 1784; married, Sept. 29, 1791, to Frederica-Charlotte-Ulrica-Catharina, Princess Royal of Prussia, born May 7, 1777, eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, by his first marriage, and natural daughter of the Prince of Prussia of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, inher to the late duke.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of York are the same as those borne by the Prince of Wales, except that the inescutcheon is argent, charged with a wheel of six spikes gules, for the bishopric of Osnaburg. Over all a label of three points, the middle one charged with a cross gules. See Plate VIII. a. The shield is encompassed with the order of the Garter, and affixed beneath that of the Bath, with its jewel appendant.

Crest: on a coronet of crowns patee and fleurs-des-lys, the lion of England, crowned with the like coronet, and charged with a label, as in the arms. This crest is placed on a helmet of suitable dignity with a mantling or, and argent, and surmounted on a coronet of crowns patee and fleurs-des-lys, encompassing a crimson velvet turnip murrene, and fixed on the shield. Supporters the as those borne by the Prince of Wales, only charged with labels as in the arms. See Heraldry Plate XIV.

Residences.—Oatlands Park, Surrey.—Town-house, Stable Yard, St. James's.


The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, are the same as those borne by the Duke of York, excepting that the inescutcheon is argent, charged with a wheel of six spikes gules, for the bishopric of Osnaburg. His field distinction is a label argent of three points, the middle one charged with a St. George's cross, gules, and the two exterior ones, each charged with a label, as in the arms. See Heraldry Plate VIII. c. The shield is encompassed with the order of the Garter, and round that is displayed the collar of the order of the Garter, with its jewel appendant. The crest, coronet, mantling, and supporters, are precisely as those borne by the Duke of York, distinguished only by labels similar to that which is borne upon the shield. See Heraldry Plate XIV.

Residence.—Bushy Park, Middlesex.

Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn in Great Britain, Earl of Dublin in Ireland, Knight of the Garter charged with a label, as in the arms. Governor of Gibraltar, Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot, Keeper of Hampton Court Park; born Nov. 2, 1767; created as above, Apr. 23, 1799.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, are the same as those borne by the Duke of Clarence, except only in the distinction of the label, which replaces St. George's cross on the centre point, but bears a fleur-de-lys on each of the external points, as his majesty's fourth son. See Plate VIII. d. As Knight both of the Garter and St. Patrick, the shield is ensigned with the Garter, and round that with the collar of St. Patrick; appended to which is the badge or jewel. The supporters, crest, coronet, and others are borne as those borne by the Duke of Clarence, distinguished by the proper label, charged the same as that on the shield. See the Heraldry Plate XV.

Residences.—Kensington Palace, and Castle-hill Lodge, Middlesex.


The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his Majesty's fifth son, are the same as those of his royal brother the Duke of Kent, differentiated only by the label, which is ensigned on the central point with a fleur-de-lys, and a St. George's cross on the two exterior points; (see Plate VIII. c. As Knight of the Garter, he bears the insignia round the shield, the crest, coronet, supporters, &c. the same as those borne by the Duke of Kent, only differentiated with the proper label, as on the arms. See Heraldry Plate XV.

Residences.—Kew Green, Middlesex.—Town-house, Cleveland Row.

Prince Augustus-Frederic, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness in North Britain, Baron of Arlack in Ireland, Knight of the Garter; born Jan. 27, 1773; created as above, Nov. 7, 1801.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, his Majesty's sixth son, are the same as those of the Duke of Cumberland, distinguished only by the label which passes over the shield, the central point of which is ensigned with a double heart, gules, and the two exterior ones with a St. George's cross. See Plate VIII. f. As Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, he bears the insignia round the shield. The crest, coronet, supporters, &c. are the same as those borne by the Duke of Cumberland, differentiated only by the proper labels. See the Heraldry Plate XV.

Residence.—Pall Mall.

Prince Adolphus-Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary in Ireland, and Baron of Culloden in North Britain; born Feb. 24, 1774, Knight of the Garter, and a Field Marshal, Commander in Chief of the British forces, Governor of Gibraltar, and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal regiment of Foot Guards. Created as above, Nov. 27, 1801.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Majesty's seventh son, are the same as those of his royal brother last described, differentiated by a label ensigned with a St. George's cross gules, on the central point, and with a double heart on the dexter and sinister points. See description of Plate VIII. g. As Knight of the Garter, he bears the insignia ensigning his shield. The crest, coronet, supporters, &c. are the same as those borne by the Duke of Sussex, but differentiated by the label described above. See Heraldry Plate XV.

Residence.—St. James's, and Kensington.


His Royal Highness's father, Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, third son of his Royal Highness Frederic Louis Prince of Wales, and brother to his Majesty, was born Nov. 25, 1743, and by patent Nov. 24, 1764, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, Earl of Connaught, and Baron of Culloden in North Britain; born Feb. 24, 1774, Knight of the Garter, and a Field Marshal, Commander in Chief of the British forces, Governor of Gibraltar, and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal regiment of Foot Guards. Created as above, Nov. 27, 1801.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, his Majesty's eighth son, are the same as those borne by the Duke of Cambridge, only distinguished by the label, which passes over the shield, the central point of which is ensigned with a double heart, gules, and the two exterior ones with a St. George's cross. See Plate VIII. h. As Knight of the Garter, he bears the insignia ensigning the shield. The crest, coronet, supporters, &c. are the same as those borne by the Duke of Sussex, but differentiated by the label described above. See Heraldry Plate XV.

Residence.—St. James's, and Kensington.

The armorial bearings of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, are the same as those of his royal cousin the Duke of Cambridge, differentiated only by the distinction of a second house, a label throughout the arms of five points argent, the middle point charged with a fleur-de-lis azure, the other four with a St. George's cross each, gules. See description of Plate VIII.

As Knight of the Garter, he bears the insignia and coronet, and upon each of the supporters. See the Heraldry Plate XV, but the coronet is composed of strawberry leaves and croiss pattée. See page 446, and Plate IX, fig. 6.

PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

CHARLOTTA AUGUSTA MATILDA, Princess Royal of England, Duchess of Wurttemberg, Lady of the Ruffian Imperial Order of St. Catharine, born Sept. 29, 1756; married May 18, 1779, to Frederic-Charles-William, Duke of Wurttemberg, brother to the empress of Russia, and widower of the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick, by Augusta, his present Majesty George III's sister.

The armorial bearings of the Princess Royal of England are impaled with those of her confort, the Duke of Wurttemberg, which are thus blazoned: A shield of six quarterings. 1. Bendy lozengy or and sable, for the Duchy of Teck. 2. Azure, a banner of the empire, in bend or, charged with an eagle displayed sable, to denote the dignity of Standard-bearer of the empire of Russia. 3. Gules, two trouts endorsed in pale or, for the county of Mont Belliard. 4. Azure, a bend embattled, counter-embattled, argent. 5. quarterly, 1 and 4, per fess, indented gules and argent. 2 and 3, gules five trees, argent. 6. Per fess or and gules, in chief a sun's head couped with the darts of Cort, his cap of state carved argent; and over all an inescutcheon argent, charged with three flag's horns in fess fable, for Wurttemberg; impaling the arms of the Princess Royal, which are similar to those above described, with the distinction of a label of three points charged with a rofe gules on the exterior points. See description of Plate VIII. 4. Supporters, two eagles regardeant proper. See Plate XVI.

These arms are here inferred as they were borne by the Duke of Wurttemberg before the changes and alterations which took place in Germany under the influence of the ruler of the French nation.

Princess AUGUSTA-SOPHIA, their Majesties' second daughter, born Nov. 8, 1758. By the laws of heraldry, which direct that unmarried ladies shall bear their coats armorial on a lozenge, and without motto, mantling, or crest, the princess Augusta Sophia bears the Arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in right of her illustrious father, in a lozenge, distinguished fromthose of her royal sisters by a label of three points argent, ensigned on the middle point with a rofe gules between two ermine spots fable on the exterior points. See description of Plate VIII. 1. Plate XVI.

PRINCESSES of the BLOOD ROYAL.

CHARLOTTA AUGUSTA MATILDA, Princess Royal of England, Duchess of Wurttemberg, Lady of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Catharine, born Sept. 29, 1756; married May 18, 1779, to Frederic-Charles-William, Duke of Wurttemberg, brother to the empress of Russia, and widower of the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick, by Augusta, his present Majesty George III's sister.

The armorial bearings of the Princess Royal of England are impaled with those of her consort, the Duke of Wurttemberg, which are thus blazoned: A shield of six quarterings. 1. Bendy lozengy or and sable, for the Duchy of Teck. 2. Azure, a banner of the empire, in bend or, charged with an eagle displayed sable, to denote the dignity of Standard-bearer of the empire of Russia. 3. Gules, two trouts endorsed in pale or, for the county of Mont Belliard. 4. Azure, a bend embattled, counter-embattled, argent. 5. quarterly, 1 and 4, per fess, indented gules and argent. 2 and 3, gules five trees, argent. 6. Per fess or and gules, in chief a sun's head couped with the darts of Cort, his cap of state carved argent; and over all an inescutcheon argent, charged with three flag's horns in fess fable, for Wurttemberg; impaling the arms of the Princess Royal, which are similar to those above described, with the distinction of a label of three points charged with a rose gules on the exterior points. See description of Plate VIII. 4. Supporters, two eagles regardeant proper. See Plate XVI.

The armorial bearings of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, are the same as those of his royal cousin the Duke of Cambridge, differentiated only by the distinction of a second house, a label throughout the arms of five points argent, the middle point charged with a fleur-de-lis azure, the other four with a St. George's cross each, gules. See description of Plate VIII.

As Knight of the Garter, he bears the insignia and coronet, and upon each of the supporters. See the Heraldry Plate XV, but the coronet is composed of strawberry leaves and croiss pattée. See page 446, and Plate IX, fig. 6.

PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

CHARLOTTA AUGUSTA MATILDA, Princess Royal of England, Duchess of Wurttemberg, Lady of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Catharine, born Sept. 29, 1756; married May 18, 1779, to Frederic-Charles-William, Duke of Wurttemberg, brother to the empress of Russia, and widower of the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Brunswick, by Augusta, his present Majesty George III's sister.

The armorial bearings of the Princess Royal of England are impaled with those of her consort, the Duke of Wurttemberg, which are thus blazoned: A shield of six quarterings. 1. Bendy lozengy or and sable, for the Duchy of Teck. 2. Azure, a banner of the empire, in bend or, charged with an eagle displayed sable, to denote the dignity of Standard-bearer of the empire of Russia. 3. Gules, two trouts endorsed in pale or, for the county of Mont Belliard. 4. Azure, a bend embattled, counter-embattled, argent. 5. quarterly, 1 and 4, per fess, indented gules and argent. 2 and 3, gules five trees, argent. 6. Per fess or and gules, in chief a sun's head couped with the darts of Cort, his cap of state carved argent; and over all an inescutcheon argent, charged with three flag's horns in fess sable, for Wurttemberg; impaling the arms of the Princess Royal, which are similar to those above described, with the distinction of a label of three points charged with a rose gules on the exterior points. See description of Plate VIII. 4. Supporters, two eagles regardeant proper. See Plate XVI.

These arms are here inferred as they were borne by the Duke of Wurttemberg before the changes and alterations which took place in Germany under the influence of the ruler of the French nation.

Princess AUGUSTA-SOPHIA, their Majesties' second daughter, born Nov. 8, 1758. By the laws of heraldry, which direct that unmarried ladies shall bear their coats armorial on a lozenge, and without motto, mantling, or crest, the princess Augusta Sophia bears the Arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in right of her illustrious father, in a lozenge, distinguished from those of her royal sisters by a label of three points argent, ensigned on the middle point with a rose gules between two ermine spots sable on the exterior points. See description of Plate VIII. 1. Plate XVI.

ENGLISH DUDES.

HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK.

CHARLES HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk; premier duke, earl, and baron, of England, next the blood royal; Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England; Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; Baron Fitzalan, Chinn, Ofswaldeire, and Matravers; Baron Monbray, Howard, Legrave, Browne of Gower, War-
ren, Greyfrock, Furweal Verdon, Lovetov, and Strange of Blackmire; Lord Lieutenant and Cintras Rolotum of the county of Sufex, Recorder of Gloucefer, High Steward of Hereford, F.R. and A.S. born March 15, 1746; succeeded his father, the late duke, Aug. 17, 1752. He was married March 19, 1752, to Jane Coppinger, eqg. of Ballylaine in Ireland, who died in childbed, May 28, 1768; secondly, April 2, 1771, Frances, only daughter and heiress of Charles-Fitzroy Scudamore, eqg. of Home Lacy in Herefeshire, by whom he has no issue.

The dukes of Norfolk, chiefs of the illustrious family of the Howards, were descended from the earls of Paffy, in Normandy. Sir William Howard, from whom they are lineally derived, was lord chief juftice of the common pleas in the reign of Edward I. Sir Robert, the fifth in descent from Sir William Howard, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas and cousin and co-heir to John Mowbray dukes of Norfolk, and the surviving representative of Thomas of Brocton earl of Norfolk, second fon of Edward I. Sir John Howard, the issue of this marriage, ferred in the battle of Chiltton, July 20, 1453, where John, fifth earl of Shrewsbury, and his son, was killed. He served under Henry, son of Edward IV. He was created lord Howard, and constituted lord admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, for life, July 25, 1483. He was Haiti in the service of Henry VI. He poffefled a conforable command in Henry's expe- dition against France; but, becoming suspected through the unaccountable jealousy of that prince, he was attainted together with his eldest fon; and his life was saved by the deceafe of that prince. He remained in prison till the accession of queen Mary, when he was reforfed in blood, and went to quell the insurrection of sir Thomas Wyat; he died August 23, 1554. His second fon Thomas was created by Queen Elizabeth, January 13, 1559, viccount Bindon in the county of Dorset, which title became extinct in the year 1619. Henry, earl of Surrey, his fon, who had been attainted together with his father, and was beheaded January 19, 1553, was one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. His fon Henry, son of the fair Geraldine, the first object of his attachment, exhibit an elegance of composition till that time unknown in English poetry. While on his travels at Florence, he published a general challenge in honour of her beauty, and came off victorius. His second fon Henry was by James I. March 13, 1603, created baron Howard of Marnhill in the county of Dorset, and earl of Northampton. He was further conftituted, April 29, 1605, lord keeper of the privy seal; and upon his death, June 15, 1613, his titles became extinct.

His eldest fon Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, was in coniderable favour with queen Elizabeth. Entering however into the cabals of Mary queen of Scots, and betrayed by the perfons in whom he confided, he was attainted in parliament, and suffered on the scaffold.

His younger fons were Thomas, created earl of Suffolk, and ancelor to the extinct barons Howard of Erfwicke, and lord Montague; Philip, earl of Arundel, his fon, was reforfed in blood some years after; but was through the turbulence of the times imprisoned in the Tower, and died in con- finement November 19, 1595.

Henry, earl of Arundel, his eldeft fon, was con- sidered in favour with James I. and Charles I. By the former he was raied to the office of earl marshal for life. By the latter he was raied to the office in the earl of Strafford. In confequence of his faithful services he was created earl of Norfolk; but, having resigned his office of lord feward in 1644, and taking no part in the fubfequent calamities, he passed over to Italy, and died at his favourite residence at Padua October 4, 1646. He was father of William viccount Stafford, who was beheaded in the eightieth year of his age, in confequence of the infamous perjuries of Titus Oates. His eldest fon Henry Frederic of Arundel, was by James II. October 5, 1688, earl of Stafford, which title became extinct April 2, 1762. It is to this Thomas, earl of Arundel, that the learned world is indebted for the celebrated Marmora Arundeliana.

Henry Frederic, earl of Arundel, his eldeft fon, was father of Thomas, fifth duke of Norfolk, who was raied to that dignity by Charles II. of Henry, sixth duke of Norfolk, to whom the office of earl marshal was firft made hereditary in his family; of Philip, cardinal Howard; of Charles, ancelor of the present duke of Norfolk; and of Bernard.

Henry, seventh duke of Norfolk, fon of Henry, was a zealous supporter of the caufe of the revolution, and raied a regiment for the fervice of King William. He died April 2, 1701.

Thomas, the eighth, and Edward, the ninth, dukes of Norfolk, were fons of Thomas, brother to this Henry; and upon the deceafe of the latter, the honours and estate devolved upon Charles, tenth duke of Norfolk, and grandfon to Charles, fon of Henry Frederic earl of Arundel in the reign of Charles I. His grace married Catharine, fecond daughter and co-heir of John Brochhole, of Cluften in the county of Lancarter, esquire; by which lady, who died March 25, 1752, he had
had issue Charles the eleventh and present duke of Norfolk, who is the most ancient duke and peer now existing by patent in the male line in Europe.

*Heraldic Extraposition.*—Bernard-Edward Howard, esq. descended from Bernard Howard, esq. brother of Thomas, and Henry, dukes of Norfolk, and Charles Howard, great-grandfather of Charles, present duke of Norfolk.


**RESIDENCES.**—Arundel Castle in the county of Sussex; Workfop Abbey, in the county of Nottingham; Home-Lacey, in the county of Hereford; and Greyflock Castle, in the county of Cumberland.—Town-houfe, St. James's-square.

**Armorial Bearings.**—The arms of this noble family are particularly illustrative of the heraldic science, and exhibit the additional bearing of an augmentation, given as the device of the year of great and singular value. As often as any such remarkable insignias occur in the coats of arms adapted to this work, we shall consider it of advantage to explain the blazon; not only because it will tend to familiarize a learner to the language of heraldry; but because it will store the memory with a series of authentic facts, which interlace and adorn the page of our national history. At the top of our Heraldry Plate XVII. these arms are correctly emblazoned, thus: Quarterly, first on a bend between six crof crof crof fitchy argent, an effeachon or, charged with a demi-lion rampant, parted through the mouth with an arrow, within a double treffure or counter-foy gules, for Howard. Second, gules, three lions paffant guardian in pale or, in chief a label-of-three points argent, for Brotherton. Third, chequ' or and azure, for Warren. Fourth, gules a lion rampant argent, armed and langued azure, for Mowbray. Behind the shield, two truncheons or marshal's staves, in faltier argent; the latter holding in his hand a fable, being the insignia of the earl marshall of England.

**Crest.**—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a lion rapturant guardian his tail extended or, gorged with a ducal coronet argent.

**Supporters.**—On the Dexter side, a lion; on the sinister side, a horse or with a fore, both argent, the latter holding in his mouth a flip of oak vert, fructed proper.

**Motto.**—Sola virtus inviolata. "Virtue alone is inviolable."

While Henry VIII. was purfuing his wars in France, James IV. king of the Scots, broke into England at the head of 50,000 men, and ravaged a part of the north of England. Henry earl of Surrey, having assembled an army of 26,000 men, met the invaders in Flandon-field, September 9, 1513, and gave them a fatal overthrow, in which the Scottish king was killed. For this loyal and heroic act, the earl of Surrey received from Henry VIII. the above-mentioned augmentation to his arms: yet it must be observed, that this noble earl of Surrey, whose whole life, with that of his fathers, was a series of services to the crown and state, falling under the jealousy of the king, was attainted of treason on false suggestions, and fcarcely in the shameful manner we have already stated in p. 417, of this Treatise.

**SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET.**

**Edward, Adolphus Seymour, Duke of Somerset.** Baron Seymour, and a Baronet; President of the Literary Fund, and of the Institution for the Prevention of Fevers, LL. D. Born February 24, 1775, and succeeded his father, Webb Seymour, the late duke, December 15, 1799. Married June 24, 1800, lady Charlotte Hamilton, second daughter of the duke of Hamilton; and has issue a daughter, born October 21, 1803; and a son and heir apparent, born December 20, 1804.

The noble progenitor of the family of Seymour is distinctly traced among the baronets and earls of Hertford in a direct line from the Saxon de Vere, who came to England with William the Conqueror. Their name was originally written Saint Maur. Sir John Seymour, knight, in the reign of Richard III. had issue Jane, who was third confron to Henry VIII. and mother to Edward VI. His son, sir Thomas Seymour, was created viscount Beauchamp, March 16, 1546, and later earl of Hertford, and the next day constituted lord high admiral of England. This nobleman made his addresses to the princess Elizabeth, and finally married Catharine Parr, surviving comfort of Henry VIII. Entering into some intrigues for the destruction of his brother, and the subversion of the existing government, he was attainted in parliament, and beheaded March 20, 1549.

Sir Edward Seymour, knight, eldest son of sir John Seymour, was created viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford. He was one of the executors of Henry VIII. and, three days after the death of that prince, was elected protector of the realm, and governor of the person of the infant prince Edward, his successor. He was afterwards advanced to the dignity of a duke, and was in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He was afterwards, February 10, 1547, constituted lord high treasurer of England, and in the course of a few days created earl Seymour and duke of Somerset. The lord protector distinguished himself on various occasions in the field, and gave a memorable defeat to the Scots at the battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547. He had an ambitious and intrepid rival in John Dudley, afterwards duke of Northumberland; by whose intrigues he was deprived of all his offices, and committed to the Tower, October 14, 1549. He was afterwards liberated; but, being charged with an attempt to assassinate the duke of Northumberland, he was brought to his trial in 1553, and beheaded. He was twice married: by his first marriage he had issue sir Edward Seymour, baronet, from whom the present duke of Somerset and the present earl of Hertford are descended; and by the second, Anne, married to the earl of Warwick, eldest son of the duke of Northumberland; and Edward, his successor in his honours, but who was deprived of that succession by the attainder of his father, and restored, in the first year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the titles of viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford. This nobleman incurred the displeasure of the court by his marriage to lady Catharine Grey, granddaughter of Mary, daughter of William, the grandson of this marriage, was created marquis of Hertford June 3, 1690, constituted governor of the prince of Wales, and soon after elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. He attached himself to the royal party; and, upon the restoration of Charles II. was reinstated by act of parliament to the title of duke of Somerset. Francis, the brother of this nobleman, was, February 19, 1641, advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Seymour of Trowbridge. Upon the failure of issue in the line of William, second duke of Somerset, the title descended to Francis, fifth duke of Somerset, and third lord Seymour of Trowbridge. Charles, sixth duke of Somerset, joined the party of king William in 1688, and was lord president of the council in the last year of the reign of that monarch. Upon the accession of queen Anne, he was constituted master of the horfe, and retained that appointment till 1715. He was succeeded in his titles by Algernon, his fourth son, seventh duke of Somerset, who, at the death of his mother Elizabeth, only child of Josceline Percy earl of Northumberland, succeeded to the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poyning, Fitzpayne, Bryan, and Litimer. This duke was, October 23, 1749, created baron Warkworth of
HERALDRY.

Norfolk.
Premier Duke and Earl, and Hereditary Earl Marshal.

English Dukes.
of Warkworth-Castle in the county of Northumberland, 
and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to Sir Hugh 
Smithson, first duke of Portland, and duchess of Portland, 
only daughter of the duke of Portland. And in January 1675, 
she was, by Louis, created duchess of Aubigné in the 
province of Berry, and a peeress of France, with re- 
mainder to Charles duke of Richmond, and his male 
issue. She died November 14, 1734.

Charles Lenox, her only son by Charles II, having 
celebrated the third year of his age, on February 10, 
the late duke, by the advice and present duke; and al- 
so Webb-John, his grace's brother, born February 7, 
1777.

Edward, eighth duke of Somerset, married Mary, 
daughter and heiress of Daniel Webb of Monkton Far- 
ley in the county of Wiltz, esquire; by which lady he 
had issue, 1. Edward, ninth duke of Somerset, born 
January 2, 1718, and who died unmarried January 2, 
1792. He was succeeded by his brother Webb, of 
Monckton Farley, the tenth duke, who married December 
11, 1769, Anna Maria, daughter of John Bonnel of 
Stanton Harcourt in the county of Oxford, esquire; by 
which lady he had issue Edward-Adolphus, the eleventh 
son, born November 10, 1776.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

CHARLES LENOX, DUKE OF RICHMOND, Earl of 
March, Duke of Lenox, and Earl of Darnley, Lord 
Lieutenant of Ireland, and Grand Master of the Order of 
St. Patrick, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, and 
Colonel of the 35th Regiment of Foot; succeeded his 
uncle, the late duc, December 29, 1806; born 1764; 
marched, September 6, 1783, Charlotte, daughter of 
Alexander, duke of Gordon, by whom he has issue, 1. 
Mary, born August 15, 1790; 2. Charles, earl of March 
and Darnley, heir apparent, born August 3, 1791; 3. 
Sarah, born August 21, 1792; 4. John-George, born 
October 3, 1793; 5. Georgiana, born September 30, 
1795; 6. Henry-Adams, born September 6, 1797; 7. 
Jane, born September 5, 1798; 8. William-Pitt, born 
September 20, 1799; 9. Frederic, born January 24, 
1801; 10. Suffex, born July 11, 1802; 11. Arthur, born 
October 13, 1803; 12. Louisa-Madehna, born October 2, 
1804; 13. Charlotte, born December 4, 1806.

The title of duke of Richmond is derived from Charles II. 
king of England, by Louisa, daughter of the count de 
Quecnounille of Bretagne in France, who came into Eng- 
land in 1672, with the princess Henrietta-Maria, duches-
and Sudbury, and Knight of the Garter, Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Northamptonshire, the King's Gamekeeper at Newmarket, Havenor of the Duchy-ports in Cornwall and Devon, Receiver-General of the profits of the seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Privage on Wines, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Governor of Addenbrooke's Hospital, a Trustee of the British Museum, High Steward of Durham, Recorder of Thetford and Coventry, and Governor of the Charter-house.

His grace was born in October 1755; married January 29, 1776, Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry lord Ravenworth, by which lady (who was divorced March 23, 1769, and soon after married John Fitzpatrick, earl of Upper Olfory) he had issue: Georgiana, born May 8, 1777, married to John Smyth, esq. of Heath, in Yorkshire, and died January 10, 1799, leaving issue George-Henry, earl of Suffolk, heir apparent, born January 14, 1760; married Charlotte-Maria, sister to the late counts of Waldegrave, and daughter of the second earl of Waldegrave, by the duchess of Gloucester, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, viz. Ipswich, Charles, William, and Hugh-George; and Maria, Lu- ra, Elizabeth, and Isabella. On May 24, 1769, his grace married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. dean of Windsor, niece to the late duchesses of Bedford and marquis of Stafford, by whom he has issue: Henry, born April 19, 1770, in holy orders, married October 2, 1800, Miss Caroline Pigot, youngest daughter of the late admiral Pigot. Charlotte, born May 14, 1771. —Augustus, born June 2, 1772. —Frederic, born September 16, 1774. —Eliza-beth, born October 19, 1775. —Louisa, born July 13, 1777. —Augusta, born February 19, 1779. —Francis, born June 1, 1780, married, November 25, 1800, lord Francis Almeric Spencer, second son of the duke of Marlborough. —William, born June 1, 1782. —John, born September 24, 1785. —Caroline, born July 5, 1781. —Harriet, born April 8, 1784. —Isabella, born November 17, 1786.

The family of Fitzroy is descended from Charles II. king of England, by Barbara, only daughter of William Villiers, second viscount Grandison, of the kingdom of Ireland. She was created August 3, 1670, baroness of Nonsuch in the county of Surrey, countess of Southam-pton, and duchess of Cleveland, with remainder to her fiction and George, son of Charles Somer-set, duke of York, by queen Catherine Swynford. The descendants of this line bore to king Charles, 1. Anne, married to Thomas Lenard, afterwards earl of Suffolk. 2. Charles, created September 10, 1675, baron Newbury, earl of Clifford, and duke of Southampton; afterwards duke of Cleveland. His titles became extinct in 1773. 3. Henry, afterwards duke of Grafton. 4. Charlotte, married to Henry-Edward Lee, afterwards earl of Litchfield. 5. George, created October 1, 1684, baron Pontefract, viscount Falmouth, and earl of Northumberland; and April 6, 1683, duke of Northumberland. His titles became extinct in 1726. 6. Barbara. The duchesses of Cleveland married, first, Roger Palmer, afterwards earl of Cafflemain in the kingdom of Ireland; and, secondly, Robert Fielding, esquire; and died in 1709.

Henry Fitzroy, the first duke, was created baron of Sudbury, viscount Ipswich, and earl of Eufoton, in the ninth, and duke of Grafton in the twelfth, year of his age. He was afterwards promoted to the offices of colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, vice-admiral of England, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk. He joined king William at the same time with lord Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough; but, upon the debate in the house of peers respecting the form of government to be adopted, he was one of those who voted for a regency, and as brothers to the dukes of Southampton and Northumberland, and the duke of Ormond; and he was killed in the attack upon the town of Cork in Ireland, October 9, 1690.

Charles, second duke of Grafton, his son, in right of his mother, became earl of Arlington. He was twice appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; and, April 5, 1724, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household. His grace married, in March 1713, Henrietta, daughter of Charles, earl of Marlborough, and Mary, daughter of Henry, first duke of Beaufort; by which lady he had issue: 1. George, earl of Eufoton, who died July 6, 1742. 2. Aug¬ reputation, a captain in the royal navy, married to Eliza¬beth, daughter of colonel William Coby of Strodehall, in the kingdom of Ireland, by which lady he had issue: Augusta-Henry, the present duke, and Charles, the late lord Southampton. The late duke of Grafton died on May 6, 1757, when he was succeeded by his grand¬son, the third and present duke.

CREATIONS.—Baron Arlington, March 14, 1663. Bar¬on Arlington and Viscount Thetford, April 22, 1672. These titles belong to the duke of Grafton, in right of his mother, to whom he succeeded on the death of the late lord Southampton. The late duke of Grafton died on May 6, 1757, when he was succeeded by his grand¬son, the third and present duke.

RESIDENCES.—Kifton Hall, and Livermore Hall, in the parish of Waltham, in the county of Southampton. —Waltham Forest, in the county of Northampton.—Townhouse, in Piccadilly.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Et decus et pretium recit.—"At once the ornament and reward of virtue."
by James I. lord keeper of the privy seal. He died March 3, 1628. Henry, fifth earl of Worcester, his son, is supposed to have been the richest English nobleman of his time; and it was in a considerable degree owing to him that Charles I. was enabled to make so powerful a rebellion, as he did at the breaking out of the civil war. Soon after the commencement of the rebellion, he was created marquis of Worcester. He maintained, at his personal expense, a force in his castle of Ragland, in the county of Monmouth, from 1642, to August 19, 1646. The articles of capitulation upon which he surrendered himself, and was afterwards installed and confirmed in various offices by the parliamentary forces, and he died under confinement in December the same year, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Edward, second marquis of Worcester, his son, attracted much attention during the life of his father, under the style of the "earl of Glamorgan." His negotiations with the Irish catholics are now fully cleared up, and to disavow his proceedings, it appears that the marquis did nothing without the fullest authority. A commission, granted to him by the king, and dated April 1, 1644, contains powers of the most unlimited nature. Blank patents are there mentioned to have been given him for titles of honour from a marquis to a baron; the title of duke of Somerset is promised to him and his heirs for ever; the princes Elizabeth, with a portion of three hundred thousand pounds, is promised to his eldest son in marriage; and it is added, that whatever he contracts or engages for from the date of this commission, the king will make good the same. His lordship died April 3, 1660.

Henry, third marquis of Worcester, his son, was towards the close of the reign of Charles II. advanced to the title of Duke of Beaufort. He exerted himself in opposition to the invasion of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, and in 1688 endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the prince of Orange, upon whose elevation to the throne his grace refused to take the oath. He died January 21, 1699. Henry, second duke of Beaufort, his grandson, was January 10, 1712, constituted captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

Charles Noel, fourth duke of Beaufort, his son, succeeded his brother, the third duke, who died without issue, February 24, 1745; and having been divorced from his duchess, who afterwards, by Charles-Fitzroy, successor to her mother, married Sir Walter Roberts, Bart., of Glafenbury, in the county of Norfolk; on May 1, 1740, he married Elizabeth Berkeley, daughter to the vicountess dowager Hereford, by John Berkeley, Esq. of Stoke Gifford, in Gloucestershire, late baronets Betteourt, who died April 8, 1799, aged eighty (when her barony descended to the third duke, born May 28, 1730, the third son of Holland, by his second wife, Diana, daughter and heir of Aubrey de Vere Earl of Oxford; by which lady he had issue, nine sons, and one daughter who died an infant."

"Charles, the second duke of Saint Albans, was born April 6, 1666; on May 11, 1725, he succeeded his father as duke of Saint Albans; on December 12, 1732, he married Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Werden, of Holloport, in Berkshire, bart. and by her had issue, one son, and one daughter, Diana, born October 20, 1725; married to the honorable and reverend Shute Barrington, bishop of Durham, and died in 1766, without issue; and George, born June 25, 1739, the third son, who married October 12, 1763, Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Roberts, of Glafernbury, Kent, bart. by whom he had no issue; and his grace died February 1, 1786, and was succeeded by his grandson, George, the fourth duke, and grandson of his brother William."

William, born May 22, 1698, married Charlotte, 6 C daughter
daughter and co-heir of Sir John Werden, bart. by whom he had issue: 1. William, who died in 1737. 2. Charles, a colonel in the army, who died in 1735, having married Miss Elizabeth Jones, by which lady he had a son, George, the fifth duke, born December 5, 1758, who succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his cousin, George; which dignity he enjoyed till February 1, 1787, when, dying without issue, the honour descended to his cousin, Aubrey Lord Vere, the late and sixth duke, born June 3, 1750, married May 4, 1763, Catharine, daughter of William Earl of Belborough, by whom he had issue: Catharine-Elizabeth, born February 20, 1764; Aubrey, the present duke; William, born December 18, 1766; married July 21, 1789, to the Reverend Mr. Thelwall, who died October 17, 1797, without issue; he married, secondly, March 4, 1799, Miss Nelthorpe, and has issue several children: Amelius, a captain in the royal navy; Caroline married to the honorable C. Dundas; Georgiana, who died October 17, 1791; and Frederic, in holy orders. His grace died February 9, 1802, when he was succeeded by his son, the present duke. 3. Charlotte, married to the late John Drummond, esq. by whom he had issue: Charlotte, who married her cousin Beauclerk; and other children. 4. Caroline, married to Sir William Draper, K.B. and died in 1782.

Vere, father of the late duke, was born July 14, 1699, and married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Chapman, of Hanworth, esq. by whom he had Aubrey the fourth and late duke, and late lord Vere, the duke of Marlborough, and has issue. His lordship died October 1, 1781, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, the present duke. 1. Henry, born August 11, 1721; married in December 1733, Martha, daughter of John and sister and heir of Nevil Lord Lovelace, by whom he had issue: Henry, who married, in November 1769, Miss Charlotte Drummond, who died in March 1774, leaving issue; and six daughters: Diana; Henrietta; Mary; Barbara, married July 6, 1782, to the Reverend Walter Williams, of Harrow; Charlotte; Martha, married in 1794, no honorable and reverend George Talbot, uncle to Lord Talbot; Anne Sidney, born February 27, 1702; married, December 9, 1736, Mary, daughter of Thomas Norris, of Speak, in Lancashire, esq. and died November 23, 1744, leaving one son, the late Topham Beauchler, born in 1745, and married in 1766 to Miss Sarah, a vicountess of Bolingbroke, sister to the Duke of Marlborough, and died in 1780, leaving issue one son, Charles-George, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. Elizabeth was married April 8, 1787, to the present earl of Pembroke, and died in 1792. Anne, married May 23, 1733, John Talbot, brother to the earl of Talbot, George, born December 30, 1734, Hendon in the county of Middlesex, general of his majesty's forces, married Miss Margaret Bainbridge; he died in 1763, and his lady October 23, 1792, without issue. Seymour, born in 1708, died an infant. James late bishop of Hereford, born 1702, died October 28, 1737, unmarried. Aubrey born in 1711, was killed at Culloden in 1746. His grace the late duke died February 5, 1795, and was succeeded by his son Aubrey, the present duke.


**Residences.**—Windsor, in the county of Berkshire. Hanworth Park, in the county of Middlesex; and Belwood Park in Nottinghamshire.—Town-hall, Stratford Place, Oxford Street.

**Armoirial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**Motto.**—*A posticum melioris avi.* "A pledge of better times."

**Osborne, Duke of Leeds.**

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERIC OSBORNE, DUKE OF LEEDS, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer and Dumbelaine, Baron O'ree of Kiveton, Baron Conyers, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, Governor of the Islands of Scilly, Ranger of Richmond Forest, and Constable of Middleham Castle; born July 21, 1755; married August 17, 1797, Charlotte daughter of the Marquis of Townhead; has issue, Francis-Godolphin D'Arcy, Marquis of Carmarthen, heir apparent; born October 17, 1798; and succeeded his father as duke of Leeds January 31, 1799.

The family of Osborne rose to pre-eminent distinction in the person of Sir Edward Osborne, knight, created a baronet by James I. and was father to Thomas, first duke of Leeds. He was patronised by the celebrated Earl of Strafford, and, when that nobleman was confined, the lord president of the North, he was appointed vice-president.

Thomas Osborne, first duke of Leeds, adhered to the royal cause during the civil wars; and, upon the restoration of Charles II. was appointed in 1661, treasurer of the navy, and constituted June 19, 1673, lord high treasurer of England. He was in the same year created Duke of Kiveton in the county of York and Viscount Latimer and, in the following year, Mary, born December 1, 1676, died without issue; he married, secondly, March 4, 1739, Mifs Nelthorpe, and has issue several children: His grace married, July 6, 1782, to the Reverend Mr. Williams, and married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Norris, of Speak, in Lancashire, esq. and died November 23, 1744, leaving one son, the late Topham Beauchler, born in 1745, and married in 1766 to Miss Sarah, a vicountess of Bolingbroke, sister to the Duke of Marlborough, and died in 1780, leaving issue one son, Charles-George, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. Elizabeth was married April 8, 1787, to the present earl of Pembroke, and died in 1792. Anne, married May 23, 1733, John Talbot, brother to the earl of Talbot, George, born December 30, 1734, Hendon in the county of Middlesex, general of his majesty's forces, married Miss Margaret Bainbridge; he died in 1763, and his lady October 23, 1792, without issue. Seymour, born in 1708, died an infant. James late bishop of Hereford, born 1702, died October 28, 1737, unmarried. Aubrey born in 1711, was killed at Culloden in 1746. His grace the late duke died February 5, 1795, and was succeeded by his son Aubrey, the present duke.


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GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERIC OSBORNE, DUKE OF LEEDS, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer and Dumbelaine, Baron O'ree of Kiveton, Baron Conyers, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, Governor of the Islands of Scilly, Ranger of Richmond Forest, and Constable of Middleham Castle; born July 21, 1755; married August 17, 1797, Charlotte daughter of the Marquis of Townhead; has issue, Francis-Godolphin D'Arcy, Marquis of Carmarthen, heir apparent; born October 17, 1798; and succeeded his father as duke of Leeds January 31, 1799.

The family of Osborne rose to pre-eminent distinction in the person of Sir Edward Osborne, knight, created a baronet by James I. and was father to Thomas, first duke of Leeds. He was patronised by the celebrated Earl of Strafford, and, when that nobleman was confined, the lord president of the North, he was appointed vice-president.

Thomas Osborne, first duke of Leeds, adhered to the royal cause during the civil wars; and, upon the restoration of Charles II. was appointed in 1661, treasurer of the navy, and constituted June 19, 1673, lord high treasurer of England. He was in the same year created Duke of Kiveton in the county of York and Viscount Latimer and, in the following year, Mary, born December 1, 1676, died without issue; he married, secondly, March 4, 1739, Mifs Nelthorpe, and has issue several children: His grace married, July 6, 1782, to the Reverend Mr. Williams, and married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Norris, of Speak, in Lancashire, esq. and died November 23, 1744, leaving one son, the late Topham Beauchler, born in 1745, and married in 1766 to Miss Sarah, a vicountess of Bolingbroke, sister to the Duke of Marlborough, and died in 1780, leaving issue one son, Charles-George, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. Elizabeth was married April 8, 1787, to the present earl of Pembroke, and died in 1792. Anne, married May 23, 1733, John Talbot, brother to the earl of Talbot, George, born December 30, 1734, Hendon in the county of Middlesex, general of his majesty's forces, married Miss Margaret Bainbridge; he died in 1763, and his lady October 23, 1792, without issue. Seymour, born in 1708, died an infant. James late bishop of Hereford, born 1702, died October 28, 1737, unmarried. Aubrey born in 1711, was killed at Culloden in 1746. His grace the late duke died February 5, 1795, and was succeeded by his son Aubrey, the present duke.
1789, and Catharine Anne Sarah. His grace died January 31, 1799, when he was succeeded by the present duke.

**Creations.**—Baron Osborne of Kiveton, and Viscount Latimer, August 15, 1673; Earl of Danby, in the county of York, June 27, 1674; Marquis of Caermarthen, April 20, 1683; and Duke of Leeds, in the county of York, May 4, 1694.

**Residences.**—Hornby Castle, and Kiveton Park, in Yorkshire; and Godolphin Park, in the county of Cornwall. —Town-house, Grosvenor-square.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving. **Motto.**—*Pax in bello.*

**RUSSEL, DUKE OF BEDFORD.**

**JOHN RUSSEL, DUKE AND EARL OF BEDFORD,** Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Ruffell of Cheneys and Thornhaugh, and Baron Howland of Streatham; succeeded his brother Francis, the late duke, May 2, 1802: born July 6, 1666; married at Bruxelles, March 21, 1786, Georgiana Elizabeth, second daughter of George Byng, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russel of Cheneys and Thornhaugh, when he was driven by a violent storm upon the coast of Great Britain. By Henry VIII. he was appointed lord high admiral of England. Having resigned this office, he was, December 3, 1543, promoted to the titles in consequence of having attended the houfe of lords was voted to be useless, he went over to the royal party, and served in the army of Charles I. at the battle of Newbury. Dissatisfied with his reception, he changed sides, December 25, 1643, and his estate was for a short time sequestrated. By king William he was created marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford; and, among the motives for this promotion alligned in the patent, it is observed, "That this was done that he was father to the lord Russel, the ornament of his age, whose name could never be forgotten, so long as men preferred any esteem for sanctity of manners, greatness of mind, and a love to their country, confant even to death." The duke died September 7, 1700. The mother of William lord Russel was Anne, daughter and heir to Robert Cottrell of Scruton.

William, lord Russel, highly distinguished himself as the principal leader of the original whig party in 1689, and as a strenuous advocate for the bill of exclusion. It is observed by Sir William Temple, "That his setting himself at the head of these affairs had a great influence on the houfe, being a person in general repute, as an honest worthy gentleman, without tricks or private ambition, who was known to venture as great a flake as any subject in England." He was accused of being concerned in the Rye-houfe plot; and, nobly refusing to escape, was condemned, and executed July 21, 1683. He married Rachel, daughter and heir to Thomas Wriothesley earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer of England. His attainder was revoked by act of Parliament, March 22, 1748.

Wriothesley, second duke of Bedford, son of William lord Russel, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Howland of the county of Surrey, esquire, and was in consequence created, during the life of his father, baron Howland of Streatham. Wriothesley, third duke of Bedford, his son, died without issue October 23, 1752.

John, fourth duke of Bedford, his brother, was, December 27, 1744, constituted first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and at the breaking out of the rebellion raised a regiment of foot for his majesty's service. Resigning his seat at the admiralty board, he was, February 13, 1748, appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in July, 1751. He was declared, December 15, 1756, lord lieutenant-general and general-governor of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he held for upwards of twelve months. His grace was appointed, November 25, 1761, lord keeper of the privy seal; and September 4, 1763, ambassadour extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with the court of France. He returned in the following year, and, having refused to be reappointed, September 9, declared lord president of the council, which office he held till July 13, 1765. His grace married April 2, 1737, Gertrude, daughter of John first Earl Gower; by whom he had issue, 1. Francis marquis of Tavistock, who married, July 7, 1764, Elizabeth, daughter of William Anne second earl of Albemarle; by which lady he had issue, Francis the fifth duke, and John the present duke. The marquis of Tavistock lost his life in consequence of a fall from his horse, March 22, 1767, and the marchioness, from her affliction for his accident, died November 2, 1768.

**Francis, second earl of Bedford, his son,** was employed in various embassies by queen Elizabeth. William, youngest son of Francis, served under the earl of Leiceter in the United Provinces, and, May 16, 1594, was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, where he made a successful campaign against the rebel Tyrone. Upon the accession of James I. he was created a peer by the title of Baron Russel of Thornhaugh in the county of Northampton. He died October 9, 1613.

Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, his son, made a considerable figure during the troubles in the reign of Charles I. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Pym; and is represented by the earl of Clarendon as having been always inclined to moderate measures. When the king had it in contemplation to appoint an administration from the popular party, the earl of Bedford was fixed upon for lord high treasurer. He died May 9, 1641. Edward, earl of Orford, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, was the grandson of Francis. He was greatly instrumental in the success of the prince of Orange in 1688. He gained an important victory over the French fleet at La Hogue, May 19, 1692. He was three times appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty; and was created, May 7, 1697, baron of Shingey, in the county of Cambridge, viscount Barkley in the duchy of Normandy, and earl of Orford in the county of Suffolk. He died December 19, 1727.

William, fifth earl, and first duke, of Bedford, the son of Francis, was July 14, 1642, appointed general of the horse in the service of parliament, and displayed singular bravery at the battle of Edgehill. In 1643, when the house of lords was voted to be uilehils, he went over
Bedford; Thorney, in the Isle of Ely; Cheney's, in the county of Bucks; and Tavistock House, in Devonshire. Town-house, Stanhope-street.

AMORAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—"Chiar fara fara." — "What will be, will be."

CAVENDISH, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, Marquis of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby; LL.D., born December 24, 1748; succeeded his father William, the late duke, October 2, 1764; married June 5, 1774, lady Georgiana Spencer, sister to George-John earl Spencer; and by her (who died March 30, 1786) had issue, Georgiana, born July 12, 1783; married March 21, 1801, George vicount Morpeth, son of Frederic earl of Carlisle, by lady Caroline Gower, daughter of Granville marquis of Stafford; Henrietta, born August 13, 1785; William George, marquis of Hartington, heir apparent, born May 21, 1790.

The family of Cavendish is descended from Robert de Geron, the one of the Norman chiefs, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. Roger de Geron, in the reign of Edward II. had four sons, all of whom were preceptors, and succeeded to the manorship of Cavendish, in the county of Suffolk, of which their mother had been heiress. From the second of these sons descended Thomas Cavendish, the celebrated circumnavigator; who, attempting a second voyage to the South Seas, died off the coast of the Portuguese settlement of Brazil, in 1591.

James, son of Roger de Geron, was constituted, October 29, 1366, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench; and, being sent into Suffolk to quell the insurrection of Wat Tyler, was beheaded by the rebels in the town of Bury St. Edmund's, in 1381. William, fifth in descent from lord chief justice Cavendish, was gentleman usher to cardinal Wolsey, in the reign of Henry VIII. and, after the death of the cardinal, was employed in various services by that monarch. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esquire, at whose persuasion he purchased several estates in that county, and built Chatsworth House, the principal residence of the dukes of Devonshire. After his death his lady married George, earl of Shrewsbury, in whose charge Mary, daughter of Cuthbert Lord Ogle; by which lady he had issue, Frederic, one of the trustees of the British Museum, and Henry, one of the trustees of the British Museum, and fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies. Lord Charles Cavendish died April 28, 1783; and the duke his father, June 4, 1759.

William, second duke of Devonshire, was, June 12, 1771, constituted lord keeper of the privy seal; and, having resigned that office, was, in April 1773, appointed lord steward of the household. He exchanged this
this appointment, March 31, 1737, for that of lord lieutenant of Ireland; and returning from that country, was, January 3, 1744, returned to the appointment of lord steward of the household, which office he resigned in June 1750. He married Charlotte, daughter and heiress of John Fiskine, esq. of the county of Middlesex; by whom he had issue: 1. William, fourth duke of Devonshire. 2. Caroline, married to William Ponsonby, earl of Bessborough in the kingdom of Ireland. 3. Elizabeth, married September 20, 1743, to John, second brother to the earl of Bessborough. 4. George, born April 8, 1748. 5. Frederic, born August 27, 1750. 6. John, born October 22, 1752. He was, March 27, 1753, appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and, having resigned those offices July 5, in the same year, was reappointed April 5, 1755. He resigned a second time December 17, in the same year. The duke, his father, died December 5, 1755. William, fourth duke of Devonshire, was appointed, July 9, 1754, master of the horse to the king; and, in January 1754, lord high treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland. Having resigned his office of master of the horse, he was, March 27, 1755, declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, which office he held one year. He was, November 16, 1756, appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury; and, having resigned that office, he was, in May, 1757, promoted to be lord chamberlain of the household, which appointment he held till 1762. His grace married March 28, 1748, Charlotte, heir of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork, and died December 27, 1793; Charles, born December 3, 1749, died without issue; Henry, born December 25, 1751, married, January 4, 1773, to her cousin John Spencer, esq., son of lord Charles Spencer, by whom he had issue: George, born December 20, 1764; married, February 6, 1790, to her cousin John Spencer, esq., son of lord Charles Spencer, by whom he had issue: George, born December 20, 1764, married, February 6, 1790, to her cousin John Spencer, esq., son of lord Charles Spencer, by whom he had issue: George, born December 27, 1753; Charles, born December 3, 1753; George-Henry, born May 18, 1764; Charlotte, born October 19, 1769; married, the Rev. Edward Nares, son of the late judge Nares, and died January 10, 1803, leaving issue: Henry, born December 20, 1765, died at Berlin, July 3, 1793; Ann, born November 5, 1773; John, born December 10, 1776, married, December 19, 1796, the honourable Copley Ashley, brother to the earl of Shaftesbury; Francis Almire, born December 18, 1779; married, November 25, 1800, lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter of Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton; and his heirs: a son, born October 13, 1804; Amelia Sophia, born September 9, 1805.

This illustrious family is descended from Robert Spencer, steward to king William the Conqueror, who came over to England with that prince. His name in its original etymology signifieseward, and the office above-mentioned continued in the family for several generations. The title of earl of Sunderland was first conferred by charter, Walter, who had summons to parliament by the title of lord Stanley, and died without issue; and Almire, whose son, Thurstan, headed the barons who took up arms against king John. Hugh, the grandson of Thurstan, was one of the most distinguished nobles in the reign of Henry III. and by his weight with the barons, the kingdom became in 1260, chief judiciary of England. He distinguished himself in the battle of Lewes, where the king was taken prisoner. Being disgraced with the haughty behaviour of Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester, he deserted the party of the barons, obtained from the king a patent of the office of justiciary, December 15, 1264, and received summons to parliament as baron Le Defencer. But he afterwards returned to his old friends, and died in arms against the king at the battle of Evesham, August 5, 1265.

Hugh Le Defencer his son, and Hugh Le Defencer his grandson, were the favourite of Edward II. Hugh, the elder, had summons to parliament, as baron Le Defencer, June 23, 1335, and was farther promoted to the dignity of earl of Buckingham, by letters patent of FebrChatworth House, and Hardwicke Hall, in the county of Derby; and Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex. —Town-house, in Piccadilly. —Armorial Bearings. —See the annexed Engraving. —Motto. —Cavendish, duke of Marlborough. —GEORGE SPENCER, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. —GEORGE SPENCER, DUKE OF MARLBROUGH, Marquis of Blanford, Earl of Sunderland and Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, and Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, Ranger of Whitchurch Forest, High Steward of Oxford and Woodstock, LL.D. born January 26, 1738-9; succeeded his father, Charles, the late duke, November 26, 1753; married, August 27, 1763, Caroline, only daughter of John, fourth duke, by whom he had issue: Caroline, born October 27, 1763; married, March 10, 1792, Henrietta, Baroness Churchill of Grey's Court in the county of Oxford, baronet.

The dukedom of Marlborough was so styled from Geoffrey, next brother to Hugh Le Defencer, chief justiciary of England; and this younger branch was also distinguished in the wars of the barons. Robert,
burt, the fourteenth in descent from Geoffrey, was by James I. at his accession, created baron Spencer of Wormleighton in the county of Warwick. He distinguished himself in opposition to what were considered as the encroachments of prerogative, and was reputed to be one of the best parliamentary speakers of his time. He died October 25, 1637.

Henry, third lord Spencer, his grandson, was one of those noblemen, in the time of Charles I., who formed a party of moderating the differences between the king and his parliament; but, being unable to prevail, he followed the royal army; though, as he observes in a letter to his lady, "if there could be an expedient found to solve the puncticulo of honour, he would not have continued in it an hour." He was created, soon after the commencement of the civil war, earl of Sunderland. He married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Sydney earl of Leicester, who is celebrated by Waller in his poems under the appellation of Sacharifa, and after the commencement of the civil war, earl of Sunderland. He died October 25, 1643, in the twenty-third year of his age. Robert, his next brother, was in 1686 created a peer of Scotland, by the title of viscount Tiviot, and died without issue.

Robert, second earl of Sunderland, was, in the earlier part of the reign of Charles II. employed in several important embassies, and being being recalled from the court of France, where he then resided, was, February 9, 1679, appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, at the same time that the earl of Exeter was made chief lord of the treasury, and the earl of Shaftesbury lord president of the council, and that the office of secretary of state, in conjunction with lord Sunderland, was offered to Sir William Temple. He was, April 1680, removed from the office of secretary of state, in consequence of his supporting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the succession to the throne. Another provision was reëstablished January 23, 1682. He continued in this office during the greater part of the reign of James II. and December 4, 1685, obtained the additional appointment of lord president of the council. Becoming suspected by the government, he was, October 27, 1688, dismissed from all his employments, and, departing from the kingdom, arrived in Holland about the same time that the prince of Orange landed at Torbay. A few years after the earl of Sunderland acquired a high degree of credit with King William, and, April 19, 1697, was appointed lord chamberlain of the household, which office he resigned December 26, in the same year. The situation in which this nobleman was placed during these transactions, was in many respects extremely hazardous and dangerous.

Charles, third earl of Sunderland, having married Anne, second daughter of John Churchill duke of Marlborough, was, December 3, 1706, appointed one of the principal secretaries of state; which office he held till June 14, 1710. At the time of his dismissal he very distastefully refused to accept of the offer of a pension of three thousand pounds per annum. Upon the accession of George I. he was, September 24, 1714, appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; and, having resigned that office, was farther promoted, August 28, 1715, to be lord keeper of the privy seal. Having resigned this appointment, he was, April 13, 1717, constituted one of the principal secretaries of state; March 16, 1718, he exchanged that situation for the place of lord president of the council; and, in the following week was promoted to be first lord commissioner of the treasury. The office of lord president of the council he resigned February 6, 1719, and his post at the head of admittance in April 1721, he died September 1, 1722. From this third surviving son, the family of Spencer, earl Spencer, is descended.

Charles, fifth earl of Sunderland, and second son of Charles, the third earl, succeeded, August 23, 1731, (according to the tenor of the patent, creating the celebrated John Churchill, marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, to the title of marquis of Blandford, and, October 24, 1733, to the title of duke of Marlborough.

The family of Churchill is lineally descended from Roger de Courcy, grandson of Guito de Leon, progenitor of the noble house of Leon in France, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. Sir Winston Churchill, in the reign of Charles I., was a zealous partizan of the royal cause, and suffered under the sequestrations of the parliamentarians. He had issue, 1. Arabella, much admired by James II. to whom she bore James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick. She married colonel Charles Godfrey, master of the jewel-office in the reign of queen Anne. 2. John, duke of Marlborough. 3. George Churchll, who distinguished himself at the battle of La Hague, and was admiral of the blue. 4. Charles, a general in the army.

Charles Churchill, first duke of Marlborough, was created, November 21, 1682, baron Churchill of the kingdom of Scotland; and upon the accession of James II. a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford. He was second in command at the defeat of the duke of Monmouth; but, upon the invasion of the prince of Orange, was among the first who went over to his party, and was by that prince advanced to the rank of earl of Marlborough. He served some campaigns in Ireland and the Low Countries; but, falling under the displeasure of King William, was dismissed from all employments, and sent prisoner to the Tower. He was, in June 1698, appointed governor to William duke of Gloucester, son of the princes Anne. By king William, June 1, 1701, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Holland, and this appointment was confirmed and extended to him by queen Anne, with the addition, June 29, 1702, of the appointment of master-general of the ordinance. By that prince he was created marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, December 4, 1702; and he illustrated her reign by the most signal victories ever gained upon the continent of Europe. By the emperor Joseph, he was, November 12, 1705, created prince of Mindenheim, in the duchy of Swabia, which he afterwards exchanged for the county of Nellenburg in the circle of Austrria. In compensation for his unexampled services, the manor of Woodstock and house of Blenheim, were settled on him and his heirs by act of parliament January 28, 1705, and January 28, 1707, an annuity of five thousand pounds per annum was in a similar manner entitled to him by his wife, and, on his decease, he was divested of all his offices, at the same time that his duchess was deprived of hers! By George I. he was restored September 24, 1714, to the office of master-general of the ordnance.—For the military history, and portrait, of this great English general, see the articles Churchill, vol. iv. p. 580; and England, vol. vi. p. 785-790.

The duke of Marlborough married Sarah, daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in the county of Hertford, esquire; by which lady he had issue: 1. John, marquis of Blandford. 2. Henrietta, married to Francis earl of Godolphin, son to lord-treasurer Godolphin. 3. Anne, married to Charles, the third earl of Sunderland, and died without issue. 4. Elizabeth, married to Sempill, first duke of Bridgewater. 5. Mary, married to John Montague, duke of Montague. The marquis of Blandford dying in the thirteenth year of his age, an act of parliament was obtained, December 21, 1706, by which his grace's honours and dignities were to descend to all the heirs of his body, male and female. He died June 16, 1722. Upon his death, Henrietta, countess of Godolphin, his eldest daughter, succeeded to the title of duchess of Marlborough, and her son William to that of marquis of Blandford.

Charles, second duke of Marlborough, embraced the military
military profession, and commanded the brigade of foot guards at the battle of Dettingen. He was deceased in 1749, lord steward of the household; and, having relinquished that appointment, was, January 7, 1755, promoted to be lieuten-ant of theorph at the battle of Dettingen, December 23, in the same year, this office for the post of master-general of the ordnance; and resigned in November 1757. In 1758, the duke of Marlborough commanded an expedition against the port of Saint Malo in the province of Bretagne; and July 25, in the same year, was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces intended to serve in Germany under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

George, the third duke of Marlborough, married May 23, 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Trevor, by whom he had issue, Diana, born March 24, 1734; married September 9, 1757, lord Woffington Bo-landbrook, from whom she was divorced in 1768, having had issue; and two days after, married to the honourable Topham Beaufort, only son of lord Sydney Beaufort, by whom she was left a widow, March 11, 1789, leaving issue, Charles. Beaufort, esq. who married, April 29, 1799, Charlotte, daughter of William Ogilvie, esq. by the duke's dowager of Lenzie; and their youngest daughter married, in 1787, George-Augus-tus earl of Pembroke, and died in 1792, leaving issue; Elizabeth, born December 29, 1737; married to Henry, tenth earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, March 13, 1759, and had issue, George, the present earl; Charles, born March 31, 1740; married, October 2, 1762, to Mary, daughter of the late lord Vere, sister to the duchess of Leinster; and Jane, born March 24, 1745, and had issue; John, the eldest son, born December 21, 1757; married, February 5, 1792, to Elizabeth, daughter of George duke of Buckingham, by whom he had issue; Lucy, born December 1, 1792, and was succeeded by his son, George, the present and fourth duke.

CREATIONS.—Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford, May 14, 1683; Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick, July 21, 1683; Earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, April 9, 1689; Earl of Somerset, in the county of Salop, June 5, 1643; and Marquis of Blandford, in the county of Dorset, and Duke of Marlborough, December 14, 1702.

RESIDENCES.—Blenheim, near Woodstock; Sion Hill, Middlesex; and Langley Broom, in the county of Buckingham.—Town-houses, in Pall Mall.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed engraving.

MOTTO.—Deo defide et ab ore: "God defends the right."

MANNERS, DUKE OF RUTLAND.

JOHN-HENRY MANNERS, DUKE OF RUT-LAND, Marquis of Granby, Earl of Rutland, and Baron Manners of Haddon, Knight of the Garter, LL. D. Lord Lieutenant and Cudfors Rotutular of the county of Leicetser, High Steward of Cambridge, Recorder of Grantham and Scarborough, Colonel of the Leicester-shire Regiment of Militia; born January 4, 1728; succeeded his father, Charles, the late duke, October 24, 1737; married April 22, 1739, lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Frederic earl of Carlisle, and has issue, Caroline, born May 25, 1739, and died November 25, 1804; Elizabeth, born January, 1802; Emmeline, born May, 1806; and the marquis of Granby, born June 26, 1807, to whom his majesty George III. is the son, and who died August 4, 1807.

The family of Manners was originally settled in the county of Northumberland, where they were successfully engaged in land leasing, the impress of the Scots, and for many years occupied the appointment of sheriff of the county. Sir Robert Manners, in the reign of Edward IV. married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas lord Roos, whose family was of great antiquity, and whose ancestor, William lord Roos of Hamlake, was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, in the reign of Edward I. George, the eldest son of this marriage, bore the title of lord Roos, baron Roos, of Hamlake, Barrow, and Pelvoir, in the county of Northumberland, which he held for many years. His son, second lord Roos, of the family of Manners, his son, was, in consideration of his descent from a father of Edward IV. advanced to the dignity of earl of Rutland, a title which no persons but such as were of the royal family had hitherto borne; and hence received an augmentation to his armorial bearings, and worn. Thomas, second earl of Rutland, his son, was imprisoned in the Fleet at the accession of queen Mary, upon suspicion of having favoured the pretensions of lady Jane Grey. Edward, third earl of Rutland, his son, obtained great reputation in the law, and was designed by queen Elizabeth for the office of lord chancellor, which intention was frustrated by his death, April 14, 1587. Roger, fifth earl of Rutland, his nephew, engaged in the insurrection of Robert Devereux earl of Essex, and was committed to the Tower. John, eighth earl of Rutland, great grandson of Thomas, first earl of Rutland, lived in the period of the civil war, but kept himself detached from the violence of either party. He was appointed by the parliament, in 1643, one of the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord chancellor of England.

John, ninth earl and first duke of Rutland, his son, lived entirely in the country in the practice of the old English hospitality, and was created marquis of Granby, and Duke of Rutland, by queen Anne. He was deceased May 23, 1772, Caroline, born May 23, 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Trevor, by whom he had issue; 1. John, third duke of Rutland; William, who died April 23, 1772; Catharine, married to the right honourable Henry Pelham, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; Lucy, born January 2, 1758; Robert; John James, born January 11, 1764; and George, born November 12, 1765. Lord Robert Manners died May 31, 1782.

John, third duke of Rutland, was, July 17, 1777, appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which office he resigned in May 1776. He was, January 14, 1755, confir mated lord steward of the household, and, having relinquished that appointment, was promoted, in 1761, to be master of the horse to the king; which office he held till August 1766. He married Bridget, daughter and heiress to Robert Sutton lord Lexington; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, marquis of Granby, who, in the rebellion in 1745, raised a regiment of foot for his majesty's service; and, August 25, 1759, was commissioned commander in chief of the British forces serving in Germany under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in which post he obtained the highest military reputation. He was, September 12, 1759, appointed lieutenant general of the office of ordnance; and May 14, 1763, further promoted to be master general of that office. He was constitted, August 12, 1766, commander in chief of the land forces in Great Britain, which office he resigned in January 1770. He married, September 3, 1750, Frances, daughter of Charles sixth duke of Somerset; by which lady, who died January 25, 1760, he had issue, Charles, fourth duke of Rutland; and Robert, a captain in the navy, who distinguished himself in the fleet of sir George Rodney, and was mortally wounded in the great victory obtained by that commander over count de Grasse in the West Indies, April 12, 1782. George, who inherited the estate of Robert lord Lexington, his grandfather, and took the name of Sutton; Louisa-Bridget, born 1763; Thomas, born February 24, 1765; Francis, an officer in the army, born January 5, 1767; and George, born May 10, 1768. The duke of Rutland died May 29, 1799; and the marquis of Granby, October 19, 1779.

Charles, fourth duke of Rutland, was appointed, February 14, 1783, lord steward of the household, and resigned.
signified that office, April 2, in the same year. He was consecrated, December 23 following, lord keeper of the privy seal; and, having resigned that appointment, was farther promoted, February 27, 1756, to be lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He married, December 26, 1775, lady Mary-Isabella Somerset, aunt to the duke Beaumont, by whom he had issue, John-Henry, the present duke; Isabella, born September 28, 1776, married to Richard Norman, esquire; Catherine-Mary, born April 29, 1779, married to Cecil Poreler, of Kols Hall, Salop, esquire; Charles-Somerset, born October 24, 1780; Robert, born December 21, 1783; and William, born May 1, 1783, who died April 2, 1793. His grace died while lord lieutenant of Ireland, on the 24th of October, 1789, when he was succeeded by his son, John-Henry, the present and fifth duke.

**Creations.**—Baron Roos of Hamsle in the county of York, and of Trubut and Belvoir in the county of Lincoln, December 26, 1662. Earl of Rutland, June 23, 1655. Baron Manners of Haddon in the county of Derby, April 29, 1679. Marquis of Granby in the county of Nottingham, and Duke of Rutland, March 29, 1703.

**Residences.**—Haddon Hall, in the county of Derby; Chevelley Park, in Cambridgeshire; and Belvoir Castle, in the county of Lincoln. —Town-house, Grosvenor-street.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving. **Motto.**—"Pour y partienc."—"In order to attain it!"

**HAMILTON, DUKE OF BRANDON.**

**Archibald Hamilton, Duke of Brandon.**

Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, and Duke of Chatelherault in France, Marquis of Douglas, Clydefaide, and Hamilton, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Keeper of Holyrood House and of Linlithgow Palace, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lanark, and President of the London Dispensary; born July 15, 1742; succeeded his nephew, Douglas, the late duke, August 2, 1793; married, May 25, 1765, Harriet, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, and sister to John the present earl, by whom he has issue, Alexander, born October 5, 1767; now marquis of Douglas, and heir-apparent; Archibald, born March 16, 1769; Anne, born March 26, 1766; Charlotte, born April 6, 1772; married June 24, 1800, the present duke of Somerset; Susan, born in July, 1774; married August 4, 1803, lord viscount Pin-castle, eldest son of John earl of Darkmore.

The dukes of Brandon are descended from Bernard, chief counsellor and second in command to Rollo, first duke of Normandy. Roger de Beaumont, earl of Hainault, in descent from Bernard, came over to England with William the conqueror; and his policy were successively created earls of Warwick, Leicester, Worcester, and Bedford. Robert de Beaumont, fourth earl of Leicester, was father to William, who took the surname of Hamilton or Hamilton, from a manor of that name in the county of Buckingham, and by some genealogists is said to have died without issue; but by Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, is represented as having removed into that kingdom in 1215, where he became the ancestor of the present illustrious family of Hamilton, as well as of the earls of Haddington, and barons Belhaven, in the kingdom of Scotland, and the earls of Charnbrait in the kingdom of Ireland.

Sir James Hamilton, created baron Hamilton by James I. king of Scots, was father to James, second lord Hamilton, who married, in 1475, Mary, daughter to James II. James, third lord Hamilton, his son, was by James IV. created earl of the isle of Arran. James, fourth earl of Arran, his son, by Henry II. king of France, created duke of Chatelherault, in the county of Poiton; and in 1543 was declared by the states of the kingdom of Scotland, governor to Mary their young queen, and regent of the kingdom during her minority, as well as next heir to the crown, failing her issue. He suffered both imprisonment and forfeiture for his faithful adherence to that princess, and died January 22, 1573. He was ancestor by a younger son to the earls of Abercorn.

John, third earl of Arran, his son, was by James VI. King of Scots, created marquis of Hamilton, being the first person who bore the appellation of marquis in that kingdom. James, second marquis of Hamilton, his son, was by that prince, June 26, 1619, created baron of Emmetfaile, in the county of Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge. James, third marquis of Hamilton, his son, was by Charles I. created duke of Hamilton, and for his faithful adherence to that prince was beheaded March 9, 1649. William, second duke of Hamilton, his brother, had been created earl of Lanark and baron Macamulline and Poltont in the kingdom of Scotland. He was killed fighting for the cause of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. Anne, duchess of Hamilton, daughter of James first duke of Hamilton, married William Douglas marquis of Douglas, who by Charles II. was created duke of Hamilton. He was a principal in the revolution in 1688; and was twice lord commissioner to repreffent the king in the parliament of Scotland, as well as lord president of the privy council of that kingdom. He had issue, James, fourth duke of Hamilton; Charles, created earl of Selkirk; John, created earl of Ruthven; George, created earl of Orkney; and Basil, ancestor to the earl of Selkirk.

His grace died April 18, 1695.

James, fifth duke of Hamilton, born during the lifetime of his father the appellation of earl of Arran. He attached himself to the cause of James II. and, being present at a meeting of the peers of Scotland then in London, strenuously dissuaded them from placing the crown upon the head of the prince of Orange. He was present upon the first visit of the project of the union, and was, in 1703, upon a rumour of the intended invasion of the king of James II. arrested and brought prisoner to London. Three years after this, he was created baron of Dutton in the county of Chester, and duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk. His grace was, August 29, 1712, constituted master-general of the office of ordnance, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; but before he could set out, he was engaged in a duel with Charles, first earl of Moilesey, August 15, in which both parties were killed upon the spot.

James, the second duke of Brondion, on the death of his father James, November 15, 1712, succeed to also as duke of Hamilton; he married, first, Anne, daughter of John earl of Dundonald, by whom he had only one son, James, his successor; and the dying in August 1733, his grace married, secondly, in 1727, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Strangeways, of Sonerethir, esquire; who dying in November 1758, without issue, he married, thirdly, Anne, daughter and heir of Edward Spencer, esquire, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, born in 1739; married, in 1761, the marquis of Donegal; and two sons: Archibald, the present duke; Spencer, born June 1742, lieutenant-colonel in the guards; died March 29, 1791. His grace married, secondly, December 24, 1751, the honourable Richard-Savage Naffau, second son of Frederic earl of Rochford, and died March 9, 1771, leaving issue the present earl, and George-Savage Naffau.

Douglas, the third duke of Brandon, succeeded his father in March 1743; married, February 14, 1752, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, esquire, by whom he had issue George-James, the fourth duke of Brandon;
Douglas, the fifth duke of Brandon, married April 5, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Peter Burrell, esq. and sister of the duchess of Northumberland, countess of Beverley, and lord Gwydir, and died August 2, 1779. He was succeeded by his uncle Archibald, the present and fifth duke; the duchess married, secondly, Henry, first marquis of Exeter. Elizabeth, born January 26, 1733; married, June 23, 1774, to Edward, now earl of Derby, and died in 1797. The duke died in 1756; and her grace married, secondly March 5, 1776, to John Campbell, marquis of Montrose, by whom she had issue. On May 20, 1776, her grace was created a baroness of Great Britain, by the title of baroness Hamilton of Hambleton, in the county of Leicestershire; and the dignity of a baron to her heirs male.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Angus, April 9, 1389; Earl of Arran, in the county of Bute, August 10, 1503; Duke of Chateletkaitz, in Poitou in France, 1552, by Henry II. of France; Marquis of Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, April 19, 1599; Marquis of Douglas and Clydefield, June 17, 1633; Baron Dutton, and Duke of Brandon, September 10, 1711.

RESIDENCES.—Aston Hall, Lancashire; Hamilton family at Bertiefield or Berfield, in the county of Kent.

ARMS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Through.

BERTIE, DUKE OF ANCASTER.

BROWNSLOW BERTIE, DUKE OF ANCASTER AND KESTEVEN, Marquis and Earl of Lindesey, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln; born May 1, 1739, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his nephew July 8, 1779, and was appointed in the same year lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Lincoln. His grace married November 14, 1755, Henrietta, daughter and heir of George Morton Pitt, of Twickemham, esq. to lady dying April 23, 1753, he married January 2, 1759, Mary-Anne, daughter of Peter Layard, esq. and had issue Mary Elizabeth, born July 14, 1763; married, August 14, 1783, to John Valentine, seventh earl of Derby; and died May 24, 1773, to viccount Millington, eldest son of Lord Portmore, by whom she had issue, and died February 20, 1777.

The family of Bertie came into England with Hengist and Horsa, at the time of the first Saxon invasion. Leopold de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred, having applied to the king for the redress of some injury, and receiving no satisfaction, went over to the standard of Sweyn king of Denmark, upon the subsequent defeat of the Danes, Burbach his son took refuge in France, where his possibility continued till 1154, when Philip de Bertie accompanied Henry II. into England, and by that prince's favour was re-store to the patrimony of his family at Bertieland or Bertiefield, in the county of Kent.

Richard Bertie, in the reign of Edward VI., married Catharine, baroness Willoughby d'Ereby, and relief of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; and together with his lady was reduced to great peril by the perfecution of Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester in the reign of queen Mary. Peregrine, their son, was by queen Elizabeth admitted to the dignity of lord Willoughby d'Ereby with issue; and he succeeded Robert earl of Leicester in the appointment of commander in chief of the English auxiliaries in the United Provinces, and a few years after was sent with four thousand auxiliaries into France, to the assistance of Henry IV. He married Mary, a sister and heir of Edward Vere earl of Oxford, and died in 1600.

Robert, second lord Willoughby d'Ereby of the family of Bertie, his son, claimed, in right of his mother, the office of lord great chamberlain of England, and in consideration of the dignity of that office was created earl of Lindsay, in the beginning of the reign of Charles

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I. He was March 16, 1626, constituted lord high admiral of England, and at the commencement of the civil war in June 1642, commander in chief of the forces of the king. He was killed at the battle of Edgehill October 23 in the same year. Two of the sons of the earl of Lindsey were also killed in the same service, Mono, second earl of Lindsey, his son, was near his father in the battle of Edgehill, and, seeing him wounded and taken prisoner, is said voluntarily to have surrendered himself, that he might be near and attend upon him. He adhered to the king in all his subsequent misfortunes, and exerted himself, with Stuart duke of Richmond, Seymour marquis of Berwick, and Wriothesley earl of Southampton, to prevent his tragic catastrophe. He lived privately in England during the usurpation of Cromwell, and had the pleasure of attending at the coronation of Charles II.

Robert, fourth earl of Lindsey, son of Robert third earl of Lindsey, was, by queen Anne, created marquis of Lindsey, and by George I. duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. He had issue, Peregrine, the second duke; Vere, who left two daughters; Albina, married to George fon of John Arif earl of Buckinghamshire; and Louisa.

Peregrine, second duke of Ancaster, succeeded his father in 1733. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Brownlow of Belton, baronet; by which lady he had issue, Peregrine, third duke; Brownlow, the present duke; and Jane, married to general Matthews. His grace died January 1, 1742.

Peregrine, third duke of Ancaster, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, raised a regiment of foot for his majesty's service. He was, December 13, 1766, appointed master of the horse to the king. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Panton, of Newmarket, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Robert, fourth duke; Prissilla Barbara Elizabeth, baroness Willoughby d'Ereby; Georgiana Charlotte, born August 7, 1764. His grace died August 12, 1788; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, late and fourth duke, born October 17, 1756, who dying suddenly, July 8, 1779, unmarried, left the barony of Willoughby d'Ereby in abeyance between his two sisters, but which was granted by patent March 18, 1786, to lady Prissilla Barbara Elizabeth, his eldest sister, the present baroness, (her husband, lord Gwydir, in her right, officiates as lord great chamberlain of England;) and in his other honours by his uncle, Brownlow, the present duke.


RESIDENCES.—Grimsthorpe Castle, Swithfield, and Ullington, in the county of Lincoln.—Town-houses, Saville-row.
quis of Titchfield, heir apparent, born June 24, 1768; married August 4, 1795, Henrietta Scott, daughter of the late general Scott, and in September following, by his majesty's permission, added the name of Scott to that of Bentinck; and has issue William-Henry, born August 21, 1796; Caroline, born July 6, 1799; and William George, born September 14, 1774; Charlotte, born October 3, 1775; married, March 31, 1793, Charles Greville, eld. son of Fulke Greville, of Witburn, in Wilts; and has issue, Charles-Cavendish Fulke, born April 2, 1794; and Algernon-Frederic, born January 13, 1797; and William, born November 2, 1785.

William first earl of Portland was descended from the noble family of Bentinck, of the province of Overfyll in the United Provinces, where his family had flourished for many ages. In his youth he had been page of honour to William prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. from which office he was advanced to that of gentleman of his bed-chamber. He was the confidential ambassador of the prince, and was sent into England in 1667, to solicit his marriage with the princess Mary, eldest daughter of James duke of York; and succeeded in hisoffer to king James the after he had promised the prince's troops and perfon to repel the invasion of the duke of Monmouth. In the year succeeding that of the revolution, in the promotion of which measure Mr. Bentinck had been extremely active, he was appointed, February 13, to be groom of the robe, and soon after created baron Cirencefter, viscount Woodstock, and earl of Portland. His lordship served under his royal master both in Ireland and the Netherlands with great reputation. He was principally employed in the negociation of the treaty of Ryswic in 1697, and was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France. In 1695, an enquiry being instituted into certain transactions relative to the paying of an act for incorporating the East-India company, it was reported to the house of commons, that some members of both houses had been bribed; and it appeared that fifty thousand pounds had been offered to the earl of Portland, and refused.

But, notwithstanding the integrity of his conduct, and the great favour that he partook with king William, he was not always regarded with equal partiality by the house of commons. In 1694 they addressed the king in opposition to an intended grant to the earl of Portland of certain lordships in the principality of Wales; and in 1701 this nobleman, together with John Somers lord Somers, Edward RufTel earl of Lan caster, and Charles Montagu lord Halifax, was pointed, February 13, to be groom of the robe, and earl of Portland. His lordship served under his master both in Ireland and the Netherlands with great reputation. He was principally employed in the negociation of the treaty of Ryswic in 1697, and was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France. In 1695, an enquiry being instituted into certain transactions relative to the paying of an act for incorporating the East-India company, it was reported to the house of commons, that some members of both houses had been bribed; and it appeared that fifty thousand pounds had been offered to the earl of Portland, and refused.

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moff among the English heroes at the celebrated battle of Cressy; and he had also a great share in the subsequent victory of Poictiers. He was lord steward of the household to Richard II. and took part with the king's uncles in reforming the favourite, Robert de Vere earl of Oxford and duke of Ireland. He died June 3, 1397.

John, third earl of Salisbury, son of John lord Montacute, uncle to the favourite, Robert de Vere earl of Oxford and duke of Ireland. He died June 3, 1397.

Henry, third earl of Salisbury, born under the regent duke of Bedford at the great victory of Verneuil. He was lord steward of the most among the English heroes at the celebrated battle of Poictiers. He was lord steward of the most distinguished warriors in the campaigns carried on in that province. In the reign of the latter prince, lie took various towns from the French, particularly Avranches, Melun, and Sens; and was second in command under the regent duke of Bedford at the great victory of Verneuil. He conducted the siege of Orleans in 1428, when he was killed by a cannon-ball, November 3, in that year.

From Simon, the younger son of John lord Montacute, born in the county of Lancaster; and, having resigned that office, was, April 9, 1783, appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles; in which situation he negociated the definitive treaty of peace. He resigned in December in the same year; and, dying on September 2, 1788, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the present duke; Frederic Caroline Maria, his grace was constituted April 20, 1782, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household; and, having in vain exerted himself to bring about a compromise between the king and the parliament, he retired from public life, greatly disapproving of the subsequent severities against that prince; and expressed a perfect hatred against the protector, Cromwell. The earl of Manchester was very active in procuring the restoration of Charles II. and, when the parliament met, April 25, 1660, he officiated as speaker of the house of peers. Among the subsequent appointments he was declared lord chamberlain of the household, and died May 5, 1671.

Charles, fourth earl of Manchester, his grandson, disapproving of the measures of the reign of James II., spent the principal part of his time in retirement. He appeared with other noble persons at the trial of the seven bishops, June 29, 1688; and afterwards waited upon the prince of Orange in Holland, for the purpose of concerting with him the measures that led to the revolution. He voted for filling the throne with the prince and princes of Orange, and accompanied king William in his expedition to Ireland in 1690. He was promoted, March 23, 1693, to be captain of the yeomen of the guards, and was afterwards sent upon several foreign embassies, particularly in May 1699, to the court of Versailles. The king of France having acknowledged the pretended Charles Stuart as king of Great Britain upon the death of his father, his lordship left the court, and returned to England; and, having at the same time resigned the office of captain of the yeomen of the guards, he was, January 4, 1702, appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned upon the accession of queen Anne. Under that prince he was again committed to several foreign courts; and by George I. was created duke of Manchester. He died January 20, 1722.

William, and Robert, his sons, were successively dukes of Manchester. William married Isembell, the eldest of the co-heirs of John duke of Montagu, April 16, 1733, having succeeded to his father's honours on January 20, in the year preceding. He was appointed, in October 1737, captain of the yeomen of the guards; and died without issue October 21, 1739; Robert, his brother, the third duke, married April 3, 1755; Harriet, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Dunch, esquire, by which lady, he had issue, 1. Caroline, married to Charles, grandson of Henry, ninth earl of Pembroke. 2. Margaret, fourth duke of Manchester. 3. Charlotte, the earl of Salisbury, married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Bulmer, esquire; by which lady he had issue, George, Charles, and several other children. His grace died May 10, 1762.

George, fourth duke of Manchester, was born April 6, 1737; married October 23, 1763, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Dalwood, bart, by whom he had issue, William, the present duke; Frederic Caroline Maria, married to the duke of Montrose; and Anne Maria. His grace was constituted April 20, 1782, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household; and, having resigned that office, was, April 9, 1783, appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles; in which situation he negociated the definitive treaty of peace. He resigned in December in the same year; and, dying on September 2, 1788, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the present and fifth duke.

Creations:—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon. —Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon.—Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon. —Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon. —Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon. —Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon. —Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, and Kimbolton Castle, in the county of Huntingdon. Sample sentence: "Appointing me, not changing me."
SACKVILLE, DUKE OF DORSET.

George John Frederic Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Baron Buckhurst, and Baron Cranfield in Suffolk; born November 15, 1793; succeeded his father the late duke, July 19, 1799.

The family of Sackville is descended from the Norman chief, Herbrand de Sachavilla, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. His descendants were persons of considerable eminence in the subsequent reigns. Jordan de Sackville, in the reign of king John, was one of the persons elected by the barons to scrutinize and settle the articles of Magna Charta; and John de Sackville, his grandson, was one of the turbulent barons taken prisoners by king Edward, son of Henry III. at the battle of Evesham. The family of Sackville also served in the wars of Edward III. and Henry V. for the crown of France. Richard Sackville was one of the privy council to Edward VI. and queen Mary, and was appointed, upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. He died April 21, 1566. Thomas Sackville, his son, was one of the confidential ministers of queen Elizabeth. By that princess he was created baron Buckhurst, of Buckhurst, in the county of Suffolk. He was a person of great learning and genius, particularly celebrated for his composition of the tragedy of Gorboduc; and his son, Sir John Sackville, March 15, 1590, was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. He was employed in various embassies; and, upon the death of William lord Burleigh, was constituted, March 15, 1600, lord high treasurer of England. He kept himself unconnected with the violent parties that agitated the court, viz. of Cecil earl of Salisbury, and Howard earl of Nottingham, on the one part, and Devon earl of Exeter, on the other; and was appointed to preside as lord high steward at the trial of that unfortunate nobleman. From James I. he obtained a patent of the office of lord high treasurer for life, and was created by that prince, earl of Dorset, March 13, 1604. He died April 19, 1603.

Edward, fourth earl of Dorset, his grandson, was a person of great learning and excellent accomplishments. The story of his fierce and bloody duel with Edward lord Bruce, baron of Kinlofs, is well known; the letters in which it is related were inserted by Mr. Addison in a paper of the Guardian. While a commoner, he was one of the principal commanders of the forces sent to affist Frederic king of Bohemia, and was at the famous battle of Prague, November 8, 1620. He spoke with great eloquence in defence of lord chancellor Bacon, March 12, 1621; and was, in 1624, declared lord chamberlain of the household. He was a zealous adherent to Charles I. and distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill. He died July 17, 1652. Richard, fifth earl of Dorset, his son, was for some time committed to the Tower by the parliamentary faction; and was afterwards particularly active in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He married Frances, daughter and heir of Lionel Cranfield earl of Middlesex, and died August 27, 1677.

Charles, sixth earl of Dorset, the issue of this marriage, was one of the most popular characters of the court of Charles II. Though he yielded in some measure to the profligacy of those times, yet his manners were engaging, that it was observed of him with some envy, by Wilmot earl of Rochester, "That lord Buckhurst might do what he would, and every body was determined to speak well of him." A song of this nobleman has been particularly admired, as being written on board the fleet of the duke of York, on the night previous to the celebrated battle with admirals Opdam, June 3, 1665. He was a great patron of polite literature, and is described by Mr. Pope, with a view to the amiableness of his manners and the severity of his satire, as "the best good man with the world-natured mufe," by Charles II. he was created baron Cranfield of Cranfield, and earl of Middlesex. The princes Anne, afterwards queen of Great Britain, put herself under the protection of this nobleman in the year of the revolution, when she secretly withdrew herself from the court of her father. He voted for filling the throne with the prince and princes of Orange; and, was, February 13, 1689, appointed lord chamberlain of the household, which office he resigned April 23, 1697. He died January 29, 1706.

Lionel Cranfield, seventh earl of Dorset, his son, was by George I. created duke of Dorset. He was appointed, May 30, 1725, lord steward of the household; and, having resigned that office, was, June 19, 1730, constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. By tendering resigned that appointment, he was restored, March 31, 1737, to the office of lord steward of the household; and, January 3, 1744, exchanged that appointment for the post of lord president of the council. He held this office till he was constituted a second time, in June 1751, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He exchanged that appointment, May 29, 1755, for the post of master of the horse to the king, which office he resigned May 5, 1757. In January 1709, his grace married Elizabeth, daughter of lieutenant-general Collyer, brother to David earl of Portmore; and by her he had issue, Charles, the second duke; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Thynne viscount Wemyouth, but died before cohabitation, June 29, 1759, while his lordship was on his travels.

John Philip Sackville married Frances, fourth daughter of John earl Gower; by whom, who died June 26, 1788, he had issue, John Frederic Sackville, the late and third duke, and a daughter, Sackville-Tufton Mary, married to the earl of Thanet, and died in September 1778, leaving issue, George, the late viscount Sackville; Carolina, married to Joseph Damer, esq. since created earl of Dorchester, by whom she had issue, and died in March 1735. His grace, the first duke, dying October 10, 1765, was succeeded by his son, Charles, born February 6, 1711; who married, in 1743, Grace, only daughter of viscount Shannon, and she died May 10, 1763, without issue. His grace was, during the life-time of his father, December 24, 1743, appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury; and, having resigned that office, he was, in 1747, constituted master of the horse to Frederic prince of Wales. His grace dying without issue, January 1769, was succeeded by his nephew, John Frederic, the third duke, born May 3, 1750. His grace was, in January 1788, he had issue, John Frederick Sackville, the last and fourth duke.


RESIDENCES.—Knowle, in the county of Kent; Buckhurst, in the county of Suffolk; and Croxhall, in the county of Derby.—Town-house, Whitehall.

ARMOIRIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Aut quaeram tenes, aut perfect.—"Either not attempt, or accomplish."
The family of Clinton is descended from William, chamberlain of Normandy, whose three sons came over to England with William the Conqueror. They took their name from the lordship of Clinton, now Glimpton, in the county of Lincoln, by the title of lord of the barons who made war against Henry III. John, second lord Clinton, in the reign of Edward I. married Ada, sister and heir of William de Ongelinges, baron of Maxtock, in the county of Warwick, and received summons to parliament February 6, 1298, by the title of baron Clinton of Maxtock. He had issue: 1. John, second lord Clinton, 2. William, who served Edward III. in his wars in Scotland and France; and was by that prince, July 16, 1333, constituted lord high admiral of England; and March 16, 1337, created earl of the county of Huntingdon. He died without issue, August 25, 1354.

John second lord Clinton, and John third lord Clinton, his sons, both distinguished themselves in the parliamentary service of Edward III. William, fourth lord Clinton, grandson of John third lord Clinton, served Henry IV. in his wars against Scotland; and Henry V. and Henry VI. in their wars in France. He bore the titles of lord Clinton and Say, the latter of them in right of whose grandsons Ofbert was in the list of barons who made war against Henry III. John de Clinton, in the reign of Edward I. married Ida, sister and heir of William de Ongelinges, baron of Maxtock, in the county of Warwick, and received summons to parliament February 6, 1298, by the title of baron Clinton of Maxtock.

He had issue: 1. John, second lord Clinton, 2. William, who served Edward III. in his wars in Scotland and France; and was by that prince, July 16, 1333, constituted lord high admiral of England; and March 16, 1337, created earl of the county of Huntingdon. He died without issue, August 25, 1354.

Edward, ninth lord Clinton, his great-grandson, distinguished himself in the naval service of his country, and was created principal in chief of the English fleet off Edinburgh, at the battle of Pinkney, in 1547. He was soon after appointed governor of Boulogne in Pardon, which he held till it was surrendered to the French in 1550. He was farther appointed, May 14, in the same year, lord high admiral of England for life; and in May 1552, constable of the Tower of London. In 1558 he commanded an expedition against the harbour of Breil, and assaulted and destroyed the town of Conquet in Bretagne. By queen Elizabeth he was constituted one of the commissioners to hear the charges against Mary queen of Scots, and one of the peers who sat for the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk. By the fame princes he was advanced earl of Lincoln, and Januy 16, 1558. Henry, second earl of Lincoln, his son, was father to Thomas, third earl of Lincoln, and to Sir Edward Clinton, grandfather of Francis, seventh earl of Lincoln.

Theophilus, fourth earl of Lincoln, son of Thomas, the third earl, was concerned in the unfortunate expedition in the reign of James I. to join count Mansfeld with six regiments of Britisht foot and two troops of horse, for the service of the elector Palatine king of Bohemia. In 1645, the parliament ordered 1700l. which he had disbursed in their service, to be paid him out of the estates of delinquents in the county of Lincoln; but in the following year, having opposed their army, and endeavoured to bring on a treaty with Charles I. an impeachment of high treason was preferred against him by the house of commons, from which he was afterwards discharged.

Francis, sixth earl of Lincoln, had issue: 1. Henry, seventh earl of Lincoln. 2. George, an admiral, in the navy, the daughter Anne, daughter and heir of Peter Carle, a major-general in the army; by which lady, who died August 5, 1767, he had issue sir Henry Clinton, knight of the bath, a lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the seventh regiment of dragoons, governor of Limerick in Ireland, and commander in chief of the forces in the American war.

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Henry, seventh earl of Lincoln, adhered to the party of the whigs in the reign of queen Anne, and warmly opposed the measures of the ministry in support of the succession of the Prince of Orange. On the accession of George I. he was constituted paymaster-general of the forces, and commander in chief of the Tower of London. He married Lucy, sister to the late duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue: 1. John, second duke; 2. George, eighth earl of Lincoln, born January 15, 1718, died April 20, 1730; Henry, the ninth earl, and second duke; Thomas, born November 8, 1723, died March 10, 1728; Lucy, died unmarried; Caroline, born January 20, 1727, died young; Margaret, born in December 1722, died October 1733; Grace, died young. Henry, the second duke, was born April 24, 1703; married, October 3, 1744, Catherine, only surviving daughter of Henry Pelham, brother to the first duke of Newcastle, by which lady, who died July 27, 1750, he had issue: George, born November 26, 1745, died in August 1752; Henry, earl of Lincoln, born November 5, 1750, married May 2, 1775, Frances, sister to the marquis of Hertford, and died October 22, 1778; by his lady he had a son, Henry Pelham, who died in September 1779; and a daughter, Catherine, born April 1, 1779. He was viscount Falconbridge, son of the earl of Radnor, and died May 17, 1804; John, born September 13, 1755, and died in October 1781. Thomas, the third duke, and second son, who succeeded his father February 22, 1794, was born in July 1762; married, January 25, 1782, Maria Pelham, daughter and sole heir of Sir Edward Clinton, grandfather of Francis, seventh earl of Lincoln.

The family of Percy, is in the list of those ancient

PERCY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

HUGH PERCY, DUKE AND EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Earl Percy, Baron Warwick, of Warwick Castle; Baron Percy, Lucy, Poyning, Fitzpayne, Bryan, and Latimer; Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-admiral of Northumberland, and Commander-in-Chief of Launceston-Castle; born August 25, 1742. He succeeded his father, Hugh, the late duke, June 6, 1786; married, first, July 2, 1744, lady Anne Stuart, daughter of John earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, in 1779; he married, secondly, May 25, 1779, Frances Julia Burrell, daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckingham in Kents, by Elizabeth, first daughter of Sir Henry Percy, of Northumberland, and marchioness of Exeter, sister to Catherine, countess of Beverley, and Peter lord Gwydir; by whom he had issue: Charlotte, born July 3, 1780, died May 3, 1781; Elizabeth, born December 23, 1781; Julia, born May 2, 1783; Hugh, Earl Percy, heir apparent, and Agnes, born October 13, 1785, since deceased; Amelia, born January 16, 1786; Frances, born September 13, 1791, died August 18, 1803; Algernon, born December 15, 1792.
chefs who came over to England with William the Conqueror; and derives its name from a village in the province of Normandy. The founder of the family was Mainfrid, a Danish chief, who made immigrations into France in the ninth century, and whose son, Geoffrey or Galfrud, solicited Bollo to the conquest of Normanby, and obtained considerable possessions in the new duchy. William de Percy, the sixth in descent, appears to have lived in personal intimacy with William the Conqueror; and his brother Serlo, prior of Whithby, is recorded to have been the favourite companion of the early days of King William Rufus. William de Percy bore the title of baron of the realm from the period of the conquest, was distinguished by the surname of Aisgernon, or William with the Whiskers, and died in the Holy Land in 1096.

The poeility of William de Percy in the male line became extinct in William his grandson; and the family honours descended to Agnes, daughter of this William, who married Jofccline de Lounva, younger son of Godfrey Barbatus duke of Lorraine, and brother of Alicia conforl to Henry I. This family descended in the female line from Charlemagne emperor of Germany, and Hugh Capet king of France. Upon his marriage, Jofccline assumed the name of Percy. Richard de Percy, the youngest son of Jofccline, had a considerable influence in enforcing Magna Charta from king John; and Henry de Percy, grandson of Henry the eldest son of Jofccline, distinguished himself on both sides in the wars of the barons against Henry III. Henry de Percy, his son, was a leader of the malcontents against Edward II. and, together with Valentine earl of Pembroke, besieged Pierp Gravesend in Scarborough-castle, who surrendered himself to them upon certain conditions. These conditions were violated by the other hostile barons; who, either through imprudence or treachery, were suffered to get the prisoner into their possession, and struck off his head at Warwick-castle. It was this lord Percy who first acquired by purchase from Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, the barony of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland. He died in 1395.

Henry, second lord Percy of Alnwick, his son, was in the memorable battle of Halldown-hill, in the reign of Edward III. and, upon the surrender of the town of Berwick on the following day, was appointed by the king to the office of governor. He was also in the great fleet of Edward in 1377; in 1380, in the war against the Scots; in 1386, in the war in Gascony; in 1387, he was in chief at the battle of Neville's cross against the Scots, in which he gave them a complete defeat, and took David king of Scotland prisoner. Henry, his son, third lord Percy of Alnwick, attended Edward III. at the famous battle of Crécy in 1346; and married Mary, daughter and heiress of Philip Plantagenet earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III. by which marriage he had issue, 1. Henry, his successor, afterwards created earl of Northumberland; 2. Thomas, created by Richard II. in 1397, earl of Worcester; but the title expired with him.

Henry, fourth lord Percy of Alnwick, was intimately connected with John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster; and, together with that prince, countermanded and protected doctor John Wickliffe, the celebrated reformation. In 1377, he was by Edward III. appointed lord marshal of England; and July 16, in the same year, by Richard II. advanced to the title of earl of Northumberland. In the following year he took the castle of Berwick by storm, and was appointed governor of that place, which was restored to the Scots in 1384. The earl having in this interval quarrelled with the duke of Lancaster, judgment of death and loss of estate was pronounced against him at the duke's indignation in parliament for the loss of this fortress, which sentence was remitted by the king. He was appointed, in 1387, lord admiral of England; and, being suspected of disaffection, in 1399 was taken from the Scots in 1384. The earl having in this interval quarrelled with the duke of Lancaster, judgment of death and loss of estate was pronounced against him at the duke's indignation in parliament for the loss of this fortress, which sentence was remitted by the king. He was appointed, in 1387, lord admiral of England; and, being suspected of disaffection, in 1399 was taken from the Scots in 1384. The earl having in this interval quarrelled with the duke of Lancaster, judgment of death and loss of estate was pronounced against him at the duke's indignation in parliament for the loss of this fortress, which sentence was remitted by the king. He was appointed, in 1387, lord admiral of England; and, being suspected of disaffection, in 1399 was taken from the Scots in 1384.
favour by Henry VII. In his office of lord lieutenant of the county of York, he was engaged in levying certain taxes imposed by king Henry; and was seized and murdered by the populace, April 18, 1489.

Henry Algernon, fifth earl of Northumberland, his son, was an eminent protector of literature and the patron of the historian of the reign of Henry VIII. He was engaged in levying certain taxes imposed by king Henry; and was seized and murdered by the populace, April 18, 1489.

Henry Algernon, his son, sixth earl of Northumberland, became a figure in the reign of Henry VIII. He appears to have been the chief supporter of that monarch in the affections of the nobleman there was published, in 1770, a very curious volume, entitled The Regulators and Establishment of His Household; from which it appears, that his manner of living was extremely magnificent. He had issue, 1. Henry Algernon, sixth earl of Northumberland, to whom was intrusted the administration of the affairs of the county, and to whom was intrusted the administration of the affairs of the county.

Algernon, tenth earl of Northumberland, was appointed, March 30, 1677, lord high admiral of England; and about that period had a considerable share in the political deliberations of Charles I. He was commander in chief of the army appointed to march against the Scots in 1679; but soon after had a misunderstanding with the king, respecting the appointment of Richard earl of Warwick to the command of the fleet, who was nominated for that purpose by the parliament, in 1642.

In consequence of this transaction he was removed from the post of lord high admiral; and, refusing to continue in the office at the request of the parliament, the earl of Lanark was by that assembly appointed to succeed him. The earl of Northumberland was several times selected, as a man of moderate principles, to negotiate between the king and the parliament; and was charged, in 1643, by Edmund Waller the celebrated poet, with being concerned in a plot formed at that time for delivering the city of London to the king. He was appointed to the care of the duke of York, and the other royal children, in 1645. After the death of the king, the earl of Northumberland lived chiefly in retirement till the restoration, when he concurred with general Monk in the measures adopted for the restoration of the kingdom. He died November 23, 1662.

Jofceline, eleventh earl of Northumberland, his son, died May 21, 1679, and by his decease the title of earl of Northumberland became extinct; which was soon after conferred by Charles II. upon George Fitzroy, his third son by Barbara duchess of Cleveland. The baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poyning, Fitzpayne, Bryan, and Cowley, were conferred by Charles II. upon George Fitzroy, his third son by Barbara duchess of Cleveland.

Hugh Percy, eighth earl of Northumberland, his brother, having continued loyal to queen Elizabeth, marched against the insurgents, who were commanded by Nevile earl of Westmoreland. But being afterwards suspected of conspiring for the delivery of Mary queen of Scots, he was committed to the Tower, where he put an end to his life, June 21, 1585. His issue, Charles and Jofceline, eldest son and heir, were deprived of the barony of Northumberland and of the title of earl of Northumberland, which became extinct; which was soon after conferred by Charles II. upon George Fitzroy, his third son by Barbara duchess of Cleveland.

Jofceline, who married, first, Henry earl of Ogle, son of Henry second duke of Newcastle; secondly, Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, in the county of Wilts, esquire, who was affiliated; and thirdly, Charles, sixth duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue Algernon seventh duke of Somerset, who was by King George II. created baron Warkworth of Warkworth-castle, and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to Sir Hugh Smythson, of Stanwick, in the county of York, baronet, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of the duke of Somerset.

Sir Hugh Smythson, who now took upon himself the name of Percy, was descended from a family whose ancestry had been traced to William the Conqueror, and which had formed intermarriages with some of the noblest families in the kingdom. He succeeded to the titles of earl of Warkworth and earl of Northumberland upon the death of his father-in-law, February 7, 1750; and was appointed, April 20, 1760, lord lieutenant of Ireland, which office he resigned in the following year. He was also, by his majesty George III. raised to the dignity of earl Percy and duke of Northumberland, and was constituted December 24, 1778, master of the horse to the king, which office he resigned in December 1780.

He was created January 28, 1774, lord Lovaine of Alnwick, with remainder to Algernon, his second son. By his duchess, who died December 5, 1776, his grace had issue, two sons and one daughter, viz. Hugh, the present duke; Elizabeth-Anne-Frances Percy, born April 6, 1744, and died May 27, 1761, unmarried; and Algernon, the present earl of Beverley. His grace died June 6, 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present and second duke.

CREATIONS.—Baron Percy, by William the Conqueror, Baron Poyning, 1294; Fitzpayne, 1296; Lucy, 1296; Latimer, 1297; Bryan, 1354; Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle, and Earl of the county of Northumberland, 1749; and Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland, 1766.

RESIDENCES.—Sion House, in the county of Middlesex; Alnwick-castle, Warkworth-castle, and Prudhoe-castle, in the county of Northumberland; Stanwick Park, in the county of York; and Warrington-castle, in the county of Cornwall.
The title of Marquis is very ancient; and, according to Hotoman, is derived from the German or Teutonick-originally, "Comes et prefectus limitis." In England, it implied the office of guarding the frontiers of the realm, which were called the marches; i.e., "limits," such were, in particular, the marches of Wales, and of Scotland, while under distinct governments, often hostile to this country. The persons who held these marches were called marchers, or marquisses. Their authority was abolished by statute 27 Henry VIII. c. 27. It was first made a title of honour next in dignity to that of a duke, and immediately preceding that of an earl, by Richard II. in the eighth year of his reign.

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

CHARLES INGOLDSBY PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, Earl of Wiltshire, and Baron Saint John, Premier Marquis of England; succeeded his father, George, the late marquis, April 23, 1800; married, July 31, 1800, Anne, second daughter of John Andrews, of Shottery, in the county of Warwick, esq., by which lady he has issue, John, earl of Wiltshire, heir apparent, born June 3, 1801; a son, born August 12, 1803; and another son, born July 7, 1804.

The name of this ancient family has been variously written, Paulet, Pawlet, Poullet, and Pawlet. Herctules, lord of Tournon in Picardy, came into England with Geoffrey Plantagenet earl of Anjou, third son of Henry II. and having, among other estates, the lordship of Paulet in Somercashire, assumed his surname from that place. From Sir John Paulet, in the reign of Richard II. by the eldest son, the present earl of Wiltshire is descended.

Sir William Paulet, the descendant of William, second son of Sir John Paulet, was by Henry VII. advanced to the dignity of a baron by the title of lord Saint John of Baig, and appointed lord great master of the household, and lord president of the council. Upon the accession of Edward VI. being one of the executors of the will of his father, he was farther appointed lord keeper of the great seal. He was three years after created earl of Wiltshire, and in 1554, having resigned his other appointments, was promoted to be lord high treasurer of England, and created marquis of Winchester. It was principally by his counsels, that the duke of Northumberland's design of setting lady Jane Grey upon the throne was prevented. He polished the high office last mentioned for twenty years, and died in the ninety-seventh year of his age; being succeeded as lord high treasurer by William lord Burleigh.

John, fifth marquis of Winchester, was one of those noblemen who adhered to king Charles I., and, having made a garrison of his seat at Baig, endured a siege from August 1643, to October 16, 1645. By the defection of this feat he suffered an immense loss, but he had the satisfaction of living to see the restoration of the royal family, and died March 5, 1674.

Charles, his son, was instrumental in settling the crown of these realms on the prince and princes of Orange, and was by them raised to the title of duke of Bolton. Charles, second duke of Bolton, his son, was by king George I. promoted to be lord chamberlain of the household, which office he retained a very short time, and was twice appointed, April 16, 1717, and May 31, 1719, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. He had three sons, Charles and Harry, successively dukes of Bolton, and William, a captain in the royal navy. The name of this ancient family has been variously written, Paulet, Pawlet, Poullet, and Pawlet. Herctules, lord of Tournon in Picardy, came into England with Geoffrey Plantagenet earl of Anjou, third son of Henry II. and having, among other estates, the lordship of Paulet in Somercashire, assumed his surname from that place. From Sir John Paulet, in the reign of Richard II. by the eldest son, the present earl of Wiltshire is descended.

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which illustrious family his posterity have inherited their dignities and estates.

The family of Temple is said to be descended from Leoric earl of Mercia, 11th cent., the eldest son lady Greiwada, reputed to have roved naked through the streets of Coventry in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to obtain from her husband some immunities for that ancient city. Sir William Temple, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was patronized by Sir Philip Sidney, whom he accompanied as his secretary in his expedition into Flanders, and who expired in his apartment. He afterwards became secretary to Robert Devereux earl of Essex; and, being persecuted by the party who occasioned the fall of that nobleman, he retired into Ireland, and accepted the provostship of Trinity-college, Dublin. His works were published in Latin in 1681, and he died in 1626.

Sir John Temple, his son, was master of the rolls in the kingdom of Ireland in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and he exposed himself to the ill-will of both parties in the civil war by his attachment to moderate measures. He published a history of the rebellion in Ireland, and died in 1679.

He had issue, 1. Sir William Temple, baronet, a person of the most distinguished political and literary reputation. He was the friend of John de Witter, grand pensionary of Holland, and was the most upright and respectable of the counsellors of Charles II. He died in January 1668. 2. Sir John Temple, attorney-general for the kingdom of Ireland, who died March 19, 1704, married Miss Henry, 1722, viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Temple, first cousin to his William, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, by an elder brother, was created a baronet by James I. May 22, 1611. Sir Richard Temple, his grandson, made a figure in the reign of Charles II. and adhered to the party who promoted the bill of exclusion. He had issue, 1. Richard. 2. Hester, married to Richard Grenville, of Wotton, in the county of Buckingham, esquire. 3. Christiana, married to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, in the county of Leicestershire, baronet, by whom she had issue George Lord Lyttelton, author of the History of Henry II. This family became extinct in Thomas, second Lord Lyttelton, in 1776.

Sir Richard Temple, son of Sir Richard, served under the duke of Marlborough in the wars of queen Anne, and was created by George I. on the 19th of October 1714, Baron Cobham of Cobham in the county of Kent, and five days after constituted envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of Rome. He was further created, in 1718, viscount and baron Cobham, with remainder to his two sisters. This nobleman is celebrated in a very high strain of panegyric by Mr. Pope, in his Moral Epistles. He died September 13, 1749.

Upon his decease, Hester, the relict of Richard Grenville, esquire, succeeded to his titles, and in the same year was raised to the dignity of countess Temple. She had issue, by Richard Grenville, esquire, 1. Richard, first earl Temple. 2. George, who was appointed treasurer of the navy April 6, 1734. He resigned that office in November 1753; was restored to it in November 1756; and, having resigned it a second time April 6, 1757, was again restored to it June 29, in the same year. He exchanged that appointment May 28, 1761, for the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and was, October 6, in the same year, appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty. He quitted his seat at the board of admiralty April 16, 1763, for the appointments of first lord of the admiralty and chancellor of the exchequer, and under treasurer of the exchequer, which he resigned July 10, 1765. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, in the county of Somerset, baronet; by which lady he had issue, George-Nugent, present and first marquis of Buckingham. Thomas, born December 31, 1755; Elizabeth, born October 24, 1759; and married to Charles Earl Stanhope; William Wyndham, born October 25, 1759, who was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of baron Grenville; Hester, born November 23, 1760, and married to Matthew Earl Fortescue; and Catherine, born January 2, 1764, and married to Richard Aldworth Neville, of Billingbear, in the county of Berks, esquire.

3. James, who married Mary, daughter of James Smith, of Harding, in the county of Hertford, esquire; by which lady he had issue James, since created baron Glattonbury, and was commissioned to negotiate with the prince of Orange, and the duke of Brunswic, commander of the forces of the king of Prussia, respecting the defenisons of the republic of the United Provinces. James Grenville, the elder, died September 14, 1783. 4. Henry, who married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Banks, of Revely Abbey, in the county of Lincoln, esquire; by which lady he had issue James, since created baron Glaptonbury, and was commissioned to negotiate with the prince of Orange, and the duke of Brunswic, commander of the forces of the king of Prussia, respecting the defenisons of the republic of the United Provinces. James Grenville, the elder, died September 14, 1783. 5. Hezler, who married William Pitt, first earl of Chatham; and by his present majesty was created baronets Chatham, in the county of Kent. Hezler, countess Temple, grandmother of the present marquis, died October 6, 1752.

Richard, first earl Temple, is best known as the intimate friend and political colleague of William, first earl of Chatham. He was, November 20, 1756, appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in April, 1757. He was farther constituted, June 30, in the same year, lord keeper of the privy seal, and resigned October 9, 1761.

Residences.—Stowe Park, in the county of Buckingham; and Gosfield Park, in the county of Essex.

Arms and Mottos.—See the annexed Engravings.

John-Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, 1741-1805, was created a peer of Great Britain in 1784.
HERALDRY.

June 26, 1753, to the same titles which had been enjoyed by his maternal uncle.

The family of Fitzmaurice is derived from Other, a rich and powerful lord in the reign of Alfred the Great, who descended from ancestors in the kingdom of Norway. Walter Fitz-Other, in the reign of William the Conqueror, had issue, 1. William, surnamed Windfor, ancestor to the present earl of Plymouth. 2. Gerald, who commanded with success against the Welsh, and who married Neilis, sister to Griffith, prince of South Wales; by whom he had issue three sons, William, Maurice, and David, who was appointed bishop of St. David's, 1147, and died about the year 1175. William and Maurice were among the principal persons who went out in the expedition of Richard the Lion-heart. William, 1st earl of Pembroke, was appointed in 1176, by King Henry II. for the conquest of Ireland. Maurice, lord Kerry, his descendant, having a dispute with Dermot Macarthy, commonly called Prince of Desmond, killed him upon the bench before the judge, but not put to death; and the family honours were restored to his son. Edmund, 1st marquis; and William, who died January 5, 1717, had issue, John, the present marquis; and William, who died January 27, 1718; the marquis married, secondly, July 19, 1779, Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, first earl of Fitzmaurice, and lady of the office of chancellor of the exchequer, born July 2, 1759; and Louisa, who died young. The marquis was appointed in 1766, and 1782, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and in 1782, first commissioner of the treasury, and dying May 7, 1805, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the present and second marquis.

CREATIONS.—Baron and viscount, October 7, 1752; Earl of Shelburne, June 6, 1753; Baron Wycombe, May 17, 1760; Viscount Calne, Earl of Wycombe, and Marquis of Landlowne, November 30, 1784.

RESIDENCES.—Bow Wood, near Calne, in the county of Wilts; and Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham;—also Kennington, in the county of Gloucester.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Virtute, non viris. —"By courage, not by men."

GOWER, MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.

GEORGE GRANVILLE-LEVESON GOWER, MARQUIS OF STAFFORD, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, Baron Gower, of Stittenham, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, Recorder of Stafford; born January 9, 1758; succeeded his father, Granville, the late marquis, October 26, 1803; married, September 4, 1785, Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and baroness of Strathnaver; and had issue, 1. George-Granville, earl Gower, heir apparent, born August 8, 1786. 2. Charlotte, born June 8, 1788. 3. William, born June 4, 1792, and died in 1793. 4. Elizabeth, born November 8, 1798. 5. Francis, born January 1, 1800. 6. Henry, born June 16, 1802. 7. William-John, born in 1823; died in 1844.

The family of Gower has by some antiquaries been supposed to have descended from Sir Alan Gower, lord of Stittenham in the county of York, and sheriff of that county at the time of the Norman conquest. But the first perfon, unquestionably of this family, who distinguished himself, was Lawrence Gower of the county of York, who, in the reign of Edward II. together with Thomas Plantagenet earl of Lancaster, and others, obtained the king's pardon for being concerned in the fray with Piers Gavetton. Thomas Gower, his great-grandson, signalized himself in the wars of Henry V. and Henry VI., and was governor of the castle of Mains. Sir John Gower, brother and heir to this Thomas, engaged in the party of the house of Lancaster in the civil wars; and, being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, was treacherously beheaded by Edward IV.

Thomas, his grandson, served under the duke of Somerset, lord protector, at the battle of Pinkney; and, from the exasperation of his conduct, exposed himself to the being taken prisoner by the Scots. Thomas, his grandson, was created a baronet by James I. June 1, 1620, and his family adhered to the party of king Charles in the ensuing civil wars.

Sir John Leveson Gower, fifth baronet, was by queen Anne created baron Gower of Stittenham, and constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which office he held from the year 1752 to the year 1790. He died September
September 16, 1709. John, second lord Gower, his son, was July 13, 1742, appointed lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he held religiously in the following year. He was again appointed lord keeper of the privy seal, December 26, 1744. He married first Evelyn, daughter of Evelyn Pierpont duke of Kingston: by which lady, who died June 27, 1727, he had issue, two sons who died young. 3. Granville-levenson, marquis, of St. Albans. He married, first, July 1744 to John Fitzpatrick, first earl of Upper Ossory; and, secondly, to Richard Vernon, of Hilton in the county of Stafford, esquire.

Granville-Leveson, first marquis and second earl, succeeded his father, John, the late earl, December 25, 1754; married, first, in 1754, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Pakerley esq. and by her, who died May 19, 1745, had issue, John, born May 14, 1745, and died the same day; and, secondly, March 28, 1758, he married lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of Sceope duke of Bridgewater, by lady Rachel Ruffell, daughter of the duke of Bedford; and by her, who died March 14, 1770, had issue, Louisa, born 1749; married, December 25, 1777, to Sir Archibald Malcolm, knight, by whom she has issue. 2. Caroline, born November 2, 1753; married March 22, 1770, Frederic earl of Carlisle, and has issue. 3. George-Granville, present marquis. 4. Anne, born February 22, 1761; married, February 1784, the most reverend Dr. Edward Vernon, archbishop of York. The marquis married, thirdly, May 23, 1768, Susan Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway; and by her, who died in August 1805, had issue, Georgiana-Augusta, born April 13, 1769; married the honourable William Eliot, brother to lord Eliot: Charlotte-Sophia, born January 11, 1771, married May 26, 1794, Henry-Charles duke of Beaufort, and has issue. Susan, born in 1772, married, July 1795, Dudley lord Harrowby, and has issue. Granville-Leveson, born October 12, 1773. The marquis died October 26, 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Granville, the present and second marquis.

CREATIONS.—Baron Gower, of Stittenham, in Yorkshire, October 7, 1603; Sir Thomas Townshend, of Lory, joint plenipotentiary to treat of a peace with the Republic of the United Provinces, March 7, 1710, and the office of captain of the yeomen of the guard June 13, in the same year. By George I. he was constituted, September 17, 1724, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and, having resigned that office, was declared, January 23, 1737, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. This office was held by him only three months; and he was appointed June 11, 1729, lord president of the council, which post he exchanged February 19, 1721, for that of one of the principal secretaries of state, and continued in that situation till May 15, 1730. He died in June 1738.

This nobleman had issue, 1. Charles, third viscount Townshend. 2. Thomas, who married Albina, daughter of colonel John Selwyn of Matton in the county of Suffolk; by which lady he had issue Thomas lord Sydney of Cliffeheury; Mary; and Henry, who was killed in Germany June 24, 1756. Thomas, their father, died May 21, 1780. 3. William, who married Henrietta, grand-daughter of Charles first duke of Bolton; by which lady he had issue, Charles, who married August 29, 1777, Arabella Powlet; by which lady he has issue, William, born September 26, 1783, and another son, born February 25, 1786. 4. Gertrude, married to John Selwyn of Matton in the county of Norfolk. 5. Arabella, born May 21, 1780. 6. Sarah, born February 25, 1786. 7. Elizabeth, born September 26, 1783, and another son, born February 25, 1786.

TOWNSEND, MARQUIS TOWNSEND.

GEORGE-TOWNSEND FERRARS, MARQUIS OF TOWNSEND, Earl of Leicester, Vifcount Townshend, Baron Townshend of Lynn, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Loxley, Baffet, Compton, and a Baronet, a Trustee of the British Museum, L.L.D. P.S.A. and F.R.S. succeeded his father, the late marquis, September 12, 1807; born April 15, 1783; marquis, September 12, 1773; and a nobleman of the most exalted rank. He was afterwards appointed rear-admiral of the white squadron, and died August 9, 1762. 5. Edward, dean of St. Asaph, was February 23, 1786. William Townsend, in the county of Stafford, baronet; by which lady he had issue, Arabella, born May 21, 1780. 6. William, who married Henrietta, grand-daughter of Charles first duke of Bolton; by which lady he had issue, Charles, who married August 29, 1777, Arabella Powlet; by which lady he has issue, William, born September 26, 1783, and another son, born February 25, 1786. 4. Gertrude, married to John Selwyn of Matton in the county of Norfolk. 5. Arabella, born May 21, 1780. 6. Sarah, born February 25, 1786. 7. Elizabeth, born September 26, 1783, and another son, born February 25, 1786.
Charles, third lord viscount Townshend, married Audrey, daughter and heiress of Edward Harrison, of Balls, in the county of Hertford, esquire, governor of Fort Saint George in the East Indies, by which lady he had issue George, first marquis Townshend; and Charles, who was appointed, March 24, 1761, to the office of secretary at war. He was also constituted, June 8, 1765, paymaster general of his majesty's forces; and was further promoted, August 2, 1766, to be one of the lords commissioners of the board of treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer. He was pothecary of extraordinary abilities and admirable eloquence, and was considered as one of the first political characters of his time. He married Caroline, daughter of John duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and widow of Francis earl of Dalkeith, son of Francis second duke of Buccleugh in the kingdom of Scotland; which lady was afterwards created baroness of Greenwich, with remainder to her male issue. He died September 4, 1767.

3. Roger, a lieutenant colonel in the army, who was killed at the siege of Ticonderoga in North America, July 25, 1759.

4. Audrey, married to Roger Orme, was killed at the siege of Ticonderoga in North America, July 25, 1759.

2. Audrey, married to Roger Orme, was killed at the siege of Ticonderoga in North America, July 25, 1759, leaving issue. His lordship served under George II. at the battle of Dettingen; he was in the battle of Fontenoy, for Flanders; and La Fède; also at the memorable siege of Quebec, which surrendered into his hands, as commander in chief after the death of the immortal Wolfe. His lordship was also at the battle of Fellinghaufen, and served a campaign in Portugal, under the celebrated general count la Líppé; he served the offices of lieutenant-general and major-general of his forces, and filled the station of lord lieutenant of Ireland for five years. He married first, December 1751, Charlotte, baroness de Ferrars, sole daughter of James Compton earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth baroness de Ferrars, and by her, who died September 14, 1770, had issue, 1. George, the present marquis. 2. Charlotte, died March 12, 1750. 3. John, born January 19, 1757, married to Georgiana-Anne Poyntz, daughter of William Poyntz, esq. 4. Frances, who died young. 5. Frederic-Patrick, born January 19, 1757, married to Georgiana-Anne Poyntz, esq. 6. John, who died May 29, 1777.

6. Elizabeth, married, May 7, 1790, lieutenant-general William Loftus, colonel of the 24th regiment of dragoons, general of ordnance, and was created baron Cecil of Cranbourn; and William, who died in 1740; and three daughters: Anne, married to William Strode, esq. Catharine, married to John, second earl of Egmont; and Margaret, who died in March 1735. His lordship died October 9, 1748, was succeeded by James, fifth earl of Salisbury, born October 20, 1713, married May 4, 1735, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Keet, of Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue, James, the present earl of Salisbury, born October 29, 1745, married May 4, 1765, to whent their majesties and the crown, he was successively created baron Cecil, vicount Cranbourn, and earl of Salisbury. From the death of queen Elizabeth he was sole secretary of state; in 1608 he was raised to the dignity of lord high treasurer of England; and died May 24, 1612. He has been considered as a statesman of consummate ability, and was the last survivor of the great ministers of queen Elizabeth.

James, third earl of Salisbury, his great grandson, was one of the zealous supporters of the bill for excluding the duke of York from succeeding to the throne of Great Britain. He had issue, 1. James, fourth earl of Salisbury. 2. Charles, elected bishop of Bristol in the year 1732, and translated to the see of Bangor in 1734. He died May 29, 1737.

James, the fifth earl, succeeded his father in 1694. He married Anne, second daughter of Thomas, sixth earl of Thanet; and had issue by her, James vicount Cranbourn; and William, who died in 1740; and three daughters: Anne, married to William Strode, esq. Catharine, married to John, second earl of Egmont; and Margaret, who died in March 1735. His lordship died October 9, 1748, was succeeded by James, sixth earl of Salisbury, born October 20, 1713, married May 4, 1735, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Keet, of Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue, James, the present earl of Salisbury, born October 29, 1745, married May 4, 1765, and Marquis of Salisbury, August 10, 1789.

Residences. Hatfield in the county of Hertford; and Cranbourn Lodge, in the county of Dorset.

Townhouse, Arlington-street.

Armorial Bearings. See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Scrib, scribo.—"Late but seriously."

THYNNE, MARQUIS OF BATH.

THOMAS THYNNE, MARQUIS OF BATH, VICOUNT WEMYSS, BARON THYNNE OF WARMINSTER, and a Baronet; born January 25, 1765; succeeded his father, Thomas, the first marquis, November 19, 1756; married, April 24, 1794, Isabella Byng, daughter of vicount Torrington; by which lady he has issue, Elizabeth, born February 27, 1795; vicount Wemyss, heir apparent, born April 17, 1795; Mary Elizabeth, born May 24, 1797; John, born November 7, 1798; Louisa, born March 25, 1804; and a son, born October 17, 1803.

Thomas, second vicount Wemyss, was son of Henry-Frederic, the first vicount's younger brother, by Mary, daughter of Edward earl of Jersey, who married Elizabeth,
Eliza:abeth, eldest daughter of Lionel duke of Dorset; who dying June 20, 1739, he married secondly Louisa, daughter of John Earl Granville; by whom he had issue Thomas, the eldest marquis; Henry-Frederic, born November 17, 1735, who was heir, by will, to his father Thomas, the first marquis; Henry-Frederic, born March 29, 1743, James, born December 19, 1736, and died March 19, 1741. His lordship died January 12, 1751, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, the present marquis, and had issue: Thomas, the present eldest daughter of William, second duke of Portland, born October 11, 1768; George, born January 23, 1770, married in July 1805, to George, earl of Aberdeen. His lordship married secondly, lady Cecil, his cousin, to George 1st, son of Lord Abercorn, his grandfather, and Privy Councillor in Scotland, Vizcount and Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mount Carbery, in Ireland, and Privy Councillor in Scotland; Vizcount Hamilton, heir apparent, born October 7, 1786; James II. in his expedition into Ireland in 1689, in which he lost his life.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lionel duke of Dorset, who dying June 20, 1739, he married secondly Louisa, daughter of John Earl Granville; by whom he had issue Thomas, the eldest marquis; Henry-Frederic, born November 17, 1735, who was heir, by will, to his father Thomas, the first marquis; Henry-Frederic, born March 29, 1743, James, born December 19, 1736, and died March 19, 1741. His lordship died January 12, 1751, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, the present marquis, and had issue: Thomas, the present eldest daughter of William, second duke of Portland, born October 11, 1768; George, born January 23, 1770, married in July 1805, to George, earl of Aberdeen. His lordship married secondly, lady Cecil, his cousin, to George 1st, son of Lord Abercorn, his grandfather, and Privy Councillor in Scotland, Vizcount and Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mount Carbery, in Ireland, and Privy Councillor in Scotland; Vizcount Hamilton, heir apparent, born October 7, 1786; James II. in his expedition into Ireland in 1689, in which he lost his life.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lionel duke of Dorset, who dying June 20, 1739, he married secondly Louisa, daughter of John Earl Granville; by whom he had issue Thomas, the eldest marquis; Henry-Frederic, born November 17, 1735, who was heir, by will, to his father Thomas, the first marquis; Henry-Frederic, born March 29, 1743, James, born December 19, 1736, and died March 19, 1741. His lordship died January 12, 1751, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, the present marquis, and had issue: Thomas, the present eldest daughter of William, second duke of Portland, born October 11, 1768; George, born January 23, 1770, married in July 1805, to George, earl of Aberdeen. His lordship married secondly, lady Cecil, his cousin, to George 1st, son of Lord Abercorn, his grandfather, and Privy Councillor in Scotland, Vizcount and Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mount Carbery, in Ireland, and Privy Councillor in Scotland; Vizcount Hamilton, heir apparent, born October 7, 1786; James II. in his expedition into Ireland in 1689, in which he lost his life.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lionel duke of Dorset, who dying June 20, 1739, he married secondly Louisa, daughter of John Earl Granville; by whom he had issue Thomas, the eldest marquis; Henry-Frederic, born November 17, 1735, who was heir, by will, to his father Thomas, the first marquis; Henry-Frederic, born March 29, 1743, James, born December 19, 1736, and died March 19, 1741. His lordship died January 12, 1751, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, the present marquis, and had issue: Thomas, the present eldest daughter of William, second duke of Portland, born October 11, 1768; George, born January 23, 1770, married in July 1805, to George, earl of Aberdeen. His lordship married secondly, lady Cecil, his cousin, to George 1st, son of Lord Abercorn, his grandfather, and Privy Councillor in Scotland, Vizcount and Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mount Carbery, in Ireland, and Privy Councillor in Scotland; Vizcount Hamilton, heir apparent, born October 7, 1786; James II. in his expedition into Ireland in 1689, in which he lost his life.

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Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lionel duke of Dorset, who dying June 20, 1739, he married secondly Louisa, daughter of John Earl Granville; by whom he had issue Thomas, the eldest marquis; Henry-Frederic, born November 17, 1735, who was heir, by will, to his father Thomas, the first marquis; Henry-Frederic, born March 29, 1743, James, born December 19, 1736, and died March 19, 1741. His lordship died January 12, 1751, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, the present marquis, and had issue: Thomas, the present eldest daughter of William, second duke of Portland, born October 11, 1768; George, born January 23, 1770, married in July 1805, to George, earl of Aberdeen. His lordship married secondly, lady Cecil, his cousin, to George 1st, son of Lord Abercorn, his grandfather, and Privy Councillor in Scotland, Vizcount and Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mount Carbery, in Ireland, and Privy Councillor in Scotland; Vizcount Hamilton, heir apparent, born October 7, 1786; James II. in his expedition into Ireland in 1689, in which he lost his life.
The family of Cornwallis is descended from Thomas Cornwallis, a younger brother born in Ireland, from which kingdom the surname is derived; who, having nestled in England, was chosen sheriff of London in the reign of Richard II., in 1378. Sir John Cornwallis, in the reign of Henry VIII., served under the earl high admiral; and distinguished himself in the form of Morlaix in Bretagne. He was six years steward of the household to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., and died April 23, 1544. Thomas, his son, was instrumental in securing the crown to queen Mary, and exerted himself in the suppression of Wyatt's rebellion. He was appointed, December 25, 1557, controller of her majesty's household, but was deprived of his employment on the accession of queen Elizabeth. He had issue, 1. William, who served under Robert Devereux earl of Essex in the wars of Ireland. 2. Charles, who was appointed ambassador from James I. to the court of Madrid, and constituted, in 1660, treasurer of the household to Henry prince of Wales, son of James I. He wrote an account of the Life and Death of that prince; and William, his son, also distinguished himself as an author, and published a volume of essays on several subjects.

The family of William son of Thomas, was in the train of Charles I. when prince of Wales, in his journey into Spain in 1623. He was created a baronet May 4, 1627, and distinguished himself amongst the royal party at the battle of Cropredy Bridge, June 30, 1644. He followed Charles II. in his exile, and was created by King James, upon his restoration, baron Cornwallis of Eye in the county of Suffolk. He died January 31, 1662.

Charles, third lord Cornwallis, his grandson, was by William, appointed first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in April 1663. He died April 29, 1678. Charles, fourth lord Cornwallis, this son, fe., and in several campaigns under king William III., appointed April 6, 1715, joint post-master general, which office he exchanged April 8, 1724, for that of paymaster general of his majesty's forces. He had issue, 1. Charles, fifth lord Cornwallis. 2. John, who married Sarah, daughter of the reverend Hugh Dale; by which lady he had issue, Sarah, married to the reverend Walter Earle. He died June 9, 1765. 3. Edward, who served with considerable reputation at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, and at the battle of Culloden, April 27, 1746. He was constituted in March 1765, governor of Gibraltar; and died January 14, 1776. 4. Frederic, who embraced the profession of the church, was constituted, February 18, 1730, lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; died August 13, 1758, to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. He married February 8, 1759, Caroline, grand-daughter of Charles second lord viscount Townshend, and died March 19, 1783. Lord Cornwallis died January 19, 1722.

Charles, fifth lord Cornwallis, was constituted, May 13, 1740, constable of the Tower of London, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, and by George II. was created viscount Brome, and earl Cornwallis. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles third lord viscount Townshend; by which lady he had issue, 1. Charles, second earl Cornwallis. 2. James, who embraced the profession of the church, and was elected, in July 1781, lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. 3. William, appointed April 20, 1765, captain of the royal navy. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Charlotte. 6. Mary, married to Samuel Whitbread, of Cardington, in the county of Bedford, esquire. She died December 17, 1720. The earl, dying on June 21, 1722, by his son, Charles, the second earl, a general in the army, colonel of the 33rd regiment of foot, constable of the Tower of London, and governor-general of Bengal; born December 31, 1738, married, July 24, 1768, to
Jemima-Tnllikin, daughter of James Jones, esq. and had issue by her (who died February 14, 1779) Charles, province of Benares, in Hindooftan, October 5, 1805, was earl, in consideration of his great services and abilities, England, second marquis.

Marquis, August 10, 1768, Alicia, daughter of the late viscount Windfor; born February 12, 1748; succeeded his father, Francis, marquis and earl of Hertford, with remainder, for want of male issue, to his brother; and in 1791, he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford and earl of Yarmouth. He was born in 1719; married, May 29, 1741, Isabella Fitzroy, youngest daughter of Charles, second duke of Grafton; and by her, who died November 10, 1783, had issue the present marquis.

Anne, married, February 10, 1755, John Harris, esq. and died in 1774, leaving issue, Francis, lord Conway, who died in Ireland, February 3, 1712, and was succeeded by his son Francis, the first marquis, who, August 3, 1730, was created viccount Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford, with remainder, to his son.

The family of Conway is descended from the dukes of St Albans, who married Henry, young Henry Conway, lord Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford, with remainder, to his brother; and in 1791, he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford and earl of Yarmouth.

The family of Conway is descended from the dukes of St Albans, who married Henry, young Henry Conway, lord Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford, with remainder, to his brother; and in 1791, he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford and earl of Yarmouth.

FRANCIS - INGRAM - SEYMOUR CONWAY, MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

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FRANCIS-INGRAM-SEYMOUR CONWAY, MARQUIS AND EARL OF HERTFORD, EARL OF YARMOUTH, VICOUNT BEAUCHAMP, LORD CONWAY, BARON CONWAY OF KILLULTAGH IN IRELAND; born November 8, 1748, married, June 14, 1767, John Damer, eldest son of the first earl of Devonshire, and was left his widow, in 1788. Charlotte, born July 22, and died in September 1775. Anne, married, March 10, 1755, John Harris, esq. and died in 1774, leaving issue, Francis, lord Conway, who died in Ireland, February 3, 1712, and was succeeded by his son Francis, the first marquis, who, August 3, 1730, was created viccount Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford, with remainder, to his son.

The family of Conway is descended from the dukes of St Albans, who married Henry, young Henry Conway, lord Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford, with remainder, to his brother; and in 1791, he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford and earl of Yarmouth.

By faith and love. —Motto.

FRANCIS-INGRAM-SEYMOUR CONWAY, MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.
June 30, 1744; succeeded his father, John, the late earl, March 25, 1792; married, November 12, 1765, Charlotte Jane, eldest daughter and coheiress of Herbert Crichton, viscount Drumlanrig, by whom she died January 28, 1805, aged 57, and left issue, John, the second viscount Drumlanrig, and Mary, eldest daughter, born September 25, 1793, and left issue, Henry, the third viscount Drumlanrig, and Mary, born September 28, 1795, and left issue, Maria, the fourth viscount Drumlanrig.

Henry, born in 1777; married, May 7, 1773, Anne, daughter of Evelyn, first duke of Kingston, who died January 28, 1773, and had two sons, John, born in 1773, and William, born in 1775. William was second earl of Exeter, and married, April 11, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of John, second Duke of Argyle, and by her, who died January 28, 1773, had two sons, John, born in 1773, and William, born in 1775. William, the second earl of Exeter, died May 7, 1773, and succeeded by his eldest son, John, the third earl, who succeeded his father, dying April 9, 1722, unmarried. John, the third earl, died May 17, 1782; married, April 19, 1778, Anne, daughter of James, lord Ouston, and by her, who was Anne, the eldest daughter, born August 23, 1769; married, March 25, 1789, and left issue, Charlotte, born March 25, 1801; and John, born August 29, 1783, in the navy.

William, born in March 1755, D.D., lord archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland; married, May 3, 1776, Miss Penn, daughter of Thomas Penn, Esq., late proprietor of Pennsylvania, and has issue. Mary, married, in September 1791, James, first earl of Lonsdale, born February 1, 1750, to George, late earl Macartney. Anne, married, July 2, 1764, to Hugh, now duke of Northumberland, which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, in 1773. Augusta, married, July 30, 1772, Captain Andrew Corbett, and died February 5, 1778. Caroline, married, December 1, 1777, to John Dawson, first earl of Portland, and has issue.

Creations.—Baron Mount Stuart, and Earl of Bute, April 11, 1793. Baron Mount Stuart in England, April 3, 1764. Baron Cardiff, of Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire, May 22, 1766. Viscount Mountjoy, of the Isle of Wight; Earl of Windfor, and Marquis of Bute, in North Britain, July 20, 1796.

Residences.—Mount Stuart, in the Isle of Bute; Luton House, Bedfordshire; and Cardiff Castle, Glamorganshire. Town-house, South Audley Street.

Arms.—See the annexed Engravings.

Motto.—_A faca est vo_ _—He furflaghes through his ancestors_.

Cecil, Marquis of Exeter.

Brownlow Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Exeter, and Baron of Burleigh, joint hereditary Grand Almoner to the King; born July 2, 1793; succeeded his father, who succeeded by his eldest son, born January 11, 1803.

James, second earl, succeeded in 1790; he married Anne, daughter of Archibald, earl of Argyle; and by her, who died January 28, 1773, had two sons, John, and James, and four daughters, Mary, who married to Sir Robert Menzies, of Wem, bart, and died in 1773; Anne, who married to James Ruthven, third lord Ruthven; Jane, who married to William Courtenay, esq. and sister, to the countess of Guildford and Arundel.

By his second marriage, he had issue, John, born April 8, 1773; — and two daughters—these two sons were both created earls in one day, by James 1, May 4, 1605; Robert, the youngest, being created earl of Salisbury; and Thomas, the elder, earl of Exeter; who succeeded to his father's honours, and from whom descended John, the sixth earl, who, in 1700, succeeded his father, and married, first, Annabella, daughter of the late earl, late viscount Lonsdale, and second, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to Sir John Brownlow, who died November 28, 1723, he had five sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William, born in 1701; Francis, born in 1703; Charles, born in 1705; the three youngest, died unmarried; and the eldest, who, on December 21, 1721, succeeded his father, dying April 9, 1722, unmarried, Brownlow, his next brother, became heir, and eighth earl of Exeter, who married, in July 1724, Hannah Sophia, daughter and heir of Thomas Chambers, esq. by whom he had three sons and three daughters: Brownlow, the ninth earl; Margaret Sophia, who died in February 1738, unmarried. Thomas Chambers, born June 25, 1728; died August 14, 1778, having married Charlotte Gariner, by whom he had an only son, Henry, the first marquis. David, died January 13, 1736—Elizabeth, born July 12, 1739; married, May 22, 1757, John Chaplin, esq. by whom she has issue, Anne, born in June 1734, and died April 8, 1785. Brownlow, the eighth earl, died November 3, 1756, when he was succeeded by his son, the ninth earl, who was born September
September 25, 1725; and married, July 2d, 1719, Letitia, sole daughter and heir of Horatio, son of the first Viscount Talbot. Her ladyship died on April 17, 1756, without issue; and his lordship died December 26, 1793, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Henry, tenth earl, who was advanced to the dignity of a marquis in 1801. Born March 14, 1754; married, first, May 23, 1776, Emma, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Verdon, esq., and died an infant, and the marriage was dissolved by act of parliament in 1779. The marquis married, secondly, Miss Sarah Hoggins, by whom (who died January 16, 1797) he had issue Sophia, born February 4, 1792; Brownlow, the present marquis; and Thomas, born January 1, 1797.

His family is (said to have resided in England is of Saxon origin, and appears to have been, among that people, applied only to the descendants of the royal line. The title is now used to designate the third class of our nobility, which occupies the place between Marquesses and Viscounts. Anciently, however, this dignity was given with a power of jurisdiction over a county, or some other extensive district, with immunities arising therefrom; but since the declension of the feudal system, in the reign of Charles II., the title is often founded on a single city or town, or even upon the place of residence of the person so ennobled.

TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

CHARLES TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Baron Talbot, Strange of Blackmore, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Giffard of Brimsfield, Comyn of Badenaghe, Valence and Munchetis, in the kingdom of Great Britain; Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and Baron Talbot in Ireland. This nobleman was born March 18, 1505; succeeding the rebellion of his father to secure him for better times. His titles, which lie discharged with great honour and humanity, in the wars of our kings Henry V. and VI. during their conflicts in France. In 1428 he was appointed general of the English army in that country, and was taken prisoner by the admirable Joan of Arc, at the battle of Patay, in April 1429. A few years after this event, he was created earl of Shrewsbury, and in 1446, was re-appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which office he continued for three years, and about the same time was created earl of Wexford and Waterford in that kingdom. The English power being greatly reduced in France, this nobleman was once more sollicited, in the eightieth year of his age, to take upon him the command in that country: but, immediately after, advancing to the relief of Châlillon, he was killed before that town, July 20, 1433. The great earl of Shrewsbury had issue, 1. John, second earl of Shrewsbury; 2. Henry, third earl of Shrewsbury; 3. Thomas, born January 1, 1797; and died October 23, 1355. Richard, his grandson, had issue, 1. Gilbert, eighth earl of Shrewsbury, 2. John, 3. Francis, fifth earl of Shrewsbury, his son, commanded an army which marched against the Scots in 1544 and 1549. He died September 21, 1560. George, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, his son, had the custody of Mary queen of Scots in 1562; and was continued in that employment, which he discharged with great honour and humanity, till 1584. He was appointed lord high steward for the disgraceful trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk, January 16, 1572; and, after the unmerited execution of that nobleman, was constituted earl marshal of England. He died November 18, 1593. Gilbert, seventh earl of Shrewsbury, his son, was, in 1596, appointed by Queen Elizabeth ambassador to the court of France; and died May 8, 1616. He was succeeded by his brother Edward, eighth earl of Shrewsbury; upon whose death, February 8, 1618, the title reverted to the title of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Graf ton, in the county of Worcester, knight, younger son of John second earl of Shrewsbury; which title Sir Gilbert had been ancestor of the Talbots; it was granted to the king on the death of Henry VII. Sir John Talbot, his son, had issue, 1. John, father of George ninth earl of Shrewsbury; and of John, father of John tenth earl of Shrewsbury. a. Sherington, ancestor to the present earl Talbot.
John, tenth earl of Shrewsbury, had issue, 1. Francis, eleventh earl of Shrewsbury, who married Anna Maria, daughter to Robert second earl of Cardigan; by which lady he had issue, Charles, duke of Shrewsbury; and John, who was killed in a duel by Henry first duke of Bedford, who was killed fighting for Charles I. at the battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644.

2. Gilbert. 3. Bruno, appointed chancellor of the exchequer in the kingdom of Ireland.

Charles, twelfth earl and afterwards duke of Shrewsbury, engaged so strongly in the opposition to James II. that he went over to the prince of Orange, and made him an offer of his purse and his life. He was cousin, Charlotte Margaret, and John, who was killed in a duel by Henry first duke of Hamilton; by which lady, who died March 14, 1707, he had issue, 1. Edward, lord Stanley, heir apparent, born April 27, 1735; married, June 30, 1758, his cousin, Margaret Horby, second daughter of the reverend Geoery Horby, and has issue: 1. Edward Geoery, born March 29, 1799; 2. Henry Thomas, born March 9, 1803; 3. Charlotte Elizabeth, born July 11, 1801; 4. Emily Lucy, died November 2, 1845; 5. Louisa Emily, born June 1, 1805; 6. Charlotte, born October 17, 1776; and died November 25, 1795, having married, August 22, 1795, Edmund Horby, esq., son of the above-named reverend Geoery Horby, 3. Elizabeth Henrietta, married, January 15, 1795, Thomas Cole, esq. son of major Thomas Rea Cole, of Twickenham, Middlesex, by Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Ibbitson, bart. His lordship married, secondly, May 1, 1797, the lady Rutland, and had issue: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born March 1, 1799; 2. Henry James, born March 9, 1800; Mary Margareta, born March 23, 1801.

The family of Stanley is descended from that of Audley, of whom Nicholas de Audley was created a baron by Edward I. January 28, 1226, by the title of lord Audley of Heleigh in the county of Stafford. The title became extinct July 25, 1391. Henry de Audley, the descendant of a younger branch, assumed the name of Stanley in the reign of king John, from a manor of that name in the county of Derby. John, seventh in descent from William de Audley, the descendant of a younger branch, assumed the name of Stanley in the reign of Henry II. and was re-appointed to the latter of these offices upon the accession of Henry IV. He was also steward of the household to that monarch, and was constituted by Henry V. lord lieutenant of Ireland; and lord chamberlain of the household; three offices of the highest trust, which had never before been placed in the hands of one person. The appointment of lord chamberlain was continued to him by George I. but he resignd it in 1715, and died February 1, 1718. Upon his decease the titles of duke of Shrewsbury and marquis of Alton became extinct; but the earldom descended, first, to Gilbert, thirteenth earl, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Mostyn of Talbot, of the house of Blackmere in the county of Salop, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Giffard, Comyn, Vale, and Muncinphy, by various intermarriages. Earl of Shrewsbury, May 20, 1642.

Residences.—2. 1. Exeter in the county of Middlesex; 2. West, in the county of Stafford; and Heythorpe near Woodstock in the county of Oxford.

Town-house, Stanhope-street.
the title of lord Strange of Knockyn. 2. Edward, who was principally instrumental in gaining the victory for the English at the battle of Flodden Field, September 9, 1515; and as a reward for his services, was, by Henry VIII., created a baron by the title of lord Montague. William, the fourth in descent from Edward, was the lord Strange of Knockyn, who, on the 22nd of August, 1540, in consequence of which the confecution of the powder treason was discovered. The title became extinct in 1565. Lord Stanley married, secondly, Margaret, daughter and heir of John Beaufort duke of Somerset, and relict of Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond, mother to Henry VII., and foundress of Christ's College, Cambridge. Lord John's Grandfather, lord Stanley, by the connection which he had thus formed, was suspected by King Richard to favour the pretensions of Henry VII. and was obliged to deliver into his custody George George Lord Strange, his son, as a hostage of his fidelity. Richard had given orders that lord Strange should be beheaded previous to the battle of Bosworth; but was induced by some of his counsellors to defer the execution till the event of the engagement should be known. It was lord Stanley who placed the crown on the head of Henry after the battle; and he was in the same year raised to the dignity by the earl, by the title of earl of Derby. He died in 1504.

Edward, third earl of Derby, his great grandson, distinguished himself by his loyalty to Charles I. and II. and in 1649 he rejected with indignation the overtures of Oliver Cromwell, offering him his own terms, if he would deliver up the ill of Man, of which he was governor. In an encounter near Wigan in Lancashire, August 26, 1642, where with six hundred horse he maintained a fight of two hours against three thousand horse and foot of the enemy, he received seven musquet-shot on his breast-plate, thirteen blows of a sword upon his helmet, and five or six wounds, and had also two horses killed under him. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651; and, being condemned by a council of war, was beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire, October 15, in the same year. He married Charlotte, daughter to Claude de la Tremouille duke of Thouars, and peer of France; which marriage he had to own the surname of Stanhope. By this lady he had issue, Elizabeth, born 1748, and married to Thomas Horton, esq. Lucy, born 1750, and married to Jeffrey Harby, of Preston in the county of Lancaster, esquire; Edward Smith Stanley, present and twelfth earl of Derby; and Harriet, born 1756, married to Sir Watts Horton of Chaderton in the county of Lancaster, baronet. Lord Strange died June 4, 1771. 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Peter Warburton of Harley Hall, in the county of Chester, baronet. She died September 2, 1780. 3. Mary, born in January 1717. 4. Jane, born in April, 1715. Charlotte, married to the late general Burgoyne. She died June 9, 1776. Edward the eleventh earl, died February 22, 1776, and was succeeded by his nephew, the twelfth and present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Stanley of Latham in the county of Lancaster, January 20, 1456. Earl of Derby, October 27, 1455.

RESIDENCES.—Knowleley Park, and Bickerstaff in the county of Lancaster; and the Oakes, in Surrey.—Town-hous, Grovenor-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Of bearings intended to record memorable circumstances, perhaps none can be offered more truly affecting, than the crest of the earl of Derby. It consists of a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle, with wings expanded or, feeding an infant, in its nest, all proper. The origin of this crest is thus recorded: It was borne by the family of Latham, of Lancaster, knights, now represented by the Stanleys, who married Isabel, their heir, about the close of the fourteenth century. It is said to have been assumed on account of one of their ancestors having exposed an illegitimate infant son in an eagle's nest, in an oak tree, in the park of Latham, and the eagle's nurturing and feeding him, instead of destroying him; from which extraordinary circumstance, which was taken from the Heil again by his father, and adopted as his heir. MOTTO.—Sans changer. "Without changing."

HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

GEORGE HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE and Montgomery, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Baron Herbert of Shurland, Lord Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire, and A.D.C. to the King, Rotulorum of the county of Wilts, a Lieutenant General in the Army, Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons, High Steward of Salisbury, Visitor of Jesus College, Oxford, and a Vice President of the Welsh Charity and Veterinary College; born September 11, 1759; succeeded his father, Henry, January 26, 1794; married, April 8, 1787, his cousin, Elizabeth, second daughter of Topham Beaucler, only son of Sidney Beaucler, fifth son of Charles, first Duke of St. Alban's, by whom he had issue: George, born March 31, 1788, and died July 5, 1793; Diana, born February 5, 1790; Robert Henry, born September 19, 1791; Charles Herbert, born March 9, 1793; and his lady died the 25th of the same month. His lordship married, secondly, in February 1808, the Russian countess Woronzow. The family of Pembroke has its pedigree from Herbert,
Heraldry.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Un je furious: "One will I serve."

HOWARD, EARL OF SUFFOLK:

JOHN HOWARD, EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, VISCOUNT ANDOVER, AND BARON HOWARD, OF CHARLETON: A general in the army, colonel of the 70th regiment of infantry, and governor of London-derry and cultivate forts; born March 7, 1739; succeeded the late earl, February 23, 1783; married, July 2, 1774, Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, esq. by whom he has issue, Charles-Nevisiou, vicount Andover, born May 13, 1775, married June 23, 1796, Milis Cokie, daughter of Thomas-William Cooke, esq. of Holkham Hall, in Norfolk, and who was unfortunately killed, while mounting his horse, by the accidental discharge of his bowing piece, January 11, 1800, without issue; Thomas, born August 18, 1776, now vicount Andover, and heir apparent, married, October 20, 1804, the honourable Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest daughter of James lord and earl of Shrewsbury, and earl of Montgomery, May 4, 1804.

Residences.—Wilts., town-haus, conduit-street.

HERALDRY.

Humphrey Herbert, second baron Herbert of Chepstow and guest to lady Jane Grey; secondly, having the title of Pembroke for that of Huntingdon, July 4, 1479, king Edward IV. being desirous to confer the title of earl of Pembroke upon the accession of Charles I. and succeeded his father, died March 16, 1570.

Henry,第九 earl of Pembroke, was appointed, in 1575, in the family of Somerfet duke of Beaufort. His father, died March 3, 1757, and earl Thomas, January 22, 1733.

Mary, was appointed, June 20, 1796, lord, chamberlain of the house of George II. and married, August 18, 1776, now viscount Andover, apd heir apparent, married, October 20, 1804, the honourable Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest daughter of James lord and earl of Shrewsbury, and earl of Montgomery, May 4, 1804.

Residences.—Wilts., town-haus, conduit-street.

Thomas, eighth earl of Pembroke, his great grandson, was, in 1689, appointed ambassador extraordinary to the United Provinces; January 20, 1690, first lord commissioner of the admiralty; and March 21, 1691, lord keeper of the privy seal. He was first plenipotentiary in the court of Great Britain for negotiating the peace of Ryfwick; and in 1699, was constituted lord president of the council. Having resigned that employment, he was, April 4, 1701, again nominated first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and January 26 in the following year declared lord high admiral of England, which office he resigned in favor of prince Charles of Denmark in May 1705. In 1707 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and, upon his return from that country, was again constituted, November 25, 1708, lord high admiral of Great Britain, which office he resigned in November 1709. This nobleman has been deservedly celebrated for his knowledge in the science of antiquities, and for the admirable and most valuable collection of them made by him at his seat at Wilton. He had issue, 1. Mary, was appointed, June 20, 1796, lord, chamberlain of the house of George II. and married, August 18, 1776, now viscount Andover, and heir apparent, married, October 20, 1804, the honourable Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest daughter of James lord and earl of Shrewsbury, and earl of Montgomery, May 4, 1804.

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Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas, lord Audley of Walden in the county of Essex, and lord high-chancellor of England. Having entered into the service, he greatly distinguished himself in the memorable engagement of the Spanish armada in 1588. He also commanded a squadron of ships designed to attack the Spanish coast in 1595, with which he engaged the third squadron of the fleet which failed against Cadiz in 1597. On his return he was created a baron, by the title of lord Howard of Walden. Soon after the accession of James I., he was created earl of Suffolk, and appointed lord chamberlain of the household; and, having received the title, he was, June 16, 1603, lord high-treasurer of England. He had issue, 1. Theophilus, second earl of Suffolk, whose son, James, third earl of Suffolk, dying without issue male, the title of earl of Suffolk, who died two days after he was born. Henry, sixth earl of Suffolk, grandson of Theophilus, was by queen Anne created, during the life-time of his father Henry, fifth earl of Suffolk, baron of Chelverford in Essex, and earl of Blindon in the county of Dorset. He was appointed, July 14, 1717, first lord commissioner of trade and plantations, and died September 12, 1718. Upon the death of his son Charles-William, seventh earl of Suffolk, without issue, the titles of earl of Blindon and baron of Chelverford became extinct.

Thomas, second son of Thomas, first earl of Suffolk, was by James I., created baron Howard of Charlton, and viscount Andover; and by Charles I. was advanced to the dignity of earl of Berkshire. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was taken prisoner by the parliamentary forces, and committed to the Tower. Upon his release, in 1643, he was appointed preceptor to Charles prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. and, when the prince was persuaded to go into France, the earl was recalled to his native, and died July 16, 1669. He had issue, 1. Charles, fourth earl of Berkshire; 2. Thomas, third earl of Berkshire; 3. William, whole grandson, Henry Bowes, became fourth earl of Berkshire, and eleventh earl of Suffolk. 4. Philip, fifth earl of Suffolk, married the celebrated English poet John Dryden.

Henry Bowes, eleventh earl of Suffolk, had issue, 1. William, lord viscount Andover, who married Mary, daughter of Heneggs, second earl of Aylesford, by which lady he had issue, Henry, twelfth earl of Suffolk; Catharine, born July 6, 1741; and Frances, born February 27, 1747, and married to Richard, son of Sir Walter Waghorn, fourth baron of Birtiffe, in the county of Stafford, baronet, and brother to William lord Bagot. He died July 19, 1756. 2. Thomas, fourteenth earl of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Kingicote, of Kingicote in the county of Gloucester, esquire, by which lady he had issue, Diana, married November 23, 1782, to John Selden, of Rye, in the county of Sussex, gentleman. Henry, twelfth earl of Suffolk, was, January 12, 1771, appointed lord keeper of the privy seal; and, having resigned that office, was, June 22 in the same year, constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. He married August 14, 1777, Charlotte, daughter and third earl of Aylsham, by which lady he had issue a posthumous son, Henry, twelfth earl of Suffolk, who died two days after he was born. Henry, twelfth earl, died March 6, 1779. Thomas, fourteenth earl, and fourth son of Henry Bowes, fourth earl of Suffolk, died without issue.

Philip, youngest son of Thomas, first earl of Berkshire, had issue, 1. James, whose daughter Martha-Maria married Charles, son of John, first earl of Bridfol. 2. Charles, who had issue Philip, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Francis Screven, of Edinburgh, in 1782; and died February 27, 1782.


The family of Egerton derived their surname from the manor of Egerton, in the county of Cheshire, and inhabited in the female line the lordships of Robert Fitzhugh, baron of Malpas, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The earl of Cholmondeley is descended in a collateral line from the same stock.

Thomas Egerton, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was constituted her majesty's solicitor general, and April 10, 1594, promoted to the office of master of the rolls. He was appointed, May 6, 1596, lord keeper of the great seal. He appears to have acted with considerable tenderness towards the unfortunate Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. By James I., he was created baron Eglisfer; and about the same time, July 24, 1603, constituted lord high chancellor of England. He presided at the trial of Carr earl of Sornolest; and, having resigned the great seal, was farther advanced to the dignity of a viscount, by the title of viscount Brackley. He died March 15, 1617. The king had farther proposed to confer upon lord chancellor Egerton the dignity of an earl; but, his lordship dying previously to the making out of the patent, the title of earl of Bridgewater was conferred upon his son. This John, first earl of Bridgewater, was the patron of the celebrated Milton, and the marquis of Comus was originally performed by his children. He adhered to the cause of Charles I., and died December 4, 1649.

John, third earl of Bridgewater, his grandson, voted for conferring the crown upon the prince and princes of Orange. By king William he was constituted, May 31, 1708, bishop of Worth, for executing the office of lord high admiral of England. He had issue, 1. Samuel, bishop of Rochester; 2. Henry, who was appointed February 2, 1724, lord bishop of Hereford, and died April 11, 1726.

The bishop of Hereford was father of John, who, in 1726, was consecrated lord bishop of Bangor; October 15, 1734, translated to Litchfield and Coventry; and in June 1731, farther translated to the see of Durham. He married Sophia, daughter of Henry Grey, duke of Kent; by which lady he had issue, John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, born August 29, 1749; in the years, May 14, 1783, by his daughter of Samuel Haynes, esquire; Francis; and Amelina. He married, April 24, 1579, a lady of the gallery of Bute, and died July 4, 1789. The bishop of Durham married, secondly, April 1782, the daughter of Sir Edward Boughton, of Lawford-hall, in
in the county of Warwick, baronet, and died January 14, 1786. The earl of Bridgwater died March 19, 1701. Scroop, fourth earl of Bridgwater, was in the reign of queen Anne constituted master of the horse to prince George of Denmark, and upon the accession of George 1.

1786. The earl of Bridgwater died March 19, 1701. in the county of Warwick, baronet, and died January 14, queen Anne constituted master of the horse to prince Brackley and duke of Bridgwater. He married Rachel, daughter to Wriothetey, (second duke of Bedford, and died) January 11, 1745, leaving issue, Charles, born July 27, 1755, and died young; John, second duke of Bridgwater, who died unmarried; Francis, third and last duke of Bridgwater, who dying without issue male, in 1803, the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom defcended to John-William, the present earl, son of John, late bishop of Durham. —The heir preempive is Francis-Henry Egerton, in holy orders, prebendary of Durham, only brother to the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Eelfinere, July 17, 1603; Vifcount Brackley, November 7, 1616; and Earl of Bridgwater, May 17, 1617.

RESIDENCES.—Park-house, in the county of York; Abridge-park, in the county of Buckingham; and Birch-hall, in the county of Salop.—Town-houfe, Grosvenor-house, London. —The heir preemptive is John, third and last duke of Bridgwater, May 17, 1617.

Motto.—"Thus until."

COMPTON, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

CHARLES COMPTON, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, Lord Lieutenant and Ciftus Rotulorum of the county, and Recorder of the town of Northampton; born March 21, 1760; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 7, 1796; married, August 18, 1787, Mary, eldest daughter of Juliana Smith, of Earl Stoke-park, in Wiltshire, &c. by whom he has issue, Spencer, born June 8, and died June 23, 1788; Spencer-Juliana Alwyne, lord Compton, and heir apparent, born January 2, 1790; Smith, born December 7, and died December 18, 1790; Frances-Elizabeth, born December 20, 1791.

The family of Compton is descended from a Saxon chief named Turchill, who was of considerable consequence in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and was earl of Warwick, the fifth in descent from the celebrated Guy earl of Warwick, who flourished in the close of the ninth century. Of the, the son of Turchill, assumed the surname of Compton. William, his descendent, was a great favourite with Henry VIII., being the companion of that monarch in most of his tournaments, and in the tour of chivalry. In the year 1523, he was constituted lord high chancellor of Ireland for life. He died June 30, 1528. Henry, his grandson, was by queen Elizabeth created baron Compton of Compton, in the county of Warwick. William, second lord Compton, his son, was by James I. created earl of Northampton, and died June 24, 1530.

Spencer, second earl of Northampton, his son, distinguished himself by many brilliant actions in the service of Charles I. Being sent to the relief of the town of Staford, and having accomplished that object, he with a thousand men engaged more than two thousand of the enemy in the battle of Hopton-heath, March 19, 1643. The enemy was defeated; but, the royalists being too eager in the pursuit, the earl of Northampton was surrounded. He retiuated the quarter which was offered him, having given it as his opinion, "that, if he outlived these wars, he was certain never to have to noble a death." His five elder sons also distinguished themselves in the same cause, particularly in Charles, his second son, who was proposed to Caroline princess of Wales. By that prince he was created marquis of Brackley and duke of Bridgwater. He married Rachel, daughter to Wriothesley, second duke of Bedford, and died January 11, 1745, leaving issue, Charles, born July 27, 1755, and died young; John, second duke of Bridgwater, who died unmarried; Francis, third and last duke of Bridgwater, who dying without issue male, in 1803, the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom descedned to John-William, the present earl, son of John, late bishop of Durham. —The heir preemptive is Francis-Henry Egerton, in holy orders, prebendary of Durham, only brother to the earl.

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CREATIONS.—Baron Compton, of Compton, in the county
county of Warwick, May 8, 1572. Earl of Northampton, August 2, 1618.

RESIDENCES.—Caste Ashby, in the county of Northampton; and Compton Vintners, in the county of Warwick. 

Town-houfe, Great George-street, Westminster. 

ARMOIRIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. 

MOTTO.—Je ne cherche qu’un.—“I seek but one.”

FIELDING, EARL OF DENBIGH.

BASIL PERCY FIELDING, EARL OF DENBIGH.

Vicount Fielding, Baron Fielding, of Newham Pad- 

don and St. Liz, Earl of Desmond, Vicount Callan, and 

Baron Fielding, of Leecache, in Ireland, also Count 

of the Roman Empire; born March 25, 1596; succeeded 

his grandfather, Basil, the late earl, July 14, 1800. 

The family of Fielding deduces its pedigree from the 

counts of Hapburg, being the same origin as that of the 

illustrious house of Austria, which formerly occupied 

the sovereignties of Spain, and the German empire. 

Rodolph, count of Hapburg, was elected emperor of 

Germany in 1273; and Geoffrey, also claiming the 

titles of count of Hapburg, Lautenbourg, and Rhiinfel- 

den, being oppressed by the great power of Rodolph, 

died into England in the reign of Henry III. William, 

the fourth in descent from Geoffrey, attached himself to 

the house of Lancaster, and was killed in the battle of 

Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471. He married Agnes, daugh- 

ter and heir of John Saint Liz, a branch of the noble 

family of Saint Liz, earls of Northampton and Hunting- 

don. William of his first marriage, had issue, 

sister to George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham. 

By James I. he was raised to the dignity of a baron and a 

count, and two years after was created earl of Den- 

bigh. He commanded with success in several naval ex- 

pitions; and, upon the breaking out of the civil war, 

engaged in the interest of Charles I. He was mortally 

wounded in a skirmish between the royalists and parlia- 

dementarians near Birmingham, and died April 8, 1643. 

He left issue, 1. Basil, second earl of Denbigh. 2. George. 

He married, married, to Lewis Boyle, viscount Boyle, 

of Kinalmealcy in Ireland, and created, in 1660, coun- 

ter and heir. 

3. Elizabeth, married to Lewis Boyle, viscount Boyle, 

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ter and heir. 

Basil, second earl of Denbigh, was with his uncle the 

duke of Buckingham at the time of his alia(Tination; 

and the duke having received notice of a design upon 

his life, this nobleman, then vicount Fielding, request- 
ped permission to disguise himself in such a manner as 

that he might be mistaken for his uncle. Upon this 

conclusion the civil war, which was the tide of the parlia- 

ment, and he and his father fought in the two 

opposite armies at the battle of Edgehill, October 

23, 1642. Having concurred in the restoration, he was 

by Charles I. created baron Saint Liz, and died 

November 28, 1675. 

George, second son of William, first earl of Denbigh, 

was by James I. created baron Fielding of Leecache, 

vicount Callan and earl of Desmond, in the kingdom 

of Ireland; and had issue, 1. William, second earl of 

Desmond, and third earl of Denbigh. 2. John, who 

had issue, Edmund, a lieutenant general in the army, 

and father of Henry, the celebrated author of Tom 

Jones. 

Basil, fourth earl of Denbigh, son of William, third 

card, had issue, 1. William, fifth earl of Denbigh, who 

married Isabella, daughter of Peter de Jonghe of the 

province of Utrecht, in Holland; by which lady, who 

died May 5, 1762, he had issue, Basil, the fifth earl, 

who died unmarried. His lordship married, secondly, 

July 21, 1783, Sarah, relieffor of Sir Charles Halford, bart. 

and, dying July 14, 1800, was succeeded by his grand- 

son, Basil-Percy, the present earl. 

Creation.—Basil-Percy Fielding, of Newham Pad- 

don, in the county of Warwick, and Vicount Fielding, 

December 30, 1620. Earl of Denbigh, September 14, 1622. 

Baron Saint Liz, February 2, 1684. 

RESIDENCES.—Newham Pad donn, in the county of Warwick. 

Town-houfe, South-street. 

ARMOIRIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. 

MOTTO.—Credif sub ponderes virtut. —“Virtue en- 

creaffeth by opprobrium.”

FANE, EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

JOHN FANE, EARL OF WESTMORELAND, 

and Baron Burgherth, Knight of the Garter, Lord Keeper 

of the Privy Seal, and Recorder of Lyne Regis; born 

January 1, 1759; succeeded his father, John, the late 

earl, April 26, 1774; married, May 20, 1783, Sarah-

Anne, jole heir of Robert Child, esq., of Olderley-park, 

in Middlesex; by whom, who died November 9, 1793, 

he had issue, 1. John, lord Burgherth, heir apparent, 

born February 3, 1784; Sarah-Sophia, born May 28, 

married, May 23, 1804, vicount Villiers, earl of Jersey; 

Augusta, born March 17, 1786, married, June 20, 1804, 

John, lord Borriington; Maria, born May 11, 1787, 

married, November 16, 1805, John vicount Duncon- 

sford; and, fourth son of Frederic Ponsonby, earl of Ber- 

borough, by lady Henrietta, daughter of John, the 

first earl of Spencer; and Charlotte, born August 25, 1793. 

His lordship married, secondly, in March, 1806, Miss 

Saunders, daughter of Huck Saunders, M. D. and has 

issue, Jane-Georgiana, born January 25, 1801; and Charles-

Saunders-John, born May 8, 1803. 

The family of Fane, originally written Vane, has been 

trailed higher than the time of William the Conqueror. 

Henry Vane, in the reign of Edward III. was knighted 

for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Poictiers, Sep- 

tember 19, 1356. John, his great grand-son, had issue, 

Richard, ancestor to the earls of Westmoreland; and 

John, ancestor to the earls of Darlington. Thomas, 

grandson of Richard, married Mary, daughter and 

heir of Henry lord Abergavenny, who, upon the 

death of her father, inherited the barony of Le Desper- 

cer. Francis, the eldest son of this marriage, was by 

James I. created baron Burgherth and earl of West- 

moreland, and had issue, 1. Mildmay, second earl of West- 

moreland, who, upon the breaking out of the civil war, 

supported the cause of Charles I. 2. Francis. 

Vere, fourth earl of Westmoreland, grandson of Mild-

may, had issue, 1. Vere, fifth earl of Westmoreland, 

2. Thomas, sixth earl of Westmoreland, who was con- 

stituted, May 19, 1719, first lord commissioner of trade 

and plantations, which office he resigned in May, 1733, 

and died June 4, 1736. 3. John, seventh earl of West- 

moreland, who distinguished himself in the wars of John 

duke of Marlborough; and was created, October 4, 

1735, lord Catherlough, in the kingdom of Ireland. He 

was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, Ju-

ly 1737, and died August 26, 1765. Upon his death 

the Irish title became extinct; the barony of Le Despe- 

encer descended to Sir Francis Daffwood, of Wilt 

Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, baronet; and 

the titles of baron Burgherth and earl of Westmoreland, 

devolved upon Thomas, great-grandson of Francis, 

younger son of Francis, fifth earl of Westmoreland. 

He married, 1735, lady Montague, daughter of Philip, 

third earl of Manchester, and by her had two sons, 

father of Henry, whose son Thomas became eighth earl 

of Westmoreland. 2. Henry, father of Charles, created 

October 19, 1714, baron of Longhaire vicount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland; which titles are ex- 

ting. 

Thomas, eighth earl of Westmoreland, married the 

doughter of William Swymmer, esq. of Britoll, and by 

her
his had two sons and two daughters, viz. John, the elder, who succeeded him; Henry, married, January 12, 1778, to Miss Barford, and died June 4, 1802, leaving issue, of which his eldest daughter married, September 26, 1782, Colonel Mitchell, of Dawlish, in the county of Devon; Anne, died in 1764; Mary, married to Charles Blair, esq. and had issue, Henry, born in 1768, and died in the West Indies 1794; Charles-Nerry, and Mary. His James, died November 12, 1775, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, ninth earl, who married, March 26, 1752, Augusta, daughter of Montague Berrie, son of Robert, first duke of Ancaster, by whom lady, who died January 3, 1766, he had issue, John, the present earl; Thomas, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the king; born July 6, 1760; married, July 27, 1789, Miss Lowe, by whom he had a son, born April 27, 1793; and a son born July 2, 1793; Augusta, born September 18, 1761, married, in July, 1781, William earl of Lonsdale, by whom she had issue. His lordship married, secondly, May 28, 1767, lady Susan Gordon, daughter of Colman-George, third duke of Gordon, by whom he had Henry, born April 14, 1771, died March 6, 1774; Susan, born October 3, 1778; married, July 20, 1778, John Drummond, esq. and died in August 1773; Elizabeth, born January 7, 1773, married, September 4, 1790, John Lowther, esq. brother to the earl of Lonsdale; Mary, born September 19, 1772, married January 16, 1794, George Fulder, esq. His lordship died April 26, 1774, and was succeeded by his eldest child, John, the present, and tenth earl.

Creations.—Baron Burghersh, and earl of Welfmoreland, December 29, 1624.

Residences.—Apethorpe, in the county of Northampton; Brompton, in the county of Somerset; and Chalrton, Yorkshire. — Townhouse, Grosvenor-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Ne vile fano.—"Diligence not the altar."

Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.

Charles-Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, Baron Mordaunt of Turvey, and of Ryegate; born May 11, 1758; and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, August 1, 1779.

The family of Mordaunt came over to England with William the Conqueror. Sir John Mordaunt, in the reign of Henry VII. was chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster; and John, his son, had issue, 1. Frances, born in 1602, married, in July, 1781, William earl of Peterborough, and had issue, 1. Charles-Henry, the present and fifth earl of Peterborough; and 2. Henry, who married, first, Mary, daughter of John Cox, of the city of London, esq. by which lady he had issue, Francis, born in 1736, married to the reverend Samuel Bulkeley, of Hatfield, in the county of Hertford; and Anna-Diana Grace. The earl of Peterborough married, secondly, Robinianna, daughter of colonel Brown, by which lady he had issue Henry Charles, the present and fifth earl of Peterborough.

Creations.—Baron Mordaunt, of Turvey, in the county of Northampton, April 4, 1623. Earl of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, March 4, 1628. Baron Mordaunt of Ryegate, in the county of Surrey, and Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, in the county of Somerset, July 10, 1659. Earl of the county of Monmouth, April 9, 1669.

Residences.—Apethorpe, in the county of Northampton; and a castle destined for that country. Immediately upon his arrival in Spain, he commenced with success the siege of Barcelona, and the governor proposed to surrender. Pending the negotiation, his German allies forced the gates on one side of the town, and began a general pillage. Lord Peterborough, informed of this circumstance, desired to be admitted at the opposite gate; and, having received a guard out of the German forces to the former station, and completed the terms of surrender. In the following year, the French, headed by Philip V. in person, endeavoured to retake Barcelona; but lord Peterborough obliged them to raise the siege, and retreat with so much precipitation, as to leave their ammunition, their provisions, and their sick and wounded men, in his hands; the latter of whom, from a knowledge of his character, were recommended by marestial de Telle, the French general, to the earl of Peterborough's clemency. He conquered Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon, with part of Murcia and Castile; crowned Charles III. in his metropolis; and, with an army of ten thousand men, drove out king Philip, and the French army, amounting to twenty-five thousand. He was, however, called home in the midst of his victories; and in 1710 his conduct was made a subject of parliamentary animadversion, the refult of which was a vote of thanks for his many great and eminent services. This nobleman was, principally trusted by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. He landed at Torbay with that prince at his metropolis; and, with an army of ten thousand men, drove out king Philip, and the French army, amounting to twenty-five thousand. He was, however, called home in the midst of his victories; and in 1710 his conduct was made a subject of parliamentary animadversion, the refult of which was a vote of thanks for his many great and eminent services. This nobleman was, principally trusted by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. He landed at Torbay with that prince at

Armorial

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Armorial
AMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—*Nec placida contenta quiete os.—* "No content in soft repose."

GREY, EARL OF STAMFORD.

GEORGE-HARRY GREY, EARL OF STAMFORD, Baron Grey of Groby, Baron Bonville and Harrington, Baron Delamer of Dunham-Maiffe, and Earl of Warrington; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, and President of the Humane Society; born October 1, 1737; succeeded to the title upon the death of his father in 1768; and married, May 28, 1766, Henrietta Greville, daughter of William, second duke of Portland; by which lady he has issue, 1. Henrietta, born April 19, 1764; and married October 28, 1785, to sir John Chester, wode, of Oakley, in the county of Stafford, baronet.

2. George-Harry, lord Grey, heir apparent, born October 31, 1766; married, December 23, 1797, Henrietta-Charlotte-Elizabeth Charteris, eldest daughter of Francis lord Elcho, son of the earl of Wemyss, and has issue, Henrietta-Charlotte, born September 13, 1798; Maria, December 17, 1800; George-Harry, born April 5, 1802; Maria, born November 2, 1807, and died the same month; Maria, born June 30, 1794; married, May 20, 1794, to Edward Grey, esq. who had issue, Edward, by whom she has issue, 1. Louise, born May 8, 1771. 2. William-Booth, born September 10, 1773; married, April 7, 1802, Miss Price, eldest daughter of Thomas Price, of Diffryny, in Glamorganshire, efq. 3. Archibald, born December 16, 1774.


The family of Grey was originally of Normandy, and ancestor to Arlotta, mother of William the Conqueror. Sir John de Grey was also appointed in the year 1200, chief justice of England; and, having resigned that office, he was chosen archbishop of Canterbury, upon the recommendation of John, but the pope, incensed at this interference, prevailed to have Stephen Langton chosen to the archiepiscopal see, and was the origin of the great conflict between King John and pope Innocent III in which the pope was finally victorious.

John de Grey was also appointed, in the year 1200, chief justice of England; and, having resigned that office, was constituted, August 13, 1210, lord deputy of Ireland, where he governed with singular wisdom and success, and was created, December 31, 1260, earl of Dorset, and Leonard, created January 1, 1536, viscount Garney, of the kingdom of Ireland. The marquis of Dorset died April 16, 1507. Thomas, second marquis of Dorset, was created earl of Huntingdon, and April 18, 1475, marquis of Dorset. He married Cicely, daughter and heir of William Bonville lord Bonville and Harrington; by which lady, who introduced these titles into the family of Grey, he had issue, Thomas, second marquess of Dorset, and Leonard, created January 1, 1536, viscount Garney, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had issue, Thomas, second marquess of Dorset, was commander in chief of the expedition against Fontarabia, in 1512. He had issue, Henry, third marquess of Dorset; Thomas; Leonard; and John.

Henry, third marquess of Dorset, married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in 1520, and was created, June 18, 1548, viscount of Louis XII. king of France; and was created, October 11, 1551, duke of Suffolk. The issue of this marriage was, 1. Jane Grey, who married Guildford, younger son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and was nominated by the last will of Edward VI. heir of the crown of England. She had accordingly proclaimed queen much against her own inclination, July 10, 1553; but, finding the tide of popular opposition irresistible, she resigned her pretensions the 20th of the same month. She was tried, together with her husband, for this faultless assumption, the 34th of November following. They remained prisoners in the Tower till the defeat of Thomas Wyatt's insurrection, in consequence of which they were brought to the scaffold February 12, 1553; and the duke her father on the 34th of the same month. See the article ENGLAND, vol. vi. p. 647. 2. Catharine, married, first, to Henry, son of William, first earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to Edward, the younger son of Edward, son of Edward, duke of Somerset, lord protector of England. This marriage having taken place without the consent of queen Elizabeth, they were both of them committed to the Tower, where the counts died, after nine years confinement, January 26, 1567. By these tragical events the titles of the family became extinct.

Henry
Henry, son of John, younger son of Thomas, second marquis of Dorset, was now become the representative of the family, having by descent the titles of Bonville and Athlone. By James I., the eldest son, he was created baron Grey of Groby. Henry, second lord Grey of Groby, his grandson, was by Charles I. created earl of Stamford, and had issue, 1. Thomas, eldest son of Thomas, second earl of Stamford. 2. John, father of Harry, third earl of Stamford. Thomas, second earl of Stamford, was appointed August 28, 1637, chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which office he resigned 1702, and died January 13, 1720.

Harry, fourth earl of Stamford, son of Harry, third earl of Stamford, married Mary, daughter and heir of George Booth, last earl of Warrington; by which lady, who died December 10, 1672, he had issue, 1. George-Harry, the present earl. 2. Booth, born August 15, 1720, married May 10, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Mainwaring, of Brimborough in the county of Chester, esquire; by which lady he has issue a son and a daughter. 3. John, born May 22, 1743, who married June 22, 1773, Suffannah, daughter of Ralph Leycester, esquire. His lordship, dying May 30, 1765, was succeeded by his, the present and fifth earl.


RESIDENCES.—Enville Hall, in the county of Stafford; and Dunham Park, in the county of Chester.

TOWN-HOUSE, CHARLES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—"AC MUNIQUE."—"According to my power."

FINCH, EARL OF WINCHELSA.

GEORGE FINCH, EARL OF WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, Viscount Maidstone, Baron Finch of Daventry, and a Baronet; Knight of the Garter, Groom of the Stole to the King, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Rutland, and F.S.A. born November 4, 1752; and succeeded to the title upon the death of his uncle, August 2, 1769.

The family of Finch is descended from Henry Fitzherbert, lord chamberlain of the household to Henry I. and the reputed ancestor of the earl of Pembroke. Herbert, his son, had issue Peter, progenitor of the earls of Pembroke; and Matthew, a considerable baron in the reign of King John, whose grandson took the name of Finch in the reign of Edward I. Sir Thomas Finch was sent by queen Elizabeth in 1564, to the relief of Newhaven, then besieged by the French, where he was shipwrecked, and perished with all his retinue. He married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Mylne of Baffew in the county of Kent, by which lady he had issue, 1. Mylne. 2. Henry, whose son John was elected speaker of the house of commons in 1628, and constituted lord chief justice of the court of common pleas January 21, 1634. Having resigned this office, he was, January 23, 1639, appointed lord keeper of the great seal, and created baron Finch of Fordwich in the county of Kent. Upon his death in 1660 the title became extinct.

Mylne, eldest son of Sir Thomas Finch, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, of Coft Hall in the county of Essex, treasurer of the chamber to queen Elizabeth; by which lady, who was created by James I. a viscountess Maidstone, and by Charles I. countess of Winchelsea, he had issue, 1. Thomas, who succeeded to the titles of his mother. 2. Heneage, elected speaker of the house of commons in 1660. Mylne, the father was created a baronet by James I. June 29, 1641.

Heneage, second earl of Winchelsea, was one of the persons principally connected with general Monk in the restoration of Charles II. By that monarch he was created lord Fitzherbert of Bailwell, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Constantinople. He was present, and died in the great fleet against the Dutch, May 28, 1672. He was succeeded by his fourth son, Heneage, fourth earl of Winchelsea. 3. John, fifth earl of Winchelsea.

Charies third earl of Winchelsea, son of William lord viscount Maidstone, was June 14, 1711, appointed first commissioner of trade and plantations; and died August 14, 1714.

Heneage, son of Heneage, younger son of Sir Mylne Finch, baronet, was June 6, 1660, constituted his majesty's lieutenant general, and the day following raised to the dignity of a baronet. He was farther promoted, May 10, 1670, to the office of attorney general; and, November 9, 1673, declared lord keeper of the great seal. In the following year he was created baron Finch of Daventry, and December 19, 1675, constituted lord high chancellor of England. In the midst of the fickleness and profligacy of the court of Charles II., he preserved that even tenour and dignity of character which prevented him, though a tory, from becoming, as the king's other ministers were, an instrument of the ambition and perfecution of the whigs. The last honour conferred upon him was that of being created earl of Nottingham; and he died December 18, 1682, leaving issue, 1. Daniel, second earl of Nottingham. 2. Heneage, created earl of Aylesford.

Daniel, second earl of Nottingham, was constituted February 19, 1682, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, and resigned May 22, 1684. He was in the councils of those who invited over the prince of Orange; and, though he could not join with them in that measure, he was however faithful to their secret. He was sent by king James, together with the marquis of Hailfax and lord Godolphin, to treat with the prince upon his landing; but, upon his return to London, he found that the king had hastily withdrawn himself. He was appointed, February 13, 1689, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and resigned in March 1694. His conduct was such, that king James thought proper to except him out of his intended general pardon; and, to his honour he was proved to have refused a considerable bribe in the corrupt trans action respecting the charter of the East-India company. Upon the accession of queen Anne he was again constituted one of the principal secretaries of state, and resigned April 17, 1704. Though he had always been regarded as a leader in the high church party, he went over to the whigs at the time that the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Godolphin were dismissed from their employments; and, upon the accession of George I., he was appointed lord president of the council. He received in 1721, the unanimous thanks of the university of Oxford, and of the clergy of the diocese of London, for his answer to Mr. Whitson concerning the eternity of the second and third persons in the Holy Trinity. Upon the failure of the elder branch of the family, September 9, 1729, he became fifth earl of Winchelsea, and died January 1, 1730. He had issue, 1. Daniel, seventh earl of Winchelsea; and 2. William, who was employed by his majesty's envoy extraordinary, first, to the court of Sweden, and afterwards to the republic of the United provinces. He married Charlotte, daughter of Thomas, first earl of Pomfret, by the honorable Henrietta-Louisa Jeffrey's his wife; by which lady he had issue, George, the present earl of Winchelsea; Charlotte, who died in 1767; Sophia, born October 28, 1748, and married, March...
March 2, 1774, to Charles Fielding, esq. Frances who died 1765; and Henrietta, born December 28, 1750.

William, their father, died December 25, 1756.

3. John, who married Elizabeth Younger, by which lady he had issue Elizabeth, married June 2, 1737, to John Milner, of Sleep, in the parish of Ambleby, in the county of Lincoln; she was buried February 12, 1750.

4. Edward, who took the name of Hatton, pursuant to the last will of his maternal aunt Anne, daughter of Lord Viscount Hatton. He was successively employed as envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden, to the diet of Ratisbon, to the republic of the United Provinces, to the King of Poland, and to the empire of Russia.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in the county of Kent, baronet; by which lady he had issue, George, born June 30, 1747; Anne, born November 15, 1750; Harriet-Frances-Charlotte, born February 19, 1753; Mary Henrietta-Elizabeth, born May 25, 1753; and John-Emilius-Daniel-Edward, born May 19, 1755.

Edward, their father, died May 16, 1771.

Daniel, seventh earl of Winchelsea, was appointed March 16, 1751, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he resigned in December 1744. He was again appointed first lord of the admiralty, April 6, 1757, and continued in that situation to the end of his life, under the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, July 12, 1765, lord president of the council, which office he resigned July 30, 1766. The earl of Winchelsea married, first, Frances, daughter of Basil fourth earl of Denbigh; by which lady he had issue Charlotte; and secondly, daughter of Sir Doranour, fourteenth earl of Chesterfield, by which lady, who died August 8, 1757, he had issue four daughters: 1. Henage, born in December 1741, and married to Sir George Oborn of Chickelands in the county of Bedford, baronet. 2. Edes, born January 17, 1746. 3. Hatton, born February 23, 1747. 4. Augusta, born in February 1751, died July 10, 1757. The earl dying August 2, 1769, was succeeded by his nephew, the present and eighth earl of Winchelsea, and fourth earl of Nottingham.

The heir-presumptive is George Finch Hatton, esq. his lordship's cousin, and the eldest son of Edward, son of Daniel, sixth earl of Winchelsea, and second earl of Nottingham.


RESIDENCES.—Burleigh in the county of Rutland; Rantham House, county of Buckingham; and Easwell in the county of Kent.—Townhouse, South-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Nil confire fui.—"Conscious of no guilt."

STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

PHILIP STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, Knight of the Garter, F.R. and A.S. born November 10, 1755; succeeded the late earl, March 21, 1773; married, first, September 16, 1777, Anne, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwaite, D.D. who died October 26, 1788, leaving issue, Harriet, born April 9, 1786, married November 10, 1803. His lordship married, secondly, February 5, 1799, lady Henrietta Thynne, fitter to Thomas, marquis of Bath, and has issue, Elizabeth, born November 14, 1800, and Elizabeth Georgiana, born February 15, 1802, to whom their Majesties and the Princes Auguilia, duchesses in person; and a son, George-Augustus-Frederick, born May 19, 1803.

The family of Stanhope was of considerable eminence in the reign of Henry III. and they were elected to parliament for the borough of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the county of Nottingham, from the accession of Richard II. Sir Edward Stanhope, in the reign of Henry VII. was one of the commanders for that monarch at the battle of Stoke, June 6, 1487; and at the battle of Blackheath, June 22, 1497. He had issue Anne, married to Edward, first duke of Somerset, lord protector of England; and Sir Michael, who, on account of this affinity was twice committed prisoner to the Tower, and then to a house of correction, and at length died in the Tower, 1505.

1. Thomas, father of John, who had issue Philip, and John, ancestor to the earl of Harrington. 2. John, created May 4, 1605, baron Stanhope of Harrington, which title became extinct, upon the death of his son in 1676.

2. Philip, grandson of Thomas, son of Sir Michael Stanhope, was by James I. raised to the dignity of a baron by the title of lord Stanhope of Shelford, and by Charles I. created earl of Chesterfield. He lived in retirement till the commencement of the civil wars; and then, engaging in the royal party, he made his house at Shelford a garrison for the king, and fixed in person upon the city of Litchfield. He was there reduced to surrender by the parliamentary forces in 1643, and died in confinement September 12, 1656. He had issue, 1. Henry lord Stanhope, who married Catharine, eldest daughter of Thomas lord Wotton; by which lady, who married October 29, 1666, counties of Chesterfield for life, he had issue Philip, fourth earl of Chesterfield, 2. Ferdinand, who was killed in the civil wars in 1647.

3. Philip, who by his father was appointed commander of the garrison of Shelford, and lost his life in its defence, October 27, 1645. 4. Arthur, 5. Alexander, whose son James was created earl Stanhope.

3. Philip Dormer, fourth earl of Chesterfield, grandson of Philip second earl of Chesterfield, was February 26, 1728, appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the republic of the United Provinces; and April 19, 1730, lord steward of the household, which office he resigned in April 1733. From that period he became one of the principal leaders of the parliamentary opposition to Sir Robert Walpole; and, together with John Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, was regarded as the great ornament of the house of lords for splendour of abilities and brilliancy of eloquence. He was constituted, January 3, 1745, lord lieutenant of Ireland; but, his abilities being deemed indisputably necessary at that critical period, he was May 18 in the same year commissioned to go as ambassador extraordinary to the republic of the United Provinces, and did not arrive in Dublin till August 31 following. During his residence there he was completely successful in preserving the peace of the country during the rebellion in England; and having resigned in April 1746, he was in the same year constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned February 6, 1748. He married Melesina, the natural daughter of George I. by Melesina de Schulenberg duchess of Kendal; which lady was created in her own right baronets of Aldborough in the county of Suffolk, and counts of Walsingham in the county of Norfolk, for life, and died September 16, 1776. Since the death of this celebrated earl of Chesterfield, there have been published his letters to his natural son, Philip Stanhope, late envoy extraordinary to the court of Dresden; written with great elegance of style, and with an elevated degree of paternal affection.

Arthur, a younger son of Philip first earl of Chesterfield, had issue Michael, who embraced the profession of the church, was canon of Windfor, and doctor in divinity. He had issue, 1. Arthur-Charles, who married Margaret, daughter of Charles Hedlam of Kerby in the county of York, esquire; by which lady, who died December 26, 1776, to William Smelt, esquire, 2. Ferdinando, who was killed in the civil wars in 1647.

He was created earl Stanhope, 3. Philip, who by his father was appointed commander of the garrison of Shelford, and lost his life in its defence, October 27, 1645. 4. Arthur, 5. Alexander, whose son James was created earl Stanhope.

CREATIONS.—Baron Stanhope of Shelford in the county of Nottingham, November 7, 1616. Earl of Chesterfield, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, Knight of the Garter, F.R. and A.S. born November 10, 1755; succeeded the late earl, March 21, 1773; married, first, September 16, 1777, Anne, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwaite, D.D. who died October 26, 1788, leaving issue, Harriet, born April 9, 1786, married November 10, 1803. His lordship married, secondly, February 5, 1799, lady Henrietta Thynne, sister to Thomas, marquis of Bath, and has issue, Elizabeth, born November 14, 1800, and Elizabeth Georgiana, born February 15, 1802, to whom their Majesties and the Princes Augusta, duchesses in person; and a son, George-Augustus-Frederick, born May 19, 1803.

The family of Stanhope was of considerable eminence in the reign of Henry III. and they were elected to parliament for the borough of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the county of Nottingham, from the accession of Richard II. Sir Edward Stanhope, in the reign of Henry VII. was one of the commanders for that monarch...
MONTAGU, EARL OF SANDWICH.

JOHN MONTAGU, EARL OF SANDWICH, VISCOUNT HINCHINBROOK, AND BARON MONTAGU, OF ST. NICHOLAS, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT; BART.

Motto.—*Alas volat propriis.*—"The bird flies to its own."
a whole division of the latter. His ship was at length set on fire; and, the majority of the crew having been killed, the officers and some of the men got into the long boat; but the Earl of Sandwich refused to quit his vessel, and perished with her. 

The unfortunate earl of Sandwich had issue, 1. Edward, second earl of Sandwich. 2. Sidney, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Wortley of Wortley in the county of York, baronet; in consequence of which marriage he added to his own the name of Wortley. He was one of the supporters of the bill of exclusion, and raised a body of horse in the reign of James II. to assist the prince of Orange. He had issue Edward (Wortley Montagu), ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Signior, who married Mary, daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont duke of Kingston; by which lady, who was the author of a celebrated collection of Letters upon the Turkish Nation, and died August 21, 1765, he had issue Edward, author of a treatise upon Ancient Republics, who spent the latter years of his life at Venice, living in the Turkish manner, and died in 1776. Mary, sister of the late-mentioned Edward, married John Stuart, earl of Bute in the kingdom of Scotland; and Arthur, his second son, marries Montifiatt of Wortley in the county of York. The honourable Sidney Wortley Montagu died November 11, 1777.

Edward, third earl of Sandwich, had issue Edward, Richard, lord viscount Hinchingbrooke, who married Edith, daughter and heir of Alexander Rouhan of Littlecote in the county of Wilts; by whom, who died March 20, 1761, he had issue John, fourth earl of Sandwich, born November 3, 1718, who succeeded Edward, his grand-father, the third earl, in 1711, who married Judith, daughter of Charles, viscount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland, on March 7, 1742; by whom (who died on July 7, 1797) he had issue John, the present earl; 2. Edward Montagu, born June 30, 1745, and died November 2, 1752; 3. William-Augustus, born in February 1752, and died at Lisbon, in January 1776, unmarried; 4. Mary, born February 23, 1746, who died June 23, 1761; William, born December 23, 1750; married, in October 1758, Charlotte, daughter of Francis Nairn, esq. and had issue a son, William, and died February 10, 1757; Edward, born April 7, 1715, died young; Mary, born June 18, 1709, died young; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1711, who married, first, in September 1737, Kelland Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue; 2. George, born March 17, 1748, and married to William Poyntz, esq. by whom he has issue; 3. Elizabeth, born January 6, 1750, and died November 19, in the same year. He was committed to the Tower on a charge of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, where he is said to have been murdered, July 15, 1683.

William, third earl of Essex, his grandson, was appointed in 1754, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Turin, in which employment he continued till 1756, and was constituted, December 4, 1739, captain of the yeomen of the guard. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Henry Hyde, earl of Clanrode and Rochefort; by whom he had issue, Charlotte, born October 2, 1721, married to Thomas earl of Clanrode; and Mary, born October 17, 1722, married to John, son of the earl of Granard, in the kingdom of Ireland. The earl of Essex married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Wriothesley, second duke of Bedford; by whom he had issue, Diana, born February 22, 1728; Anne, born May 13, 1730; and William-Anne-Holles, born February 7, 1732, married, first, Frances, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the bath, by Frances, daughter of Thomas earl of Coningsby, by whom, who died July 19, 1759, he had issue, Elizabeth, born August 10, 1755, married to John Lord Monson, and had issue, George, the present earl; and Frances, born July 29, 1759, and died an infant.
His lordship married, secondly, March 3, 1767, Harriet, daughter of colonel Thomas Bladen, by whom he had issue, John-Thomas, born March 2, 1759, married, April 9, 1791, lady Caroline Paget, daughter of Henry Earl of Uxbridge, and had issue, three sons and a daughter, Caroline, born in September 1754; and a daughter, born May 8, 1765. Thomas-Edward, born March 25, 1770; William-Robert, born April 28, 1775, in holy orders, married, June 7, 1803, Miss Salter, daughter of T. Salter, of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, esq., Bladen-Thomas, born August 25, 1776, in the army, married March 31, 1799, and was succeeded by the present and fifth earl. The heir presumptive is John-Thomas, brother to the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Capel, August 6, 1641. Viscount Malden, and Earl of Effex, April 20, 1661.

RESIDENCE.—Cafhtobury-park, in the county of Hertford; and Hampton-court, in Hertfordshire. — Town-houfe, Upper Grosvenor-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Sede et fortitudine. —"By faith and fortitude."

BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN.

JAMES BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN, Baron Brudenell of Deane in the county of Northampton, and a Baronet, Keeper of the Privy Purse to the King, High Steward of New Windsor, and Governor of Windsor Castle; born April 10, 1755. He was the son of George Duke of Montagu, born September 28, 1721; and had issue, 1. Charles, 2nd Earl of Car- digan, born May 23, 1790; married, November 23, 1760, Anne, eldest daughter of George Vicecount Lewisham, son of William, first earl of Buckingham; but had issue by this lady, who died January 12, 1786. His second son, John, was married to the first Viscount Sydney; and 2. Mary, born in September 1794; and a daughter, born of weight in the county of Hertfordshir e. His third son, born August 25, 1776, a captain in the royal house, Upper Grosvenor-street. —See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Deane-park, in Northamptonshire; and Twickenham, in Middlesex.—Town-houfe, Upper Grosvenor-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—En grace aye. —"On grace depend."

HOWARD, EARL OF CARLISLE.

FREDERIC HOWARD, EARL OF CARLISLE, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Dacre of Gilel’aville-Leveson Gower, marquis of Stafford, by whom he has issue, George, vicount Morpeth, heir apparent, born September 17, 1773; married, March 1801, Lady Georgiana Cavendish, eldest daughter of William Duke of Devonshire, and has issue, the duke of Norfolk, and has issue, the duke of Northumberland, the duke of Devonshire, and has issue, the duke of Northumberland, the duke of Northumberland, the dukedom and marquessate became extinct. His grace was born May 26, 1736, and died July 7, 1790, Mary Montagu (sister to the duchess dowager of Manchester, late countess of Belvoir, who died without issue in 1757), second daughter and co-heir of John Duke of Montagu, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of John the third great Duke of Marlborough; after whose decease, in 1756, his grace, on October 8, 1756, took the name and arms of Montagu; and was by his majesty created marquis of Monthermer, and Duke of Montagu, November 5, 1756, and Baron Montagu, of Boughton, with remainder to James, second son of Henry Duke of Beccleuch, by patent, August 21, 1756. The duchess died May 1, 1775, leaving issue, 1. John, marquis of Monthermer, born March 17, 1755; created, May 8, 1762, baron Montagu, of Boughton, and died April 11, 1770, unmarried, by whose death that barony became extinct. 2. Elizabeth, born May 29, 1753, married, May 2, 1767, to Henry Duke of Beccleuch, and died, unmarried, July 17, 1780. 3. Caesar, born July 8, 1763; 4. Charlotte, born February 18, 1762, died an infant. Thomas, the eldest son, born April 30, 1729, assumed the name and arms of Bruce, by royal warrant, December 9, 1727, and in February 1747, succeeded his uncle, the Earl of Aylburge, as Lord Bruce of Tottenham, in the county of Wilts, and was created earl of Aylburge, by patent, July 10, 1776.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Carlisle, April 20, 1661; Baron Brudenell, of Deane, in Northamptonshire, October 17, 1756.

RESIDENCES.—Deane-park, in Northamptonshire; and Twickenham, in Middlesex. — Town-houfe, Upper Grosvenor-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—En grace aye. —"On grace depend."
son of William, having been instrumental to the reformation of Charles II. was soon after that event created Baron Dacre of Gillecille, viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle. He was ambassador from Great Britain to the court of Denmark and Sweden, in 1663 and 1664; and was governor for some years of the island of Jamaica. He died February 24, 1684, leaving issue, Edward, second earl of Carlisle; and Frederick-Christian, who was killed at the siege of Luxembourg in 1682.

Charles, third earl of Carlisle, son of Edward the second earl, was June 19, 1701, appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, which office he resigned upon the death of William III. He was again constituted first lord commissioner of the treasury, May 23, 1715; which office he resigned in October following, and died May 1, 1725.

Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle, born in 1694, married, first, November 27, 1717, Frances-Spencer, only daughter of Charles, third earl of Sunderland; by whom, who died July 27, 1743, he had issue, Charles Viscount Howard, who died August 9, 1743; Robert Viscount Howard, who died October 20, 1743; Arabella, who married Jonathan Cope, Esq.; Diana, married to Thomas ter of Charles, third earl of Sunderland; by whom, liege of Luxembourg in 1684.

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country of Gloucester; Constable of the Castle of St. Briavel, and Warden of the Forest of Dean; Colonel of the South Battalion of the Gloucestershire Militia, and High Steward of the City of Gloucester; born May 24, 1745, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, January 9, 1755; married, March 30, 1785, Mary, daughter of William Cole, of the county of Northampton; and has issue, William-Fitzharding, viscount Durfley, heir apparent, born December 26, 1786; Maurice-Fitzharding, born March 5, 1788; Augustus-Fitzharding, born March 26, 1790; Francis-Henri-Cuifin-Philippe-Fitzharding, born December 7, 1794; Thomas-Morton-Fitzharding, born October 19, 1796; George-Charles-Granville-Fitzharding, born February 10, 1800; Mary-Henrietta-Fitzharding, born October 4, 1801; a daughter, born April 12, 1803; and a son, born in May, 1805.

The family of Berkeley is descended from the renowned Harding, of the royal family of Denmark; and is in the line of those heroic chiefs who came over to England with William the Conqueror. Robert-Fitzharding, his son, adhered to the empress Matilda, and for his fidelity to Henry II. in their contest with King Stephen, and obtained a grant of the castle of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, together with the barony, from which his posterity have derived the surname of Berkeley. Robert, his son, and Maurice, nephew of Robert, were chiefs among the barons in the reign of King John. Thomas, son of Maurice, was appointed, in 1269, lord constable of England; and at the battle of Barnesfield, June 24, 1263, was taken prisoner by the Normans. He afterwards opposed two of the victorious Scots. He was a favourite of Edward II. as did Maurice, his son; who received summons to parliament in the preceding reign by the title of lord Berkeley, of Berkeley-castle; being, according to the family pedigrees, the seventh poliarch of the barony. He was appointed, in 1311, reward of the duty of Aquitaine, and died May 31, 1326. James, his brother, was elected bishop of Exeter, March 15, 1326, and died the 24th of June in the following year.

Thomas, second lord Berkeley, (reckoning from the summons of Edward I.) was a considerable warrior, and distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy; and also received a considerable ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poitiers, where he was one of the princes to the battle of Poitiers. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, of Charborough, esquire, who married, secondly, Robert Crags Nugent, first Earl Nugent of the Kingdom of Ireland, he had issue, James, third earl of Berkeley, married Louisa, daughter of Charles first duke of Richmond. He entered into the service, and distinguished himself in the reign of Anne in the fleets of Sir George Rooke and Sir Dudley Sherley, and was created viscount Durfley, March 15, 1736, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, in which office he continued till the death of George I. He died in August 1736.

Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley, his son, was commander of one of the regiments raised in 1745 to march against the rebels. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, of Charborough, esquire, who married, secondly, Robert Crags Nugent, first Earl Nugent of the Kingdom of Ireland, he had issue, 1. Frederic-Augustus, the present earl. 2. Louisa, born July 28, 1748, and married to George Lord Hervey, son of Frederic earl of Bristol. 3. Elizabeth, born in December 1750, and married to William lord Craven. 4. George-Cranfield, born August 10, 1753, an admiral in the royal navy. He married August 19, 1784, Amelia, daughter of Lord George Lenox, and sister of Charles third duke of Richmond. The earl died January 9, 1755, and was succeeded by his son Frederic-Augustus, the fifth and present earl.

Residences.—Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester; Bruton Abbey, in Somersetshire; and Cranford Park, in the county of Middlesex.—Town-houses, in Spring Gardens.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Dieu a vost. —"God with us."
had issue, James, first lord Norreys of Bertie, and by Charles II. created earl of Abingdon. This nobleman joined in the invitation to William prince of Orange in 1688, and contributed thirty thousand pounds to his expedition. He died March 22, 1699, leaving issue, 1. Peregrine, second earl of Abingdon; 2. Thomas, third earl of Abingdon; 3. Peregrine, who greatly distinguishe himself in the royal navy, and died in France in 1709.

Abingdon, third earl of Abingdon, married Anna, daughter of sir John Collins, of the kingdom of Scotland, knight; by whom he had issue, 1. Peregrine, fourth earl of Abingdon; 2. Catherine, daughter of Thomas lord Arched, by which lady he had issue, 1. James, father of William, third earl of Abingdon; 2. Jane, married to Thomas Clifton, esq. and died February 25, 1791; 3. Elizabeth, married to sir John Gallini, and by him had issue. 4. Jane, married to Thomas Clifton, esq. and died February 25, 1791; 5. Bleona, married, July 7, 1666, to vicount Wenman; 6. Mary, married to Miles Stapleton, esq. of Clints, in Yorkshire. His lordship died in 1762, and was succeeded by Willoughby, the fourth earl, born January 16, 1740; married July 1768, Charlotte, daughter of admiral sir Peter Warren, knight of the bath; by whom he had issue, 1. Montague, the present earl; Louisa-Anne-Maria-Bridge, born March 5, 1775, and married, July 20, 1793, lady Montague, daughter of the earl of Pembroke, born October 18, 1778. His lordship died September 26, 1799, when his son, the present and fifth earl, succeeded.


RESIDENCES.—Rycote Park, in the county of Oxford; and Willingdon, in the county of Berks.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Virtus arietefortior.—"Fortified by virtue."

WINDSOR, EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

OTHER-ARCHER WINDSOR, EARL OF PLYMOUTH, and Baron Willoughby, of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks; born July 2, 1789; succeeded his father, the late earl, June 12, 1799.

The family of Windsor, from whom the ears of Plymouthe in the female line are descended, derives its origin from other, a rich and powerful lord, in the reign of Alfred the Great. Walter-Fitz-Other, in the reign of William I., was father of William, who took the surname of Windsor from the castle of Windsor committed to his custody; and of Gerard, who was ancestro to the ears of De la Fore, the dukes of Leinster, and the ears of the Conqueller, in the kingdom of Ireland; and to the lords Gerard of Bromley, the Gards earls of Macclesfield, and of the Conqueller.

Sir William de Windsor, in the reign of Edward III., was twice lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he performed considerable services. Sir Andrew Windsor, in the reign of Henry VIII., was a principal commander in the army sent under Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk to invade the kingdom of France, in 1521; and had summons to parliament by the title of lord Windsor of Bradenham; by whom he had issue, 1. William, second lord Windsor, his son, was one of the partizans and confessours of queen Mary; and Edward, third lord Windsor, his son, displayed considerable valour at the siege of Saint Quentin, July 7, 1557. He was father of the first and fourth lords Windsor, and of Henry, fifth lord Windsor, both of them distinguished by tears of chivalry in the court of queen Elizabeth. Henry, fifth lord Windsor, had issue, 1. Thomas, sixth lord Windsor; 2. Elizabeth, married to Dixie Hickman, of Brixton, in the county of Oxford, esquire, and mother of Thomas-Windor Hickman, seventh lord Windsor.

Thomas Windsor, first lord Windsor of the family of Hickman, displayed in early youth great loyalty to Charles I. and in the fatal battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645, several times broke into the line of the parliament's army. In consideration of his services in the royal cause, he was, June 12, 1660, declared by patent seventh lord Windsor of Bradenham. He was also appointed governor of the island of Jamaica, where he took from the Spaniards the town of Saint Iago; and was afterwards created earl of Plymouth. He died November 19, 1687, leaving issue, 1. Thomas, second earl of Plymouth; 2. Thomas, created June 12, 1669, lord viscount Windsor of the kingdom of Ireland; and, December 31, 1711, baron Mountjoy of the Isle of Wight. His titles became extinct in 1788.

Other-Lewis Windsor, fourth earl of Plymouth, grandson of Other, second earl of Plymouth, married August 11, 1700, Catharine, daughter of Thomas lord Arched; by which lady he had issue, 1. Other, fifth earl of Plymouth; 2. Thomas, an officer of the royal navy, born May 10, 1752. 3. Catharine, born 1755, and married July 26, 1755, to sir James Talney Long, esquire. 4. Elizabeth, married to George Townshend, of Honington-hall, in the county of Warwick, esquire. 5. Henry, born January 4, 1760. 6. Anne, married to sir Thomas Broughton, in the county of Stafford, esquire. 7. Sarah, married to William Crefpigny, esquire. 8. Andrews, born May 12, 1764. His lordship died April 20, 1771, and was succeeded by Other-Hickman, fifth earl, married August 21, 1778, Sarah, eldest daughter and coheir of the last lord Archer, by whom he had issue, Other-Archer, the present earl; Maria, born May 30, 1790; Henry, Sarah, and Augustus, who died young; Harriet, born July 30, 1799. The countesses married, secondly, July 24, 1800, William-Pitt, lord Amherst. His lordship died June 12, 1799, when he was succeeded by his son, the present and sixth earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Windsor of Bradenham, in the county of Buckingham, November 3, 1752. Earl of Plymouth, December 6, 1762.

RESIDENCES.—Hewel Grange, in the county of Worcester; and St. Fugan's Castle, Glamorganshire.—Townhouse, Bruton-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Je me fes et Dieu.—"I put my trust in God."

LUMLEY SAUNDERSON, EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

RICHARD LUMLEY SAUNDERSON, EARL OF SCARBOROUGH, Vicount and Baron Lumley of Lumley Castle, and Vicount Lumley in Ireland; born April 16, 1751; succeeded his brother, the late earl, September 5, 1807; married, May 25, 1787, Harriet Willoughby, sister to Henry lord Middleton.

The family of Lumley is descended from Lulph, a nobleman of great distinction, in the time of the Conqueror; but was stripped of his possessions by William the Conqueror, and afterwards murdered. The name of Lumley wasblings by William his grandson. Ralph de Lumley had summons to parliament in 1385, by the title of baron Lumley of Kyton Castle, in the county of York; and, having entered into a confederacy in favour of Richard II., was killed at Cirencester in the year 1400. Marmaduke, his younger son, was, April 15, 1430, elected bishop of Carlisle; and, December 18, 1446, constituted lord high chancellor of England. He was translated, February 8, 1451, to the see of Lincoln, and died in the following year. Sir John Lumley, in the reign of Henry V., was restored to the lordship of Lumley; and, having distinguished himself in the wars of France, was killed, together with the duke of Clarence, brother to Henry V., at the battle of Beauge, April 13, 1423. Thomas, third lord Lumley, his son, enfranchised the party of the house of York; and George, fourth lord Lumley, son of Thomas, was one of the commanders in the expedition of Richard III. against the Scots, and in some military expeditions under Henry VII. John, seventh lord Lumley, his great grandson, was one of the principal commanders at the battle of Flodden Field, September
September 9, 1613; but George, his only son, being suspected of fomenting an insurrection against Henry VIII., suffered imprisonment in the Tower, and death, in April 1539. His son, Sir Henry, was rescued from the Tower by Edward VI., but, dying without issue, April 11, 1549, the title became extinct.

Richard, second son of Anthony, younger son of Richard, sixth Lord Lumley, was by Charles I., July 12, 1628, created Viscount Lumley of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was a principal commander in the royal army in the ensuing civil war. John, his son, had issue, 1. Richard, second Lord Viscount Lumley. 2. Henry, who served with great reputation in the wars of William III. and the duke of Marlborough; and was raised to the appointment of general of the horse; he died October 28, 1723.

Richard, second Lord Viscount Lumley, was by Charles II., created Baron Lumley, of Lumley-Castle, in the county of Durham. He had a principal share in gaining the victory of Sedgemoor, in which the duke of Monmouth was defeated, July 6, 1685; and was afterwards active in promoting the business of the revolution. By King William he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Scarborough. He died December 17, 1723, leaving issue, 1. Richard, second Earl of Scarborough. 2. William, who entered into the royal navy, and was killed in an engagement at sea, April 9, 1709. 3. Thomas, third Earl of Scarborough.

Richard, second Earl of Scarborough, upon the accession of George II., was appointed master of the horse to the king. He was the intimate friend of Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, who wrote a very elegant panegyrical of his character. Thomas, third Earl of Scarborough, took the name of Sanderson, in pursuance of the will of James Sanderson, Earl of Beaulieu, in Ireland. He married Frances, daughter of George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney; by which lady he had issue, 1. Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough. 2. Anne. 3. Frances, married to Peter Earl of Ludlow in the kingdom of Ireland. He died March 15, 1753.

Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough, married Barbara, daughter to Sir George Savile, Baronet; by which lady he had issue, 1. George-Augustus, fifth Earl. 2. Richard, the present Earl. 3. Thomas Charles, born May 3, 1760, a captain in the royal navy, killed on board the Isis, September 3, 1782. 4. John, in holy orders, who assumed the name of Savile, pursuant to the will of his uncle, the late Sir George Savile, Bart., born in 1761; married, in November 1785, to Anna Maria, daughter to Samuel, Earl of Scarborough, take the name of Saunders, in pursuance of the will of Anthony, younger son of Richard, sixteenth Lord Lumley, born May 3, 1760, a captain in the royal navy, killed on board the Isis, September 3, 1782. 4. John, in holy orders, next brother to the present Earl.

Creations.—Baron Enfield, Viscount Tunbridge, and Earl of Rochford, May 10, 1705.

Residences.—Easton Hall, in the county of Suffolk; and Saint Olythe, in the county of Essex.—Town-house, Bruton-street, Bond-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Murus acies conficiat fana.—"A found conscience is a wall of brass." [This is the motto of the Lumley family.]

ZULEISTEIN DE NASSAU, EARL OF ROCHFORD.

WILLIAM-HENRY-ZULEISTEIN DE NASSAU, EARL OF ROCHFORD, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron of Enfield; born June 23, 1754; succeeded to the title upon the death of his uncle, September 30, 1781.

The family of Zuleistein descends from the house of Nassau, a branch of the house of Orange. They were princes of Orange, and were created princes of Nassau by William III. of England in 1692. The family of Zuleistein was created earls of Rochford by George II. of Great Britain in 1748. The present earl is the fourth son of William-Augustus, second Duke of Cumberland, and heir apparent to the dukedom.

KEPPLE, EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

WILLIAM-CHARLES KEPPEL, EARL OF ALBEMARLE, Viscount Bury, and Baron of Albemarle; born May 24, 1772; succeeded his father, the late earl, October 13, 1800; while an infant, the same year; and married April 9, 1793, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Edward Lord Clifford; and has issue, 1. George-Augustus-Frederick, Viscount Bury, heir apparent, born June 2, 1794; Sophia, born March 28, 1719; Elizabeth, born April 23, 1719; died April 26, 1806; George-Thomas, born June 13, 1799; Edward, born August 16, 1800; a daughter, born June 16, 1803; a son, born October 5, 1804; and a daughter, born July 15, 1806.

The family of Keppel is one of the most ancient in the history of the nobility of the province of Guelderland, in the United Provinces. Arnold Joost van Keppel, lord of Vooi, came over to England with William III. and was by that monarch created Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury, and Earl of Albemarle. Upon the death of the king he returned to his native country, and was one of the commanders of the Dutch forces appointed to serve under John Duke of Marlborough. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743, and in the different battles of William Duke of Cumberland. Upon the conclusion of the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, he was...
was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; and in 1750, he was made groom of the stole to George III. He married Anne, daughter of Charles, first duke of Richmond, and had issue 1. George, third earl of Albemarle. 2. Augustus. 3. William, who embraced the military profession, and served in the expedition against the Havannah, in 1762. He died March 1, 1782.

Frederic, who was elected, in October 1762, lord bishop of Exeter. He married Laura, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the bath, son of Robert, first earl of Orford; by which lady he had issue, Ann Maria, born June 17, 1759; Frederic, born November 14, 1761; Laura, born March 14, 1761, and married to George Ferdinand son of Charles lord Southampton; and Charlotte Augusta, born June 6, 1771.

Elizabeth, born November 15, 1759; married Francis Russell, marquis of Tavistock, son of John fourth duke of Bedford, and had issue the present duke of Bedford, and his brother; and died November 2, 1768. 6. Henry, born August 13, 1742. The earl of Albemarle died December 22, 1754.

George, third earl of Albemarle, served under William duke of Cumberland, and was commander in chief of the land-forces that reduced the town of the Havannah, August 13, 1762. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Miller, of Froyle Park in the county of Hants, January 7, 1779, to February 11 following, when they became judicious, brave, and experienced, officer."
VILLIERS, EARL OF JERSEY.

GEORGE VILLIERS, EARL OF JERSEY, VISCOUNT VILLIERS, COUNT OF DARTFORD, BARON OF HOO, IN KENT; AND VICOUNT GRANDISON, IN IRELAND; BORN AUGUST 19, 1673; SUCCEEDED HIS FATHER THE LATE EARL, AUGUST 22, 1687, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. SIR NICHOLAS DE VILLIERS, IN PALESTINE, AND BORE THE ARMS WHICH ARE STILL BORNE BY THE EARL OF JERSEY. GEORGE VILLIERS, IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I. JULY 19, 1619, WHICH BECAME EXTINGUISHED WITH MARY, DAUGHTER OF ANTHONY BEAUMONT, OF GLENHEPIE; HE ALSO HAD ISSUE, 1. JOHN, CREATED IN 1609 BARON VILLIERS, AND SUCCEEDINGLY CREATED, AUGUST 27, 1616, BARON OF WADDELEY; WHICH TITLES ALSO BECAME EXTINCT IN 1659.

GEORGE, SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, HIS SON, AND LORD FRANCIS, HIS BROTHER, VENTURED THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES FOR THE DELIVERANCE OF CHARLES I. FROM CONFINEMENT; IN WHICH undertaking the lord francis villiers was killed. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM ATTENDED CHARLES II. IN HIS EXPEDITION INTO SCOTLAND, AND DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 3, 1661; AND AFTER THE DEFEAT ESCAPED TO THE CONTINENT. RETURNING TO ENGLAND, AFTER THE RESTORATION, HE WAS APPOINTED MASTER OF THE HORSE TO CHARLES II., AND APRIL 16, 1667. EDWARD, SECOND SON OF GEORGE VILLIERS BY HIS FIRST MARRIAGE, WAS APPOINTED, MARCH 10, 1662, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND, WHERE HE CONDUCTED HIMSELF WITH CONSIDERABLE REPUTATION, AND DIED SEPTEMBER 7, 1666. HE MARRIED BARBARA, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN SAINT JOHN, OF EDDARDE TREGOYE, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, AND NIECE TO SIR OLIVER SAINT JOHN, CREATED JANUARY 3, 1626, VICOUNT GRANDISON OF LIMERICK IN IRELAND, WITH REMAINDER TO THE MALE ISSUE OF SIR EDWARD VILLIERS AND BARBARA HIS WIFE. THEIR ISSUE WERE, 1. WILLIAM, SECOND LORD VICOUNT GRANDISON. 2. JOHN, THIRD LORD VICOUNT GRANDISON. 3. GEORGE, FOURTH LORD VICOUNT GRANDISON. 4. EDWARD, OLIVER, FIRST LORD VICOUNT GRANDISON, DIED IN 1630.

WILLIAM, SECOND LORD VICOUNT GRANDISON, ENTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF CHARLES I., AND WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF BRITOL JULY 26, 1643. HE WAS FATHER OF BARBARA, CRE-
Sarah, married to Charles-Nathaniel Bayley, esq. 7.
William-Augustus-Henry, born November 15, 1780, who, June 4, 1803, assumed the surname of Manfel, pursuant to the will of Louisa-Barbara, baroness Vernon.
Elizabeth-Frances, married to John, lord Ponfby, of Inimksby, 9.
Harriot, married, December 21, 1805; the honourable and reverend Richard, brother to Wiliam, the second earl of Oxford, born July 29, 1796. The earl, dying August 22, 1805, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present and fifth earl.

**Residences.**—Middleton Stoney, in the county of Oxford; and Osterley Park, in Middlesex. —Townhouse, Berkley-square.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**Motto.**—Fidelitate cuncta. —"The cross is the test of faith."

**POULETT, EARL POULETT.**

John Poulett, earl Poulett, vicecount Hinton, Baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George, lord Lieutenant and Cussofs Rotulorum of the county of Somerset, and Recorder of Bridgewater; born April 7, 1756; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 24, 1788; married, June 26, 1725, Catharine Lambert, esq., died August 16, 1733, leaving issue, Catharine, married, June 26, 1725, to John Parker, esq.; and John, second earl, who died unmarried. He was succeeded by his next brother, Vere, the third earl, born May 18, 1710, married, in 1754, to Mary, daughter of Richard Bertie, of Arlingham, in Gloucestershire, esq. by whom he had issue, John, the present earl; and Vere, born in 1761, a general in the army, who married Miss Beecher (since dead), by whom he has issue, Vere, the hon. Henry; and Charlotte-Chloe. His lordship, dying April 14, 1788, was succeeded by his son, John, the present and fourth earl.

**Residences.**—Hinton-park, in the county of Somerset; and Atthorpe-house, in Devonshire. —Town-house, Alborough place.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**Motto.**—Gardez ta foi. —"Keep thy faith."

**CHOLMONDELEY, EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY.**

George-James Cholmondeley, esq, of Wich-Malbank, in Cheshire, and Baron of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey; and a baronet; Vicecount Cholmondeley of Kells, and Baron of Newburgh, in Ireland; born April 30, 1749, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his grandfather, June 10, 1770; married, April 25, 1791, to Georgiana Charlotte Bertie, daughter of Peregrine duke of Ancaster, by whom he has issue a son, George-James-Horatio, vicecount Malpas, his heir apparent, born January 17, 1792; Charlotte; and William-Henry. The family of Cholmondeley is descended in the female line from Robert Fitzhugh, baron of Malpas, in the reign of William the Conqueror. William de Belward, heir of this barony in the reign of Henry II, had issue, 1. David, father of Philip, who assumed the surname of Egerton, and is ancestor to the late duke of Bridgewater. 2. Robert, who assumed the surname of Cholmondeley. Hugh Cholmondeley, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was knighted in the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and had issue two sons, Robert and Hugh. Robert, the eldest son, was created a baronet by James I, June 29, 1613; and by Charles I, 1628, was promoted to the dignity of viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, in the kingdom of Ireland. He exerted himself in behalf of the royal party in the civil war, and was farther promoted, September 1, 1646, to the degree of an English baron by the title of lord Cholmondeley; and March 5, in the following year, to the title of earl of Leinster, in the kingdom of Ireland. These titles became extinct upon his death, October 2, 1659; but that of viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, in the kingdom of Ireland, was immediately after the restoration, March 19, 1661, revived in favour of Robert, son of Hugh, his younger brother. Hugh, second lord viscount Cholmondeley, exerted himself in favour of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III, and was by that monarch created baron Cholmondeley of the kingdom of Great Britain; and by queen Anne, viscount Malpas, and earl of Cholmondeley. These titles were conferred with remainder to his younger brother, George; Hugh died January 18, 1725. George, second earl of Cholmondeley, served in the wars of king William, and was wounded at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692. By George I, March 16, 1715, he was created baron of Newburgh in the kingdom of Ireland.
Ireland, and soon after baron of Newburgh in the kingdom of Great Britain. He had issue, 1. George, third earl of Cholmondeley. 2. James, who embraced the military profession, and served in Flanders in the war of 1745, and in Great Britain during the rebellion of 1745. He died October 23, 1753; and the earl of Cholmondeley, his father, May 7, 1733. George, third earl of Cholmondeley, was appointed, December 10, 1743, lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he resigned in December following. In 1745 he raised a regiment to serve against the rebels. He married Mary, daughter of Robert first earl of Orford, and by her had issue, George, late viscount Malpas, born October 17, 1724, and married, January 19, 1747, Hefer, daughter and heir of sir Francis Edwards, bart., of Shrewsbury. His lordship died March 15, 1754, leaving issue, by his lady (who died at Hampton-court-palace, April 10, 1729, aged 53), George-James, the present earl; and a daughter, Hefer, married to William Clapcot Lisle, esq. by whom he had issue, George, earl of Oxford, born December 12, 1760, married to George, second lord Rodney, by whom he had issue, Robert, ninth earl of Kinnoul; 7. Sarah, born 19, 1760, married to Robert, ninth earl of Kinnoul; 8. Margaret, born May 4, 1765, married to Sir John Boyd, bart. William, born May 50, 1723, died prebendary of Worcester, July 8, 1769. Sarah, born in 1733, died in

Robert Harley was an active member of the House of Commons during the reigns of George I. and II., and was chosen, February 11, 1704, to the office of speaker; in which situation he continued till 1705. He was farther constituted, May 18, 1704, one of the principal secretaries of state to queen Anne, which he resigned in February 1706. He was declared, August 15, 1710, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and chancellor and was elected baronet of the honour and county of Lincoln, he was made to assist him at the council-table by the marquis de GuiscICH, a French spy, March 8, in the following year; and this incident tended greatly to the increase of his popularity. He was immediately after created baron Harley of Wigmore, earl of Oxford, and Mortimer, March 15, 1715, and July 1, 1716, Baron of Newborough in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Residences.—Cholmondeley-hall, in the county of Chester; and Houghton-hall, in the county of Norfolk.

Town-house, Piccadilly.

Arms and Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Cuius talisman virtus. —"Virtue is the furred helmet."

Harley, Earl of Oxford.

Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Baron of Newburgh, by whom he had issue, 1. John, D.D. late bishop of Hereford, born September 29, 1727, married, March 3, 1754, Miss Muncy, daughter of Sir Henry Muncy, of Iccham, in the county of Southampton; by whom he has a daughter, born March 9, 1756; a son, lord Harley, heir apparent, born January 20, 1803; and a daughter, born December 12, 1801.

The family of Harley is more ancient than the Norman conquest. One of its ancestors commanded an army in the reign of king Ethelred, and defeated Sweyn king of Denmark, in 1013. Richard de Harley, in the reign of Henry III. assailed Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, in his project for liberating prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. after the battle of Lewes. The Harley family was particularly patronized by that monarch, and attained in his reign to great opulence. Thomas Harley, in the reign of James I. obtained a grant of the honour and castle of Wigmore, in consideration of his descent from the family of Mortimer, lords of Wigmore.

Sir Robert Harley, knight of the bath, his son, was a considerable leader in the opposition to Charles I. His castle of Brampton fled a considerable siege in the civil war; but was at length taken and burned, in 1644, together with all his books, by order of the đình. When Charles was taken, as well as his son Sir Edward, also a knight of the bath, was among the members of the house of commons who voted, December 6, 1648, that the king's
in 1737. Martha, born November 23, 1736; married, April 20, 1754, Charles Milbourne, esq. The third child died April 11, 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, the late and fourth earl of Oxford, born September 2, 1728; married, July 11, 1751, Susan, daughter of W. Archer, esq. and dying, without issue, October 8, 1790, was succeeded by his nephew, Edward, the present and fifth earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Harley, Earl of Mortimer, and Earl of Oxford, July 24, 1711.


ARMORIAL Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. 

Motto.—Virtut et fide.
Dartmouth. Upon the accession of James II. he was constituted, in addition to his former office, master of the horse to the king, and confable of the Tower of London. He reigned the post of master of the horse, December 16, 1687; and in the following year was appointed admiral of the fleet continued to intercede for Prince of Orange. He had a strong personal attachment to James II. and at the period of the revolution was deprived of all his employments. He was on that account also committed prisoner to the Tower of London, in July 1691, and died in confinement October 23 in that year.

William, second lord Dartmouth, his son, was constituted, in 1719, one of the principal secretaries of state. In the following year he was created vicount Lewisham, and earl of Dartmouth; and, having resigned the office of secretary of state, was declared, in 1713, lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he held till September 1720. He married Anne, daughter of Heneage Finch, first earl of Aylesford, and died December 15, 1759, leaving issue six sons, and two daughters. George, vicount Lewisham, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, baronet, of Kockton Grange, Yorkshire, by whom he had issue, 1. a daughter, who died an infant; 2. Arthur, who died October 6, 1729; 3. William, the second earl; 4. Anne, married to James Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, and died January 30, 1784, leaving issue; 5. Elizabeth, married March 12, 1759, to John Weyland, esq. His lordship died in the lifetime of his father, August 29, 1732; and his lady married, secondly, in January 1736, Francis North, eighth earl of Guildford, and died April 21, 1745, leaving issue; Heneage, who died in 1701; married, in June 1740, Catharine, daughter and co-heir of John Poga, esq. and had issue, Elizabeth, married March 17, 1763, to John Bernard, alderman of London, and died August 29, 1759, as did his lady November 12 following, leaving issue, 1. Heneage, born January 7, 1747, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Muffgrave, baronet; 2. Catharine, married to Charles Cheffer, esq. brother to the first lord Bagot; 3. Anne, died July 30, 1752. William, died an infant. Henry-Bilson, born March 29, 1702, was constituted, April 6, 1754, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, which office he resigned November 22, in the same year. Upon the appointment of the late earl of Chatham to be one of the principal secretaries of state, Mr. Legge was restored to the office of chancellor of the exchequer, November 19, 1757; and continued in that office till June 23, in the same year. He married, September 3, 1759, Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Stawell, lord Stawell, and died August 23, 1764, leaving issue one son, Henry, lord Stawell. His lady married, secondly, in September 1758, Wills, the second marquis of Downshire, and was created baroness Stawell, May 19, 1766. Edward, born in 1710, died in the West Indies, Robert, died in infancy. Barbara, born October 3, 1701; married Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, in Staffordshire, by whom she had issue, Anne, married, in October 1739, Sir Liffer Holt, bart. of Atton, in Warwickshire, and died in 1765. William, the second earl, born June 20, 1731, succeeded his grandfather, December 15, 1752; married, January 14, 1752, Frances-Catharine, daughter and heir to the late Sir Charles Gunter Nicoll, K. B. and by her, who died July 24, 1785, he had issue, George, the present earl; William, who died October 19, 1764; Charles-Gunter, died October 21, 1782; Heneage, died September 2, 1783; Henry, born January 23, 1765; Arthur-Kaye, born October 25, 1765; Edward, born December 11, 1766; John, born of Windor and Wolverhampton; Auguustus-Gregor, married, December 15, 1795; Honora Bagot, daughter of the rev. Walter Bagot; Charlotte, born October 5, 1774; married, September 24, 1795, Charles Duncombe, esq. of Yorkshire, and has issue. The late earl, dying July 15, 1801, was succeeded by George, the present and third earl.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron of Dartmouth, December 2, 1682; vicount Lewisham, Earl of Dartmouth, September 5, 1713; and Baron Dartmouth, June 18, 1801.

**RESIDENCES.**—Sandwell Park in the county of Stafford, and Woodhall Hall in the county of York. — Town-house, Berkeley-square.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—See the annexed engraving. **Motto.**—*Gaudet tenax amice.*—"virtue rejoices in trial."

**BENNET, EARL OF TANKERVILLE.**

Charles BenneT, Earl of Tankerville, and Baron of Offulstone; born November 15, 1743; succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, October 27, 1767. He was appointed, April 13, 1782, to the office of joint postmaster-general, which he resigned April 10, 1783. He was restored to the same office January 6, in the following year; and having resigned in September 1786, was re-appointed in February 1787, and continued in this office till June 23, in the same year. He married Emma, daughter and co-heir of Sir James Colebrooke, bart. by whom he has issue, Caroline, married to Sir John Wrotteley, bart. Anna, married to the reverend William Beresford, youngest son of the hon. William Beresford, and died without issue, and nephew of the marquis of Waterford; Charles-Augustus, lord Offulston, heir apparent, born April 28, 1776, married, July 28, 1806, Madeleine de Gramont, daughter of the Duke de Gramont, and grand-daughter of the Duke de Polignac; Henry-Grey, born December 2, 1777; John-Aitley, born December 21, 1778; Margaret-Alida-Emma, born 1781; Elizabeth-Mary, born May 12, 1782; George, married to Miss Hill, and has issue, 1. Heneage, born January 7, 1783, married to Miss Hill, and has issue; 2. Robert-Augustus, born November 24, 1783; Augusta-Sophia, born November 27, 1787.

The family of BenneT was originally of Clapcot, in the county of Berks. Thomas BenneT, esq. in the reign of Henry VI. had issue, 1. Richard. 2. Thomas, lord-mayor of London in 1603, whose son Simon was created a baronet July 17, 1627, and died without issue. Richard had issue, 1. John, born 1651; 2. John, born 1652; 3. Thomas, whose son Thomas was created a baronet November 23, 1669, which title became extinct May 23, 1701. John, son of John, had issue. 1. John, created by Charles II. Baron of Offulston. 2. Henry, created by that monarch Baron Arlington of Arlington, vicount Thetford, and earl of Arlington, with remainder to Isabella, his daughter, and to the heirs and assigns of his body. His son, Charles, second earl of Ossulston, was created a baronet November 22, 1671; and continued in the office of joint postmaster-general, which he resigned April 9, 1757, and restored July 2, in the same year. He married, September 3, 1759, Mary, daughter and heir of Edward Stawell, lord Stawell, and died August 23, 1764, leaving issue one son, Henry, lord Stawell. His lady married, secondly, in September 1758, Wills, the second marquis of Downshire, and was created baroness Stawell, May 19, 1766. Edward, born in 1710, died in the West Indies, Robert, died in infancy. Barbara, born October 3, 1701; married Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, in Staffordshire, by whom she had issue, Anne, married, in October 1739, Sir Liffer Holt, bart. of Atton, in Warwickshire, and died in 1765. William, the second earl, born June 20, 1731, succeeded his grandfather, December 15, 1752; married, January 14, 1752, Frances-Catharine, daughter and heir to the late Sir Charles Gunter Nicoll, K. B. and by her, who died July 24, 1785, he had issue, George, the present earl; William, who died October 19, 1784; Charles-Gunter, died October 21, 1782; Heneage, died September 2, 1783; Henry, born January 23, 1765; Arthur-Kaye, born October 25, 1765; Edward, born December 11, 1766; John, born of Windor and Wolverhampton; Auguustus-Gregor, married, December 15, 1795; Honora Bagot, daughter of the rev. Walter Bagot; Charlotte, born October 5, 1774; married, September 24, 1795, Charles Duncombe, esq. of Yorkshire, and has issue. The late earl, dying March 12, 1776, married, July 28, 1785, aged 105, had issue two sons and one daughter, viz. Charles, the late earl; Camilla, married to Gilbert-Pane Fleming, esq. by whom she was left a widow; and October 6, 1779, she married, secondly, John-Wake, esq. died February 7, 1783; George, born in 1727, died in 1793. His lordship, dying March 12, 1776, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, third earl, who married Alida, daughter and co-heir to Sir John Atley, bart. of Staffordshire; and by her, who died October 8, 1775, had Charles, the present earl; John-Grey, born
CREATIONS.—Baron Guernsey, March 15, 1703; Earl of Aylesford, October 19, 1714.

RESIDENCES.—Aylesford, in the county of Kent; and Becketting-hall, in the county of Warwick. —Town-house, Audley-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Aperto vivere voto.—"To live without guile."

HERVEY, EARL OF BRISTOL.

FREDERIC-WILLIAM HERVEY, EARL OF BRISTOL, BARON HERVEY OF ICKWORTH, born in June 1769; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 8, 1833; married, February 20, 1798, Elizabeth-Albana Upton, eldest daughter of lord Tempelton; and had issue, Frederic-William lord Hervey, heir apparent; Augusta; and William, born October 1803.

The family of Hervey is descended from Robert Fitz-Hervey, younger son of Hervey duke of Orleans, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. Hervey, elected lord bishop of Bangor in 1105, and who, having resigned that see, was constituted first lord bishop of Ely in 1109, was one of his descendants. He died August 30, 1132. Thomas Hervey, in the reign of Edward IV, was constituted master general of the ordnance. His grandson William distinguished himself in the naval service of queen Elizabeth, and was by James I. May 31, 1619, created a baronet; and, August 5, 1620, baron of Ros in the kingdom of Ireland. By Charles I. he was farther created, February 7, 1628, lord Hervey of Kidbrooke, in the county of Kent; and upon his death in June 1642, the title became extinct. William, great grandson of John, had issue, 1. William, the literary friend of Mr. Cowley the poet, who celebrated his memory in an excellent elegy. 2. Thomas, John, the son of Thomas, was by queen Anne created baron Hervey of Ickworth, and by George I. earl of Bristol. He had issue, 1. John, lord Hervey. 2. Thomas, who married Anna, daughter and heir of Francis Coghlene of the kingdom of Ireland, esq. by which lady he had issue, William-Thomas. Thomas, the father, died January 10, 1775. 3. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ridge, of Portmouth in the county of Southampton, esq. and heir to sir Thomas Ridge, knt. by which lady, who died July 13, 1756, he had issue, 1. William, born February 11, 1735; 2. Frederic-Augustus, born October 12, 1736; 3. Mary, born May 21, 1738; 4. Henry, who embraced the clerical profession, and married Catharine, daughter of sir Thomas Afton, of Afton in the county of Chester, baronet, in consequence of which marriage he assumed the name of Afton. Henry Hervey, his son, married Mifs Dickenfon of Lancaster, by which lady he has issue, William-Thomas, who died January 20, 1775. 5. Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hervey, of Kidbrook, in the county of Kent; and married, December 31, 1743, Martha-Maria, great grand-daughter of Thomas first earl of Berks. 6. Felton, who married Dorothy, daughter of Solomon Ashley, esq. by which lady, who died November 8, 1761, he had issue, Felton-Lionel, Emilia, Caroline, and Elizabeth. Felton-Lionel married Selina, daughter and heir of sir Thomas Afton, of Afton, by which marriage he assumed the name of Afton. 7. Frederic-Anne-Lionel; and Selina-Mary. He died in September 1785; and Felton, his father, died August 18, 1775.

John lord Hervey was constituted, May 1, 1740, lord keeper of the privy seal. He was a nobleman of considerabe eloquence and learning, the patron of Dr. Conyers Middleton, and of other learned men; and was the author of several elegies, and other poems. His lordship married Mary, daughter of Nicholas le Pell, esq. by which lady he had issue, 1. George-William, second earl of Bristol. 2. Augusta-John, third earl of Bristol. 3. Mary, born in 1746; and married to George Fitzgerald, esq. 4. Frederic-Augustus, fourth earl of Bristol. 5. William, a general in the army. 6. Le Pell, married.
married to Constance Phipps, first lord Mulgrave, and had issue. 7. Emilia Caroline, Naffau, 8. Carolina. Lord Hervey died August 5, 1743.

George-William, second earl of Bristol, was declared, June 17, 1758, ambasassador extraordinary to the court of Madrid; which residence he quitied December 17, 1761. He was farther appointed, September 26, 1766, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, and resigned that office in October 1767. He was constituted, November 2, in the following year, lord keeper of the privy seal; and exchanged that office January 29, 1772, for that of groom of the stole to the king. He died March 13, 1775.

Augustus John, third earl of Bristol, embraced the pension of the navy, in which he served with considerable reputation. He was constituted, in 1775, vice admiral of the blue squadron. His lordship married Miss Elizabeth Chudleigh, who afterwards married Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, in her husband's lifetime, and was styled duchess of Kingston; but being convicted of bigamy by the house of peers April 22, 1776, was forbidden to make use of that title. She retired to the continent, and died August 26, 1778. The earl her husband, died December 23, 1779, without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Frederic-Augustus, the fourth earl, bishop of Derry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Jermyn Danvers, bart., and had issue, John-Augustus lord Hervey, a captain in the royal navy, born May 1, 1780; Miss Elizabeth, March 30, 1783, married to Henry Seymour, esq. nephew to Edward duke of Somerset, and died June 3, 1772, leaving issue, George-Nassau, third earl Cowper. His lordship married, May 1, 1750, his second wife, Georgiana Caroline, daughter of John earl Granville, widow of John Spencer, esq. and mother to the first earl Spencer, by whom he had no issue; and, dying September 18, 1754, was succeeded by George-Nassau, third earl, born August 26, 1753; married, June 2, 1775, Anne, daughter of Francis Gore, esq. of Southampton, third earl Cowper. His lordship died at Florence, December 22, 1789, when he was succeeded by his son, George-Augustus, the fourth earl, born August 1, 1776, who dying February 13, 1799, unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, Edward-Spencer, the earl's brother.

The presumptive heir is Edward Spencer, the earl's brother.

CReATIONS.—Baron Cowper, November 9, 1706; Viscount and Earl Cowper, March 18, 1707.

RESIDENCES.—Colne-Green Park, in the county of Hertford; and Mount House, in the county of Kent.

Town-houfe, George-street, Hanover-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Je n'oublerai jamais.—"I shall never forget."

COWPER, EARL COWPER.

PETER-LEOPOLD LOUIS FRANCIS COWPER, EARL COWPER, Vincount Fordwich, Baron Cowper of Wingham, a Baronet, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire; born May 6, 1778; succeeded his brother, the late earl, July 12, 1799; married, July 21, 1803, the honourable Amelia Lambie, daughter of vicount Melborne.

The family of Cowper was of considerable eminence in the reign of Edward IV. and one of them was a patriarchal alderman of London, in the reign of Henry VIII. William, son to the alderman, was first created a baronet of Nova Scotia; and afterwards, March 4, 1642, a baronet of England. He was imprisoned for his loyalty to Charles I. to whom he was knighted by John, his son, who died in confinement. Sir William, second baronet, son of John, distinguished himself in the whig party in the reign of Charles II. and had issue, William, third baronet; and Spencer, who was appointed, October 24, 1727, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas; and died December 10, in the following year. William greatly distinguished himself in the profession of the law; and was appointed by queen Anne, October 11, 1705, lord keeper of the great seal; and in the following year created Baron Cowper of Wingham. He was farther declared, May 4, 1707, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he resigned September 14, 1710, upon the dissolution of the whig administration. He was referred to the appointment of lord chancellor by George I. September 22, 1714, and a few years after created earl Cowper. He resigned the seals in May 1718, and died October 10, 1725.

George-William, second earl Cowper, his son, added to his own the surname of Clavering, which had been the name of his mother. He married Henrietta, daughter of Henry d'Averquerque earl of Grantham; by which lady, who died October 13, 1747, he had issue, Caroline, married to Henry Seymour, esq. nephew to Edward duke of Somerset, and died June 3, 1772, leaving issue, George-Nassau, fourth earl. He was constituted, in 1775, vice admiral of the blue squadron, and exchanged that office January 29, 1772, for that of groom of the stole to the king. He died March 13, 1775.
HERALDRY.

Stanhope

Harborough

Macclefield

Pembret

Waldegrave

Ashburnham

Effingham

Harrington

Portsmouth

Brock & Warwick

Buckinghamshire

Fitzwilliam

English Earls.
exchequer, for that of one of the principal secretaries of state, March 25, 1718, and was created earl Stanhope. He died February 4, 1721. This nobleman was in the particular confidence of George I. and had entwined to him the principal direction of the foreign affairs of his government. He married, February 24, 1715, Lucy, youngest daughter of Thomas Pitt, esq., anecondered earls of Chatham and lords Carmelof; by whom he had issue, Philip, second earl, born August 15, 1714; died March 7, 1736, having married, in 1755, Grisel Hamilton, daughter of viscount Binning, son of the earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue, Philip, born June 24, 1756; died June 5, 1763; and Charles, the present earl. James, the first earl, died February 5, 1721, when Philip, second earl, succeeded, and died in 1786, and was succeeded by Charles, the third and present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron and Viscount Mahon, July 12, 1717; and Earl Stanhope, April 14, 1718.

RESIDENCES.—Chevening Place, in the county of Kent; and Mahon House, in Devonshire; — Town-houfe, Stratford-place.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—A Deo et regi—" From God and the king."

SHERARD, EARL OF HARBOROUGH.

PHILIP SHERARD, EARL OF HARBOROUGH, Lord Sherard, Baron Sherard, in the kingdom of Ireland; born October 20, 1676; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 21, 1709; married, July 9, 1711, Eleanor, daughter of colonel Monckton, of Finchale, in Northumberland, cousin to viscount Galway; and had a daughter, born in May, 1722; another daughter, born October 31, 1733, a daughter, born November 1795; Philip lord Sherard, heir apparent, born August 26, 1797; a daughter, born June 21, 1799; and a daughter, born July 3, 1800.

The family of Sherard is lineally descended from Schirard, who was resident in England prior to the time of the Norman conquest. William Sherard, in the reign of Charles I., was created lord Sherard, in the kingdom of Ireland; born October 20, 1676; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 21, 1709; married, July 9, 1711, Eleanor, daughter of colonel Monckton, of Finchale, in Northumberland, cousin to viscount Galway; and had a daughter, born in May, 1722; another daughter, born October 31, 1733; a daughter, born November 1795; Philip lord Sherard, heir apparent, born August 26, 1797; a daughter, born June 21, 1799; and a daughter, born July 3, 1800.

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Wolstenholme, esq. of Holly-hill, in Sussex; Elizabeth, born June 29, 1751; married to John Fane, esquire, of Worsley, in Oxfordshire, and has issue: Mary, born March 27, 1753; Anne, died in 1774. The earl died February 9, 1755, when he was succeeded by his son, George, the present and fourth earl.—The heir presumptive is Thomas, brother to the present earl.

C RE AT I O N S.—Baron Parker, March 10, 1715; Viscount Parker, and Earl of Macclesfield, Nov. 6, 1721.

R ES I D E N C E S.—Sherborne Castle, in the county of Oxford.—Town-house, Conduit-street.

A R M O R I A L B E A R I N G S.—See the annexed Engraving.

M O T T O.—“Dare et fener.”

FERMOR, EARL OF POMFRET.

GEORGE FERMOR, EARL OF POMFRET, Baron Leominster, and a Baronet; L.L.D. born January 6, 1768; succeeded his father, the late earl, June 9, 1785; married, August 29, 1793, Miss Browne, daughter of Trollope Browne, esq.

The family of Ferman was in high repute in the reign of Richard III. Richard Ferman, in the reign of Henry VII., suffered the penalties of a prelate, for conveying reversion to Nicholas Thayne, at that time imprisoned for denying the king's supremacy. George, his grandson, fent his youth in the wars of the Netherlands, under William the first prince of Orange; and was the friend of Philip Sidney. William, his grandson, was created a baronet, and suffered considerable losses for his loyalty to Charles I. and Hatton, his brother, was killed in the civil wars, January 11, 1645. Sir William, second baron, his son, was created by William III., second lord Leominster.

Thomas, second lord Leominster, was created by George I. earl of Pomfret, and married Henrietta-Louisa, daughter of John Jeffries; by which lady, whose issue, he had four sons and five daughters:

1. George, the second earl, born in 1722; married, April 30, 1764, to Peter Denys, esquire. The earl died June 9, 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the fourth earl; married May 5, 1782, Elizabeth-Louisa, daughter of his uncle, James, the second earl, born in 1722; married, April 30, 1764, Anna-Maria, daughter and sole heir of Draycott, esq. of Sunbury, in Middlesex, by whom he had issue; 1. George, the present earl. 2. Thomas, born November 21, 1770, a colonel in the army; married to Peter Denys, esq. The earl died June 9, 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present and third earl. The heir presumptive is Thomas-William, his lordship's brother.

C RE AT I O N S.—Baron Leominster, in the county of Hereford, April 12, 1692; Earl of Pomfret, otherwise Ponterfract, in the county of York, December 27, 1721.

R ES I D E N C E S.—Edaston Hall, in the county of Northampton; and Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex.—Town-house, Portman-square.

A R M O R I A L B E A R I N G S.—See the annexed Engraving.

M O T T O.—“Herd et fener.”

GRAHAM, EARL GRAHAM.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, EARL AND BARON GRAHAM, of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, in England, and Duke of Montrose, in Scotland; Maitre of the Horse to the King.—See D U K E OF MONTROSE under Dukes of Scotland.

WALDEGRAVE, EARL WALDEGRAVE.

JOHN JAMES WALDEGRAVE, EARL WALDEGRAVE, Viscount Chewton, Baron Waldegrave, and a Baronet; a Captain in the 7th Regiment of Dragoons; born July 29, 1755; and succeeded his brother, the late earl, June 9, 1785.

The family of Waldegrave was among the patriotic barons in the reign of King John; and Sir Richard Waldegrave, in the reign of Richard II. was elected speaker of the house of commons, and died May 2, 1401. His poffessor adhered to the party of the house of York; and when the. seventy in defiance, was a strenuous supporter of queen Mary, having been on that account imprisoned by Henry VIII. and after her accession was appointed chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster. Upon the death of that prince he was vindictively treated, and committed to the Tower, where he died, September 1, 1571. Edward, his grandson, adhered to the party of Charles I., by whom he was created a baronet, August 11, 1643. Sir Henry Waldegrave, fourth baronet, his great grandson, married Henrietta, daughter of James II. by Arabella, sister of John Churchill duke of Marlborough; and by that monarch was created baron Waldegrave of Chewton. James, second lord Waldegrave, was, May 26, 1727, appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Vienna; and July 7, 1730, ambassador extraordinary to the court of Versailles. By George II. he was created viscount Chewton, and earl Waldegrave, and died April 11, 1741, leaving issue, 1. James, second earl Waldegrave. 2. John, third earl Waldegrave.

James, second earl Waldegrave, was appointed, December 13, 1755, to the place of ambassador extraordinary to the court of Warsaw; succeeded by George III. He married, May 25, 1759, Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the bath, son of Robert first earl of Orford; by which lady he had issue. 1. Elizabeth-Louisa, born March 24, 1760, and married to George earl Waldegrave, her first cousin. 2. Charlotte-Maria, born October 11, 1761, and married to George-Henry earl of Euston, son of Augustus-Henry duke of Grafton. 3. Anna-Hortensia, born November 8, 1762, married to lord Hugh Seymour, brother to the second marquis of Hertford, an admiral in the royal navy, who died Feb. 12, 1801, leaving issue; and his lady died July 12, 1801. The countess married, secondly, Sept. 6, 1766, his royal highness William-Henry duke of Gloucester, and by which marriage had issue. 1. Elizabeth, born Aug. 23, 1807, leaving issue. James, the third earl, dying without issue, and leaving his property to his only brother, John, third earl, a general in the army, governor of Plymouth, and master of the horfe to the queen; born April 28, 1783; married, in 1755, Elizabeth Gower, sister to Granville-Lecon, first marquis of Stafford, by whom he had issue, George, the fourth earl; William, an admiral of the white, created baron Radstock, in Ireland; married, at Smyrna, in 1785, Cornelia, second daughter of David Van Lennep, esq. and has issue. John, born November 27, 1756, died in 1780; Elizabeth, and Amelia, twins, born May 26, 1758, and both died in June 1768; Elizabeth, married, April 28, 1791, the earl of Cardigan; Frances, born October 6, 1761, died in May 1768; Catharine, born March 1, 1760. His lordship, dying October 23, 1784, was succeeded by his son, George, the fourth earl; married May 5, 1782, Elizabeth-Louisa, daughter of his uncle, James, the second earl, by whom he had issue, George, fifth earl; John-James, sixth earl; Edward-William, in the 7th regiment of dragoons; Wilhelmina, deceased; Maria, married, January 26, 1782, Nathaniel Micklethwaite, baronet, of Beeton-hall, in Norfolk, esquire, and by her, who died March 30, 1805, left one son; Charlotte, deceased. His lordship dying October 17, 1789, was succeeded by his son, George, fifth earl, born July 12, 1784, and who
was unfortunately drowned in the Thames, near Eton, June 29, 1754; and was succeeded by his brother, John James, the sixth and present earl. The premonitory signs are that he was the eldest.

CREATIONS.—Baron Waldegrave of CHEWTON, in the county of Somerset, January 20, 1685; Viscount CHEWTON, and Earl Waldegrave, in the county of Northampton, September 13, 1729.

RESIDENCES.—Navelock Park, in the country of ERF; and Haver Place, in the county of Kent.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Calum, non animum.—" You may change your climate, but not your mind."

ASHBURNHAM, EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

JOHN ASHBURNHAM, EARL OF ASHBURNHAM; LL.D., born October 30, 1744; and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, March 10, 1737. He was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to George II. and July 14, 1753, ranger and keeper of St. James’s Park and Hyde Park. He resigned both these employments in 1763, was promoted, November 10, 1775, to be groom of the stool at his majesty’s personal attendance, if he reigned in March, 1782. His lordship married, June 28, 1756, Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Crawley, of Crawley, in the county of Suffolk, esquire; by which lady, who died in February 1781, he had issue, George, viscount St. Alaph, born February 2, 1758, and died February 14 following; George, viscount St. Alaph, heir-apparent to the title of earl, as Baron Ashburnham, March 23, 1803; born December 25, 1769; married, August 28, 1784, Sophia, third daughter of Thomas, first marquis of Bath, by whom, died April 9, 1791, he had George, born October 9, 1785; Elizabeth; Sophia; and John, a captain in the 7th regiment of foot. Secondly, July 23, 1795, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Algernon earl of Lindsey, and has issue a son. Henrietta-Theodora, born November 8, 1759; Jemima-Elizabeth, married February 26, 1785, James duke of Montrose, and died September 28, 1786. Elizabeth-Frances, born May 10, 1763. Theodosia-Maria, married to Robert Vyner, esq. of Gautyby, in Lincolnshire, and his issue.

The family of Ashburnham is descended from Bertram de Eshburnham, constable of Dover-castle in the reign of King Harold, who place he bravely defended against William the Conqueror, who ordered his head to be stricken off, together with those of his two sons, Philip and Michael. Sir John Ashburnham, in the reign of King Edward the First, and eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Staughton, in the county of Leicestier, knighthood; by which lady, who was after his decease created by Charles I. baronets of Crandom in the kingdom of Scotland, he had issue, i. John, groom of the bedchamber and a confidential servant of king Charles. He attended that monarch in his confinement at Carlbrook-castle in the isle of Wight, and incurred the resentment of Cromwell, by whom he was committed till the death of the usurper. He died June 15, 1671. ii. William, who entered into the military service of Charles I. and endured a siege of four months in the town of Weymouth, in 1644, and he died in December 1679. John, grandfather of John, was by William II. created Baron Ashburnham; and had issue, i. William, second lord Ashburnham; ii. John, third lord Ashburnham.

John, third lord Ashburnham, was by George II. created viscount St. Alaph, and earl of Ashburnham; and appointed, November 23, 1727, steward of the royal household, which office he resigned in 1733. He married, first, Mary Butler, daughter of James duke of Ormond, who died without surviving issue, January 12, 1713. He married, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of William, ninth earl of Derby, and widow of John An-
ord of the island of Jamaica, esquire; by which lady, who was appointed, September 5, 1761, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the queen, and married, secondly, sir George Howard, knight of the bath, he had issue, Thomas, third earl of Effingham, born January 13, 1744; married to Catharine, daughter of Metcalfe Proctor, esq. of Thorne, in Yorkshire, by whom, who died October 14, 1791, at New York, and his lordship November 15 following, he had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Richard, the present earl. Elizabeth, born November 10, 1759; married to the right rev. Henry, R. G. Howard of Effingham, late bishop of Exeter, by whom she had no issue; and by his death was succeeded in the earldom by his brother, Charles, fifth earl of Effingham, born January 13, 1722; married in 1745 Caroline, daughter of Charles second duke of Grafton; by which lady he has issue a son, born June 20, 1787; and a daughter, born April 4, 1748, who was appointed, September 5, 1761, one of the ladies of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; which office he exchanged at the close of the administration of Mr. Pelham, from the tenth to the end of the year 1751. He died December 8, 1756.

STANHOPE, EARL OF HARRINGTON.

Charles Stanhope, earl of Harrington, a general in the army, and colonel of the first regiment of life-guards; born March 20, 1753; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 1, 1779; married, May 22, 1772, Mary, daughter of Barry, sixth earl of Barrymore of the kingdom of Ireland, and widow of Henry Grey, esq. of Billingbear, Berks. She died without issue; and his lordship dying, November 22, 1799, his eldest son succeeded. 5. Catharine, married to the hon. Lockhart Gordon, a major in the army, who died August 1794. 6. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1755; married, June 16, 1776, the late lord Foley, and died September 1, 1781, leaving issue a daughter, Caroline, married to Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Thorpe, in Yorkshire, by whom he has issue, a son, born June 20, 1787; and a daughter, born April 9, 1767.

WALLOP, EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

John, Charles Wallop, earl of Portsmouth, viccount Lymington, and Baron Wallop of Farleigh-Wallop, in the county of Southampton; born December 13, 1757; succeeded his father, the late earl, February 20, 1796. The presumptive heir is Francis Herriing, born May 22, 1755; married, June 16, 1776. The presumptive heir is Francis Herriing, born May 22, 1755; married, June 16, 1776.
her 29, 1742; married, June 13, 1742; August 22, 1743,

in Hampshire. In Upper Wallop, born May 20, 1784, and died November 20, 1790. His father, by whom he had issue, John-Charles, the present and third earl. The presumptive heir is Newton, brother to the present earl. Creations.—Baron Wallop of Wallop in the county of Southamptom, and Wicount Lymington, June 11, 1720. Earl of Portsmouth, April 11, 1743.

Baron Wallop of Wallop, or Welhop, in the county of Southamptom. —Town-houfe, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Amorial Bearins.—See the annexed Engraving. Of arms expressive of situation, or place of residence, those of the earl of Portsmouth have been added as an example. Wallop is the name of two parishes, near Whitechurch in Hampshire. In Upper Wallop arises, on the side of a hill, a (line, as the name, according to Camden, was originally written, implying a well or spring on the side of a hill;) which, flowing through Nether Wallop, the other parish, falls into the Tees, a river adjacent. The ancient and noble family of Wallop, originally possessing this part of the country, were denominatet from hence; and the family of Greville, in the reign of Henry VIII. was constituted, by Sir Fulke Greville, knight of the bath; and, with the family of Beauclerk earls of Warwick, took place. The issue of this marriage was, 1. Fulke, who had issue for Fulke Greville, knight of the bath; and Margaret, by whom the title of baron Willoughby de Brooke was engrafted into the family of Verney. 2. Robert, grandson of Robert, second lord Brooke of the family of Greville.

Sir Fulke Greville, knight of the bath, was the most intimate friend of the celebrated sir Philip Sidney, with whom, and sir Francis Drake, he formed a project for invading the Spanish dominions in South America. He was of a life of his heroic friend; and together with him, cultivated the arts of eloquence and poetry, and supported literary men, being the particular patron of Camden the antiquary, and of Speed the author of the Chronicle. He was treasurer of the navy to queen Elizabeth; which office he exchanged, soon after the accession of James I. for those of chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. The title of baron Willoughby de Brooke being suffered to remain dormant, sir Fulke Greville was created by James I. baron Brooke of Beauchamp-court, with remainder to Robert, his great nephew. About the same time, in January 1621, he resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and was inhumanly murdered by one of his own servants, to whom he had refused to bequeath a legacy, September 30, 1628.

Robert, second lord Brooke, was among those who opposed the arbitrary taxes of Charles I., and formed a project, together with lord vifcount Say and Sele, for removing to America, in which he was disappointed. He was not of service to the parliamentary party upon the breaking out of the civil war, and was kept at the siege of Litchfield, March 1, 1643, in which siege he was commander in chief; and the town surrendered immediately after his death. His character is highly applauded by Milton, in his Pia for the Liberty of the Press. He had issue, 1. Francis, third lord Brooke. 2. Robert, fourth lord Brooke, who was greatly instrumental in effecting the restoration of Charles II. 3. Fulke, fifth lord Brooke.

Fulke, fifth lord Brooke, had issue, 1. Francis, father of Fulke, sixth lord Brooke, and of William, seventh lord Brooke. 2. Algernon, who married Mary, granddaughter of Henry, first duke of Beaufort; by which lady he had issue Mary, married to Stuckey Brookton, esq. 3. Fulke Greville, knight of the bath; and Margaret, whom he had issue: Charlotte Mary, married to John Crewe of Crewe Hall in the county of Cheshire, esquire.

Francis, eighth lord Brooke, son of William, seventh lord Brooke, and father of the present earl, born in 1719, married July 12, 1729, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he had issue; and succeeded his father, in 1723, was, on July 7, 1748, created earl Brooke; and on November 27, 1759, by George II. advanced to the farther dignity of earl of Warwick, of Warwick Castle. He married May 16, 1742, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he had issue: and succeeded his father, in 1755, by the death of Sir Francis Drake, he formed a project for invading the Spanish dominions in South America. He was of a life of his heroic friend; and together with him, cultivated the arts of eloquence and poetry, and supported literary men, being the particular patron of Camden the antiquary, and of Speed the author of the Chronicle. He was treasurer of the navy to queen Elizabeth; which office he exchanged, soon after the accession of James I. for those of chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. The title of baron Willoughby de Brooke being suffered to remain dormant, sir Fulke Greville was created by James I. baron Brooke of Beauchamp-court, with remainder to Robert, his great nephew. About the same time, in January 1621, he resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and was inhumanly murdered by one of his own servants, to whom he had refused to bequeath a legacy, September 30, 1628.

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groom of the bed-chamber to the king, married to Louisa, countess of Mansfield, and sister of the present viscount Calthart, and has issue, Georgiana-Murray-Greville, born July 28, 1798, and Louisa-Murray-Greville, born February 8, 1800; Anne, born August 26, 1760, died May 26, 1783. His lordship, dying July 6, 1773, was succeeded by George, the present and second earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Brooke, January 9, 1620; Earl Brooke, July 7, 1746; and earl of Warwick, November 27, 1759.

RESIDENCES.—Warwick Castle, in the county of Warwick; and Edling, in the county of Middlesex.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Furca a nostra voce.—"I can scarcely call these things our own."

HOBART, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ROBERT HOBART, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Baron Hobart of Blickling, and a Baronet; succeeded his father, the late earl, November 14, 1804; born May 6, 1760; Clerk of the Pleas in the Exchequer in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor there, and was called by writ to the House of Peers, November 29, 1798, during the life-time of his father, as Baron Hobart. He married, first, January 4, 1793, Margaretta, relict of Thomas Adderley, of Infinnahan, in the county of Cork, esq. by which lady, who died August 9, 1796, he has issue, Jane, born February 22, 1794. The earl married, secondly, June 1, 1797, Eleanor-Agnes Eden, daughter of lord Auckland.

The family of Hobart was of considerable eminence in the reign of Richard II. James Hobart, in the reign of Henry VII. was constituted, July 8, 1486, his majesty's attorney-general, and died in 1507. Henry, his great-grandson, was also appointed, July 4, 1606, attorney-general. He was advanced, May 23, 1611, to the degree of a baronet; and farther promoted, November 26, 1613, to the office of lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. He died December 26, 1625, leaving issue, 1. Sir John, second baronet. 2. Sir Miles Hobart, knight, who distinguished himself in the opposition to Charles I. and was imprisoned in 1629, for detaining the speaker in the chair of the house of commons, after the king had commanded his presence in the house of lords. He was liberated from confinement in 1631, and died in 1639. The parliament retained so high a senti of his services, that in 1646 they voted the sum of five thousand pounds to be given to his family, as a small acknowledgment of his merits. Sir Henry, fourth baronet, had four daughters, of whom one, named Maria-Anna, married the right honourable John Sullivan, by whom she has issue; Charlotte, married to Edward-Debororough Taylor, esq. Maria-Anne, married to George, third earl of Guildford, and died in 1794, leaving a daughter, Maria, born December 25, 1793. The earl died November 14, 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, fourth and present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron proprietors of the Weft Riding of Yorkshire, High Steward of Hull, Cuttos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough, and Recorder of Higham Ferrers; born May 30, 1748; succeeded his father, the late earl, August 9, 1796; married, July 11, 1770, Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William Ponsonby, esq. of Higham Ferrers, by Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, by whom he has issue, Charles-William, vicount Milton, heir apparent; born May 4, 1786, married, July 8, 1806, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas lord Dundas, by lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, daughter of William, first earl Fitzwilliam, and has issue a daughter, born July 12, 1807.

The family of Fitzwilliam is descended from sir William Fitzgodric, cousin to Edward the Confessor. Sir William Fitzwilliam, his son, was appointed by that monarch ambaassador to the court of William duke of Normandy, afterwards William I. surmaned the Con¬quering, and attending that monarch in his expedition into England, in the quality of marshall of his army, he signified his valor at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. Sir William, third in descent from sir William, married Ela, daughter of William de Warenne earl of Surrey, great-grandson of William the Con¬quering. Sir William, his grandson, married Ela, daughter of Hameline Plantagenet earl of Surrey, natural brother of the constable of England, by whom he had issue, 1. William, 2. Edmund, whole great-grandson, sir Thomas, had issue three sons; Thomas and John, killed at the battle of Flodden-field; and William, who was appointed by Henry VIII. in 1533; lord keeper of the privy seal; and exchanged that office, Aug. 16, 1536; for the appointment of lord high admiral of England and Ireland.

FITZWILLIAM, EARL FITZWILLIAM.

WILLIAM-WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, EARL FITZWILLIAM, Viscount Milton, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Baron of Milton, in England; also Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, and Baron Fitzwilliam, of Lifford in Ireland: Lord Lieutenant and Cuffos Rotulorum of the Weft Riding of Yorkshire, High Steward of Hull, Cufios Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough, and Recorder of Higham Ferrers; born May 30, 1748; succeeded his father, the late earl, August 9, 1796; married, July 11, 1770, Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William Ponsonby, esq. of Higham Ferrers, by Caroline Cavendish, eldest daughter of William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, by whom he has issue, Charles-William, vicount Milton, heir apparent, born May 4, 1786, married, July 8, 1806, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas lord Dundas, by lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, daughter of William, first earl Fitzwilliam, and has issue a daughter, born July 12, 1807.

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Ireland. He was created, October 18, 1537, earl of Southampton, which title became extinct by his death in 1556.

William Fitzwilliam, great grandson of William, brother of Edmund, honourably distinguished himself by his fidelity to cardinal Wolsey in the period of his disgrace. Sir William, his grandson, was patronised by John, first earl of Bedford, lord high admiral of England; he was appointed by queen Elizabeth, January 15, 1560, lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he resigned June 25, in the following year. He was again raised to the same office, February 15, 1568, in which he continued till August 11, 1594. He was also several times one of the lords justices for that kingdom, and was near thirty years commander in chief of the army there, where he performed considerable services against the rebellious natives. He was some time constable of Fotheringay-castle in the county of Northampton, where he had the person of Mary queen of Scots in which he continued till August 11, 1594. He was again raised to the same office, February 20, 1588, and was several times one of the lords justices for that kingdom. His fidelity to cardinal Wolsey in the period of his disgrace, and his services against the rebellious natives, were highly distinguished by his integrity, firmness, and eloquence. He married Catharine, daughter of Charles, sixth duke of Somerset; by which lady, who died in April 1713, he had issue, 1. Charles, fourth baronet, 2. Francis, who took the name of O'Brien, in compliance with the will of Henry O'Brien, earl of Thomond, of the kingdom of Ireland; and was created, in 1756, baron Finglas, and earl of Thomond, of that kingdom. Upon his death, July 21, 1774, these titles became extinct. Sir William Wyndham died June 17, 1740.

Sir Charles, fourth baronet, succeeded upon the death of his uncle Algernon, seventh duke of Somerset, February 7, 1750, to the titles of earl of Egremont, and baron of Cockermouth. He was constituted, October 9, 1751, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. His lordship married, March 13, 1753, Alicia-Maria, daughter of George, second lord Carpenter, who, after his lordship's decease, married, secondly, the Rev. Mr. Bruhl of Saxony. The countess is survived by leaving issue one daughter, married to Hugh Scott, of Harden in North Britain, esq. by lady Diana Scott, daughter of the third earl of Marchmont, and has issue. His lordship died August 24, 1756, leaving issue, George, the present earl; Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, born November 29, 1756, married to Henry Herbert, earl of Carnarvon, and has issue; Frances, born July 9, 1756, married to Charles earl of Romney, and died January 21, 1756, leaving issue; Charlotte-Catharine, born September 3, 1756, died young; Percy-Charles, born September 3, 1757; Charles-William, M.P. for the county of Suffolk, born October 8, 1756, married, February 4, 1801, lady Anne Lambton, daughter of George earl of Jersey, and relict of William-Henry Lambton, esq. William-Frederic, born April 7, 1763, married, July 21, 1783, Miss Hartford, daughter of Frederic Calvert, earl of Baltimore, by whom he has George-Francis, born August 30, 1785; Laura; Julia, and a son, born at Florentia, in July 1794. The late earl's sister, Eliza-Ann, married, in 1746, to George-Thomas, earl of Richford, first earl Temple, and died December 5, 1769, having had George, the present marquis of Buckingham; the right honourable Thomas Grenville; and William, lord Grenville, and other issue. Sir William Wyndham, the first earl married, for his second wife, Maria-
Maria-Catharine, daughter of Myneher Peter de Jonghe, of Utrecht in Holland, and widow of William marquis of Blandford, and fiffer of the late countess of Denbigh, but by her he had no issue; and, dying June 1740, was succeeded in the baronetage by his son George, the present and second earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Cockermouth, and earl of Egremont in the county of Cumberland, Oct. 3, 1749.

RESIDENCES.—Orchard Wyndham, in the county of Somerset; and Petworth-park, in the county of Sussex.—Town-house, Grosvenor-place.

GEORGE-SIMON HARCOURT, EARL AND VICECOUNT HARCOURT, Viscounet of Nuneham, and Baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, Master of the Horse to the Queen, L.L.D. born August 1, 1736; and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, September 16, 1777. His lordship married, September 25, 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of George Venables, first lord Verney, by his third lady, Martha, sister to Simon, late earl Harcourt, by whom he has no issue.

The family of Harcourt is descended from Bernard, chief counsel and second in command to Rollo, first duke of Normandy. Torf, his son, had issue, 1. Touronne, ancestor to the Newburghs earls of Warwick; to the Beaumons earls of Leicefer, Worcefer, and Bedford, all which titles are extinct; to the present duke of Brandon; the present earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, of the kingdom of Scotland; and, through the latter, to the present and second earl. The heir presumptive is Simon, second lord viscount Harcourt, son of the last-mentioned, attended George II. at the battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743, and was by that monarch created viscount Harcourt of Nuneham Courteney, and earl Harcourt. He was appointed, in April 1751, governor to the prince of Wales, afterwards George III. which honour he resigned in the following year. He was appointed, in 1794, to bring over Queen Charlotte from Germany; and was successively master of the horse to the queen, and lord chamberlain of her household. He was constituted, November 4, 1768, ambasfador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Verfailes; which office he exchanged, November 9, 1773, for that of lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland; where he continued till December 1776. He married, in October 1735, Rebecca, sole daughter and heir of Charles Le Bas, esq. by which lady, who died January 16, 1765, had the following issue: George-Simon, the present earl; William, born March 20, 1743, a general in the army, colonel of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and governor of the military college at Woolwich; Buckingham, born 1741, and died August 1746, Simon, the first earl, being unfortunately drowned in his own park, September 16, 1777, was succeeded by his son, George-Simon, the present and second earl. The heir presumptive is William, brother to the present earl.


RESIDENCES.—Nuneham-park, in the county of Oxford; and Bigghopt-park, in Surrey.—Town-house, in Cavendish-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Au bon droit. — "To the best right."

NORTH, EARL OF GUILDFORD.

FRANCIS NORTH, BARON AND EARL OF GUILDFORD, a Colonel in the Army, High Steward of Banbury, and Patent Comptroller of the Customs, L.L.D. born December 23, 1761; succeeded his brother, the third earl, April 20, 1792.

The family of North has been traced back to the reign of Edward IV. Edward North, in the reign of Henry VIII. was appointed, in 1544, chancellor of the court of augmentation; and constituted, by the will of that monarch, one of the executors to whom the government of the kingdom was entrusted during the minority of Edward VI. He declared in favour of the succession of lady Jane Grey, but soon afterwards became reconciled to queen Mary, and was by that princess created baron North of Kirtling. He died December 31, 1564.

Roger, second lord North, his son, was the intimate friend of Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, the favourite of queen Elizabeth, and distinguished himself under that commander in the wars of the Netherlands. He was also her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Charles IX. king of France, and died December 3, 1600. Dudley, third lord North, his grandson, was one of the lords commissioners nominated by parliament during the civil war, April 15, 1645, to manage the affairs of crown; and a series of valuable efforts upon
was succeeded by his son, George-Augustus, the third earl, born September 14, 1757; married, September 20, 1785, Maria, daughter of George, third earl of Buckinghamshire, by which lady, who died April 25, 1794, he had issue. Maria, born December 16, 1783. He married, secondly, Susan, daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq. and sister to the Marchioness of Bute and lady Burdett, and has issue, the ladies Susan and Georgiana; and, dying April 20, 1802, was succeeded by his brother, Francis, fourth and present earl. The heir presumptive is Frederic, brother to the earl.

**Crests.**—Baron of North of Kirtling, in Kent, by summons, February 17, 1553, which barony is now in abeyance between the late earl’s daughters; Baron of Guildford, September 27, 1683; and Earl of Guildford, March 1, 1752.

**Residences.**—Wroxton-abbey, in the county of Oxford; and Waldershare, in the county of Kent.

**Town-house, in Piccadilly.**

**Arms.**—See the annexed Engraving. **Motto.**—"By courage and faith."

**YORKE, EARL OF HARDWICKE.**

**PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF HARDWICKE, VISCOUNT ROYDON, and BARON HARDWICKE; KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSFOS KOUTERUM OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE, HIGH STEWARD OF CAMBRIDGE, REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY, F.R. AND A.S. AND L.L.D. BORN MAY 31, 1757; SUCCEEDED HIS UNCLE, THE EARL, MAY 16, 1793; MARRIED, JULY 23, 1758, LADY ELIZABETH LINDSAY, DAUGHTER OF JAMES, FIFTH EARL OF BALCARRES; BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE, ANNIE, BORN APRIL 11, 1753; MARRIED, AUGUST 29, 1787, TO JOHN VICOUNT POLINGTON, SON OF THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH; PHILIP VICOUNT ROYDON, HIS APPARENT, BORN MAY 7, 1754; CATHERINE-FREMAN, BORN APRIL 14, 1756; ELIZABETH-MARGARET, BORN JANUARY 14, 1758; CAROLINE-HARRIET, BORN OCTOBER 15, 1761; ELIZABETH-CATHARINE-JAMES, BORN JULY 15, 1767; JOSIAH-JOHNSON, BORN AUGUST 20, 1768.

Philip Yorke, father of the late earl of Hardwicke, was early distinguished for his intellectual accomplishments; and is still remembered as one of the writers in the periodical paper called the "Spectator." He was appointed, March 23, 1720, solicitor-general to George I.

He exchanged this office, January 31, 1724, for that of attorney-general. Having also resigned that appointment, he was constituted, October 31, 1733, lord chief justice of the court of king’s bench; and in the following month created baron Hardwicke. He exchanged this office, February 21, 1737, for that of lord high steward of the university of Cambridge.

He was some years after raised to the dignity of viccount Roydon, and earl of Hardwicke; and resigned the office of lord high chancellor in November 1736. In this great office he uniformly preferred a very high reputation; and it has been remarked of him, that though he filled this situation longer than any of his predecessors, yet only three of his decrees were appealed from, and those three were confirmed by the house of lords. He was also distinguished by his forcible eloquence in that house; and was greatly connected with the politics of his time, being the most considerable of the co-adjutors of Sir Robert Walpole’s administration.—See his portrait, and a biographical sketch of his life, p. 223 of this volume.

The earl of Hardwicke married Margaret, daughter of Charles Cocks, of the city of Worcester, esquire; by which lady, who died September 19, 1764, he had issue, 1. Philip, second earl of Hardwicke. 2. Charles, born December 29, 1722; appointed lord chancellor January 6th, 1746. He died by the title of Lord Hardwicke; but dying on the 20th of the same month, before his patent had passed the great seal, it did not take effect. He married, first, May 19, 1755, Catharine, only daughter of William Freman, esquire, of Hamels, in Herefordshire;
fordhie; by which lady, who died July 10, 1759, he had issue, Philip, the present earl, and two daughters, Margaret and Catharine, who died in their infancy. He married, secondly, December 25, 1752, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry Johnson, esq. of Berkhamsted, in Hertfordshire, by whom he had issue, Charles-Philip, born March 12, 1764; married to Miss Harriett Manningham; Caroline, married to John lord Eliot; in Joseph-Sydney, knight, born June 6, 1768, a captain in the navy; married to Miss Ratcliffe, and has issue a son, Charles-Philip, born in April 1759. 3. Sir Joseph, a knight of the bath, general and field-marshall in the army, colonel of the first regiment of life-guards, envoy extraordinary and ambassador at the Hague, from November 1751, to December 25, 1780; married, June 22, 1783, the dowager baroness de Boetzalaer, widow of the baron de Boetzalaer, first noble of the province of Holland, and was created a peer by the title of baron Dover, September 11, 1788; but, dying without issue, the title became extinct.

4. John, born August 27, 1721; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Henry Johnfon, esq. of Berkendington, D. D. prebendary of Ely, died July 2, 1800; fucceeded his father, Thomas Wyat, in 1554, and committed to the Tower, but soon after pardoned. Sir Henry, his grandson, resumed the name of Vane, and was employed by Charles I. in an embassy to Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, in behalf of the elector palatine king of Bohemia. He was constitted one of the principal secretaries of state to that monarch, to which was added, May 18, 1643, the office of one of the lords commissioners for executing the trust of lord high treasurer of England. He died in 1654.

Sir Henry, his son, refided for some time in the city of Geneva; from whence he failed, in 1635, for the province of New England, in North America, and was soon declared governor of the province by Anthony Ashley Cooper. He became involved in various controversies with the inhabitants, and in consequence was induced to return to his native country. He was then appointed to the office of treasurer of the navy, in which he afterwards continued by authority of the parliament. He reduced the profits of that office from a floating income of about thirty thousand pounds per annum, to a fixed salary of only two thousand pounds per annum. which, instead of converting to his own use, he bestowed upon the agent by whom the business of the office was conducted. Sir Henry Vane, together with Cromwell, and lord chief justice Saint John, was the most active leader of the party of the independent ministers, and was greatly instrumental in the establishment of the self-denying ordinance in 1644. He was also one of the commissioners deputed to negotiate with Charles I. in the isle of Wight, in September 1648; but opposed the subsequent proceedings against the life of that monarch, and was the refolute adversary of the ambitious purpofes of Cromwell. After the death of the usurper, he again appeared upon the theatre of politics, as the champion of liberty. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was marked as an object of vengeance; and, being brought to his trial, was convicted and executed, June 14, 1665. Upon this occasion he manifested the highest proofs of a calm and intrepid mind, notwithstanding the indelent efforts that were made by the partisans of the ambicious purpofes of Cromwell, to appal him by流ing forth the noblest characters of this eventful period, and exhibited an union of the most superior abilities, the most perfect integrity, the most uniform principles, and the highest sagacity; which occasioned him never to deviate from the line of conduct which his judgment dictated. Christopher, his son, was by William III. created baron Barnard of Barnard Castle, and had issue, 1. Gilbert, second lord Barnard, father of Henry, third lord Barnard.

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Heraldry.

William-Henry Vane, earl of Darlington, was George I. created viscount Barnard, and earl of Darlington; and constituted, in 1755, joint paymaster general of his majesty's forces, which office he resigned in 1757. He married Grace, daughter of Charles Fitzroy duke of Cleveland; by which lady, who died September 29, 1753, he had issue, Henry, second earl of Darlington; Frederic, maried to Henrietta, sister to William Meredith, bart. by whom he had an only daughter, who married, February 23, 1795, captain Metcalfe; and secondly, Grace, second daughter of Arthur Lyfaght, brother of John lord Lisle, Raby, born January 2, 1736; married to Elizabeth,
Elizabeth, daughter of George Sayer, D. D. archdeacon of Durham, and died October 24, 1789. Anne, married, first, to Charles Hope Weir, esq. brother to the earl of Hopetoun; and secondly, to brigadier-general George Monson, and died September 14, 1766, as did her husband in 1777. Mary, married to Ralph Carr, esq. of Cocken, in the county of Durham, and died April 11, 1759, and left issue, viz. Christiana, baptized December 26, 1759; died unmarried, March 1758. His lordship dying March 6, 1758, was succeeded by his son, Henry, the second earl, born 1726; married, March 10, 1757, Margaret Lowther, sister to the first earl of Lonsdale, who died January 28, 1809, and by her had issue, Grace, and Elizabeth, who both died young; and William Henry, the third and present earl of Ilchester.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, July 8, 1699; Viscount Barnard, and Earl of Darlington, April 3, 1754.

**RESIDENCES.**—Raby Castle, in the county palatine of Durham.—Town-house, Cleveland House, St. James's-square.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**MOTTO.**—Nei temere nec timido.—"Neither rash nor diffident."

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**FOX, EARL OF ILCHESTER.**

**HENRY-STEPHEN FOX STRANGWAYS, EARL OF ILCHESTER,** Lord Hichester, Baron of Woodford Strangways, in the county of Dorset, and Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron of Redlinch, in Somersetshire; born February 21, 1787; succeeded his father, the late earl, September 5, 1802.

The family of Fox is descended from William Fox, of Farley, in the county of Wilts, esquire, who lived in the reign of James I. He had issue two sons: John, who took up arms for Charles I. and fought for Charles II. in the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651; and for Stephen, who constantly attended Charles II. during his exile upon the continent. He was constituted, in 1661, paymaster-general of his majesty's forces; and having resigned that office, was promoted, in September 1679, to be one of the lords commissi6niers of the treasury, and first commissi6nner for executing the office of master of the horse. He resigned his seat at the board of treasury in 1686, and was restored to the same office in December the same year. At the period of the revolution he voted for the vacancy of the throne, and for filling it with the prince of Orange; refusing, in his seat at the board of treasury on the death of William III. He was one of the persons excepted by James II. from the intended act of indemnity, in 1692. Sir Stephen Fox was a learned and able advocate for the integrity of the earl of Clarendon, and voted against his impeachment in 1679. He was also the first projector of the noble building of Chelsea-hospital, and was one of its most munificent benefactors. He had issue, i. Charles, who was constituted, December 26, 1679, joint paymaster-general of his majesty's forces; and had the same office conferred upon him fledly, April 16, 1682. He died in September 1713. 2. Stephen. 3. Henry, first lord Holland. Sir Stephen Fox died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, October 28, 1716.

Stephen, eldest surviving son of Sir Stephen, was by George II. created baron Ilchester and Strangways; farther created Baron Ilchester, Stavordale, and Redlynch, with remainder to Henry his brother; and at length raised to the dignity of earl of Ilchester, with the same remainder. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Strangways Horner, of Wells Park, in the county of Somerset, esquire; by which lady he had issue three sons and six daughters, viz. Henry Thomas, the second earl. Stephen Strangways Digby, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, born December 3, 1751. Charles Redlynch, in holy orders; married to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Haines, and has issue, Charles, in the royal navy; Thomas, a lieutenant in the royal artillery; and six other children. Sufannah Sarah Louisa, born February 12, 1743; married to William O'Brien, of Stinsford, in the county of Dorset, esquire. Charlotte Elizabeth, and Juliana Judith, both died young. Lucy, married to the honourable Stephen Digby, uncle to the second earl Digby, and died August 1787, leaving issue. Charlotte Caroline Henrietta, married to John Dyke Ackland, eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, of Kelston-house, in Devonshire, baronet; by whom she had issue two sons and three daughters; the eldest son died an infant; John, succeeded to his grandfather's baronetcy, and died in 1785, his father having died in November 1783; the only other son, Henry, married Henrietta Mary George Lord Porcher, eldest son of the earl of Carnarvon, and has issue. Frances Muriel, born August 1753; married to Richard Quin Lord Adare, and has issue. His lordship, dying September 26, 1776, was succeeded by Henry Thomas, second earl, born August 9, 1743; married Mary Thereza, daughter of Standish Grady, esq. of Cappercullin, in the county of Limerick, in Ireland; by which lady, who died in June 1790, he had issue two sons and six daughters; 1. Elizabeth Thereza, married, first, William Davenport Talbot, esq. of Laycock Abbey, Wilts, who died August 1800, leaving issue one son; and, secondly, to Charles Manes, esq. captain in the royal navy, and nephew to the earl of Winciliffe. 2. Sir Mary Lucy, married to Thomas Manes Talbot, esq. of Margam, in Glamorganshire, and has issue, Mary Thereza Jane Harriet, and Christiana Barbara. 3. A son, born in 1777, and died the same year. 4. Harriet, married to James Frampton, esq. of Moreton, in Dorsetshire. 5. Charlotte Anne, born February 7, 1784. 6. Louisa Emma, born June 27, 1785. 7. Henry Stephen, the present earl. 8. Susan Caroline, married to Sir Philip Grainger, of Cornwall, and died in January 1792. His lordship married, secondly, August 22, 1794, Maria, third daughter of the Rev. William Digby, late dean of Durham, and brother to the first earl Digby; and had issue, William Thomas Horner, born May 7, 1795. Giles Digby Robert, born May 26, 1798. His lordship, dying September 5, 1802, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Thomas, the present and third earl. The countefis was delivered of a posthumous son, February 6, 1803. The presumptive heir is William Thomas Horner, the earl's next brother.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron Ilchester, May 11, 1741; Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, January 3, 1747; and Earl of Ilchester, June 3, 1756.

**RESIDENCES.**—Melbury House, in the county of Dorset.

**TOWN-HOUSE, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET.**

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**MOTTO.**—Faire sans dire.—"Act without ostentation."

The armorial bearings of this noble family are remarkably illustrative of their name; and are charged with an honourable augmentation for pre-eminent services. They are, Ermine, on a chevron azure, three foxes heads erased or; on a canton of the second, a fleur-de-lis of the third.—Crest, on a chaplet azure, turned up ermine, a fox sejant or, Supporters, two foxes; the dexter ermine, pretty or, collar dovetail azure; the collar charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the second. The finders proper, collared as the dexter.

Among the many services rendered to Charles II. by Sir Stephen Fox, one of the most important was that of conducting his pecuniary affairs, while under his directing exile on the continent. On the removal of his majesty from Paris, the arduous task of governing the expenses of the royal family, of paying the wages of the soldiers, and of influing the greatest number of ways, as well as when the court was removed settled, was confided entirely to Sir Stephen Fox, "a person," says lord Clarendon, "well qualified with languages; and all parts of honesty and disinterestedness, necessary for the discharge of such a trust; and, indeed, his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, which
which for many years had been under no government, into a very good order; by which his majesty, in the pulchinett of his condition, enjoyed very much ease from the time he left Paris." The royal fugitive, tenable of his fidelity and loyal attachment, upon his restoration, commanded sir Edward Walker, garter, to align him an honourable augmentation to his arms, out of the royal enigns and devices, viz. on a canton azure, a fleur-de-lis or; as appears by a special instrument under the hand and seal of his majesty, dated November 23, 1658.

WEST, EARL DELAWAR.

GEORGE-JOHN WEST, EARL DELAWAR, Viscount Cantelupe, Baron Delawar, and Baron West; born October 26, 1791; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 28, 1792.

The family of West is descended from Thomas de West, who served in the wars of Edward III. in France; and received summons to parliament as one of the barons of the realm. Thomas, third lord West, his grandson, married Joan, daughter and heir of Roger Delawar, who principally assisted in the capture of John King of France at the battle of Poitiers, and was the person who finally discomfited that monarch, and received his sword, in company with John de Pelham, September 29, 1356. By the above marriage the title of Delawar was introduced into the family of West. Reginald, fifth lord West, the issue of this marriage, obtained precedence among the heirs of the real title of lord Delawar, in the reign of Henry VI. July 5, 1453.

Richard, second lord Delawar of the family of West, distinguished himself on the side of the house of Lancaster; and retired for a few years to the continent upon the accession of Edward IV. Thomas, third lord Delawar, his son, was one of the principal commanders of the army sent into Flanders, by Henry VII., to the attempt to the emperor Maximilian; and also in the army that gained the battle of Blackheath, June 22, 1497. William, fifth lord Delawar, his grandson, was disfranchised by parliament, in 1548, upon an unfounded charge of having attempted to poison his uncle, Thomas, fourth lord Delawar; and was therefore restored to blood in the reign of queen Elizabeth, March 12, 1568. Thomas, seventh lord Delawar, his grandson, was constituted, in 1609, captain-general of the colonies in Virginia, and gave his own name to one of the states of North America. Charles, ninth lord Delawar, his grandson, was created by Oliver Cromwell, August 13, 1659, upon supporting the interests of George Booth, for the purpose of restoring Charles II.

John, eleventh lord Delawar, his grandson, was by George III. created viscount Cantelupe and earl Delawar. He married Charlotte Macartney, daughter of Donagh earl of Clanarty in Ireland; by which lady, who died February 7, 1735, he had issue John, second earl. Henrietta-Cecilia, married to general John Clavering, born young. Diana, married to general John Clarving, and died in May 1766, leaving issue. George-Augustus, married, February 24, 1764, lady Mary Grey, daughter of Harry fourth earl of Stamford, and died in 1792, without issue. His lordship married, fecondly, in June 1744, Anne, widow of George, twelfth lord Abergavenny, who died in July 1754, without issue; and his lordship, dying March 16, 1766, was succeeded by John, second earl, born in 1729, a general in the army, and master of the horse to the queen; married, August 8, 1756, Mary, daughter of lieutenant-general John Wynyard, by whom he had issue, William-Augustus, third earl. John, sixth earl, the fourth earl, Francis, died unmarried. Thomas-Holles, died in September, 1777. Charlotte, died unmarried. George, died in 1722. Augustus, died young. Septimus-Henry, died October 20, 1753. Amelia, died in March 1770. Georgiana, married to Edward-Percy Buckley, esq. and has issue. Frederick, married, first, to Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Richard Mitchell, esq. of Culham Court, Berkshire, who died in 1755, childless. He married, secondly, February 19, 1756, Maria, daughter and co-heir of Richard Myddelton, of Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, esquire. Matilda, married to major-general Henry Wynyard. His lordship died November 22, 1777, and was succeeded by William-Augustus, the third earl, born April 24, 1737, who died, unmarried, in January 1783; when John, Richard, his next brother, and fourth earl, succeeded; and died, February 25, 1755; married, April 22, 1733, Catharine, daughter of Henry Lyell, esq. of Bourn, in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had issue, Catharine-Georgiana, born August 29, 1751; Charlotte, born October 20, 1750, died an infant; George-John, the present earl. His lordship died July 28, 1755, and was succeeded by George-John, seventeenth lord, and fifth and present earl. The presumptive heir is the earl's uncle.

CREATIONS. — Baron Delawar, June 8, 1744; Baron West, February 25, 1742; Visccount Cantelupe, and Earl Delawar, March 18, 1792.

RESIDENCES. — Bolderwood Lodge, in the New Forest; and Wherwell, in the county of Southampton. — Townhouse, Upper Grosvenor-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS. — See the annexed Engraving.

AMORIAL BEARINGS. — See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO. — _jeur de ma vie._ — "The brilliancy of my life:" alluding to the days of taking the French king.

PLEYDEL-BOUVERIE, EARL OF RADNOR.

JACOB PLEYDEL-BOUVERIE, EARL OF RADNOR, Viscount Folkestone, Baron of Longford, and Baron Pleydel-Bouverie, of Colehill, in Berkshire, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Berks, Recorder of New Sarum, M. A., F. R. and A. S., born March 4, 1759; succeeded his father, the late earl, January 28, 1776; married, January 23, 1777, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Duncombe, lord Fetherman; by whom he has issue, William, viscount Folkestone, heir apparent, born May 7, 1779; married October 2, 1800, to lady Catherine-Pelham Clinton, only daughter of Henry earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the duke of Newcastle; and by her, who died May 17, 1804, had issue a daughter, born May 2, 1804. Duncombe, born June 28, 1780, in the royal navy; Laurence, born August 6, 1781; Harriet, who died December 31, 1794; Barbara, born June 25, 1798; Frederic, born November 16, 1793; Philip, born October 21, 1788.

The family of Bouverie is originally of the Low Countries, and has been traced back to the year 1356. John de la Bouverie was solicitor-general to Charles duke of Burgundy, in 1459, and chief of the council to Mary his daughter. Laurence des Bouveries, about the middle of the sixteenth century, fled from the residence of his ancestors on account of his religion; and after an abode of some years at Frankfurt upon the Maine, took refuge in England, under the protection of queen Elizabeth. Edward, his son, married Mary, grand-daughter of the famous Tiberkin, who suffered martyrdom in Germany for the protestant religion. Edward, his son, afterwards accumulated a considerable fortune; and William, his grandson, was created a baronet, February 19, 1714. The late sir Jacob Bouverie, third baronet, his son, was by George II. created baron Longford, and viscount Folkestone. He was a great friend to literature, and a principal promoter of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, and was chosen president at its first institution in 1753, in which office he continued till his death. He married, first, Mary, daughter and co-heir of James Clarke, of Hardwick, in the county of Northampton, esquire; by whom lady, who died November 16, 1799, he had issue, William, the first earl; Mary, who died in 1799; Jacob, who died March 15, 1731, Bartholomew, died March 6, 1743; Anne, married the honourable
able George Talbot, D.D. brother to the first earl Talbot; Mary, married to Anthony fourth earl of Shaftebury, and had issue, Harriet, who died Dec. 13, 1731; Charlotte, married to John Grant, esq. of White Waltham, Berks; Edward, died an infant; Harriet, married to the third earl; Mary, married to William Maxwell, of Cariden, in North Britain, esquire, and has issue, Mary, John, and Elizabeth; 5. John, born in 1725; 6. Jane, married to Dr. Richard Vincent, baronet; 7. Henry-Frederick, born 1728; 8. Diana, born 1785. The vicomt married, secondly, April 7, 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of the first lord Romney, by whom, who died in 1782, he had issue, Jacob, born June 4, 1743, died February 4, 1745; Philip, who, agreeably to the will of Mrs. Jane Allen, esq. of Devonshire, and died August 23, 1786, having married, August 14, 1777, Bridget, daughter of James earl of Rosslyn; 3. Frances, born in North Britain, esquire, and has issue, Mary, John, and Elizabeth; 4. Jacob, born August 13, 1744, died April 1793; and another son, born December 21, 1759.

John, younger son of Charles third earl of Sunderland, and of Anne, daughter of John Churchill duke of Marlborough, had issue, John, who was created by George III, baron Spencer of Althorpe, and vicomt Spencer; and soon after vicomt Althorpe, of Althorpe, and earl Spencer. He married Georgiana, daughter of Stephen Poyntz, esquire; by whom he had issue, Georgiana, born June 5, 1751; married to William, fifth duke of Devonshire, and died March 30, 1806, leaving issue, George-John, the present earl; Henrietta-Frances, married to Frederick earl of Beverley, and had issue, Charlotte, born August 26, 1785, who died October 9, 1796; Louise, born April 3, 1787, died an infant. His lordship, dying October 31, 1789, was succeeded by his only son, the present and second earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, and Vicomt Spencer, April 3, 1761; Vicomt Althorpe, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, and Earl Spencer, November 1, 1775.

RESIDENCES.—Althorpe Park, in the county of Northampton; Wimbledon Park, in the county of Surrey; and St. Alban's, in the county of Herts.—Townhouse, St. James's Place.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Dies eftend le droit. —"God defends the right."

PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

JOHN PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM, Vizcount Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, in the county of Somerset, and Baron Chatham, of Chatham, in right of his mother, who died April 3, 1803; Knight of the Garter, Master General of the Ordnance, Governor of the Charter House, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Jersey; born September 10, 1755; succeeded his father, the late earl, May 11, 1773; married, July 9, 1783, Mary-Elizabeth Townshend, second daughter of Thomas, fifth viscount Sydney.

This illustrious family is descended from the same ancestors as the lords Rivers and Cambridge. William, first earl of Chatham, was younger brother of Thomas, father of Thomas lord Camden. He early engaged in the opposition to sir Robert Walpole, and, by a beauty and energy of eloquence of which this country had hitherto been afforded no example, acquired a very extensive popularity. In conformity to the practice of the opposition of that period, he accepted, in February 1773, an office in the household of Frederic prince of Wales, being appointed one of the grooms of his bedchamber; and in 1774, received a legacy of ten thousand pounds, which was bequeathed to him by Sarah, consort of John Churchill duke of Marlborough, "upon account of his merit in the noble defence he had made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country." Having resigned his office in the household of the prince of Wales, he was appointed, May 5, 1746, paymaster-general of his majesty's forces, in which employment he continued to November 30, 1747, when he nullified his disinterestedness, by refusing to make any advantage of the public money which was
HENRY BATHURST, EARL BATHURST.

BARON BATHURST, Margaret Douglas, Countess of Richmond; and, by her, who died May 14, 1728, he had issue, Henry, born May 24, 1684; Charles, born Feb. 1, 1689; Maurice, born Nov. 12, 1690; and Sarah, born March 10, 1692.

BATHURST, EARL BATHURST.

HERALDRY.

HENRY BATHURST, Earl Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, and Baron Apsey; a Member and Worker of his Majesty's Mint, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Joint Clerk of the Crown; born May 22, 1772; succeeded his father, the late earl, Aug. 6, 1794; married, April 1, 1793, Georgiana, young daughter of the late Lord George Germain, and succeeded by the right of female representation, to the present duke of Richmond; by whom he has issue, Henry-George, lord Apsey, heir apparent, born Feb. 24, 1790; William-Lennox, born Feb. 14, 1791; Louisa-Georgiana, born Sept. 22, 1792; Seymour-Thomas, born Oct. 27, 1793; Emily-Charlotte, born Feb. 1, 1795.

The family of Bathurst has been traced back to the reign of Henry VI. and the ancient family seat of Bathurst, in the county of Suffolk, was destroyed in the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. George Bathurst, in the reign of Charles I. had issue thirteen sons, six of which lost their lives in fighting the battles of the royal party; and of the survivors, Ralph, who embraced the clerical profession, has been admired for his Latin poetry; and celebrated for his independence in refusing the bishopric of Bristol, in April 1661. Benjamin, younger son of George, was cofferer of the household to queen Anne, and died April 27, 1704.

The author of the following lines: 'Benjamin, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles earl of Aylebury, and died Jan. 17, 1767, without issue, as did his lady, November 14, 1771; Henry, the second earl; John, died May 6, 1777, unmarried. Allen, in holy orders, died unmarried, Aug. 22, 1767. Frances, married, first, Aug. 6, 1731, to William Wodehouse, esq. son and heir of Sir Peter Wodehouse, bart. and secondly, to James Whitbread, of Ireland, esq. Catherina, married to Reginald Courtney, esq. brother to the first viscount Courtney, and left issue, the late bishop of Exeter, and died in 1783. Jane, married to John Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornwall, and left issue three sons and three daughters. Leonora, married, September 1752, the late general Edward Urquid, and died Oct. 20, 1789. Anne, married, April 13, 1772, the Rev. James Benfon, I.I.D. His lordship died Sept. 16, 1775, and was succeeded by his son, Henry, the second earl, born May 2, 1744; who was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas, constituted lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and in 1776 acted as high steward of Great Britain, on the trial of the duchess of Kingston; he married Anne, daughter and heir of —— James, esq., widow of Charles Philips, esq. and by her, who died Feb. 8, 1758, he had no issue. He married, secondly, Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Sawen, esq. by whom he had issue, Tryphena, born Oct. 23, 1763; Henry, the present earl; Catherine, born June 26, 1794; and Selina-Letitia, born June 3, 1765; Susannah, born Feb. 2, 1766; and Tryphena, born Oct. 14, 1769. His lordship died Aug. 6, 1794, and was succeeded by Henry, the present and third earl.

CREATIONS.—Viscount Pitt, and Earl of Chatham, July 30, 1766; and Baron Chatham, in right of his mother, on the creation July 5, 1716.

RESIDENCES.—Gedding Place, in the county of Kent.

—Town-house, in Dover-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed engraving. MOTTO.—*By God's blessing.
Heraldry.

Residences.—Oakley Grove, in the county of Gloucester; and Apley, in the county of Suff.,

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Tien ta joy. "Keep the faith."

Hill, Earl of Hillsborough.

Arthur-Blundell-Sandys-Trumbull.


Bruce Brudenell, Earl of Aylesbury.

Thomas Bruce Brudenell, Earl of Aylesbury, Baron Bruce, Knight of the Thistle, and Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Queen; born in 1720; married, first, February 17, 1761, Susanna, daughter of Henry Hoare, esq., and widow of Charles Boyle, viscount Dungarvon, by which lady, who died Feb. 4, 1783, he had issue, George, who died in 1783. Caroline-Anne, born May 1, 1753. Frances-Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea Park, in Middlesex, 1st Lord Justice, died January 22, and left issue, Edward, third Lord Justice, and Dorothea, his sister, both of whom died in infancy.

HARRISON BRUCE.

The family of Bruce is descended from Robert le Bruce, who came over to England with the Conqueror; by that monarch he was commissioned to bring the northern parts of England under subjection, which undertaking he successfully performed, and was created Baron of Skelton in the county of York. Robert, second Lord of Skelton, his son, contracted an intimate friendship with David I. King of Scotland, during his residence in England, previous to his accession to the Scottish throne, and received the lordship of Annandale from that monarch. He fought on the English side at the battle of the Standard in the reign of King Stephen 1138, and took prisoner his own son Robert. He had issue, 1. Adam, third Lord of Skelton, which title became extinct about the year 1300. 2. William, who succeeded him in the lordship of Annandale in Scotland. 3. Robert, taken prisoner in the battle of the Standard.

Robert, fourth Lord of Annandale, grandson of William second Lord, married Isabel, daughter of David Earl of Carrick, and grandson of Prince Robert of Scotland. In consequence of this marriage, Robert, fifth Lord of Annandale, his son, who in his youth had been one of the justices of the court of common pleas to Henry III. and had taken part with that monarch against the barons, at length became, together with John Balliol, in 1290, one of the principal claimants of the crown of Scotland; but his claim was fet aside by Edward I. King of England. He had issue, 1. Robert, sixth Lord of Annandale, who by marriage inherited the earldom of Carrick, and was father of Robert, who was crowned King of Scotland, March 27, 1306, and from whom the royal house of Stuart descended; of Edward, created Duke of Cumberland, in the wars of Ireland in 1318, that title became extinct; and of three sons, who were put to death by command of our Edward I. 2. John, father of James, elected in 1441 Lord Bishop of Dunkeld, constituted in 1441, Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, and translated in 1447, to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, and died in the same year. By the death of his wife, he was befieged in Edinburgh Castle by Robert the Bruce, his brother, was killed in the famous duel with Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards fourth Earl of Dorset, in 1615. Thomas, third Lord Bruce, his brother, was by Charles I. June 21, 1633, created Earl of Elgin of the kingdom of Scotland, with remainder to his male heirs. He was also created, August 11, 1645, Baron Bruce of Wheriton in the county of York.

Robert, second Earl of Elgin, his son, gave proofs of his loyalty to Charles I. in the civil war; and was highly instrumental to the restoration of Charles II. In reward of these services he was created, in 1664, Baron Bruce of Skelton in the county of York, Viscount Bruce of Amphil in the county of Bedford, and Earl of Aylesbury in the county of Buckingham. He was constituted by James II. July 30, 1685, Lord Chamberlain of the household, and died October 20, in the same year. Thomas, second Earl of Aylesbury, his son, retired to Bruffeld, and died there in November 1714, leaving issue, 1. Charles, third Earl of Aylesbury. 2. Elizabeth, married to George, third Earl of Cardigan; she died in December 1745.

Charles, third Earl of Aylesbury, was by George II. created Baron Bruce of Tottenham, with remainder to Thomas, the present Earl; and dying without issue male, February 10, 1747, was succeeded in that title by the present Earl’s son, who took the name and arms of Bruce. The late Earl of Aylesbury married Anne-Saville, daughter and co-heir to William marquis of Halifax, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: George, born in 1707, died young. Robert, who married, in 1739, Frances, daughter of Sir William Backett, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bart. and died without issue. Mary, his eldest daughter, married to Henry, Duke of Chandos, and died in August, 1738, leaving issue, James, the late Duke. Elizabeth, married to the Honourable Benjamin Bathurst, eldest brother to the first Earl Bathurst, and died without issue in 1771. The said Earl, Charles, married, to his second wife, Juliana Boyle, daughter of Charles, second Earl of Burlington, who died without issue in 1738. He married, thirdly, Caroline, daughter of John, fourth Duke of Argyle, and dying February 10, 1747, left issue Mary, married in 1757, to Charles, third Duke of Richmond; the counties married, December 17, 1785, to Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Burlington, who died in 1785, John Damer, eldest son of the Earl of Cork.

Creations.—Baron Bruce of Tottenham, in the county of Wilts, April 17, 1746. Earl of Aylesbury in the county of Buckingham, June 8, 1747.

Residences.—Tottenham Park, in the county of Wilts. Town-house, in Seymour-place, May Fair.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Think and thank.

Villiers Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

Thomas Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, and Count of the Kingdom of Prussia; born September 26, 1753, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, December 13, 1788.

Thomas, younger son of William second Earl of Jersey, married, March 30, 1752, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Henry Hyde, late Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. Lady Charlotte became entitled, upon the death of the Earl of Clarendon her grandfather, in the year 1753, to use the arms and surname of Hyde; and her consort was created...
created by George II. baron Hyde of Hindon, with re-
mainder to the issue of this marriage. He was also con-
stituted, September 10, 1763, joint postmaster general;
which office he resigned in 1765. He was promoted,
June 24, 1771, to the office of chancellor of the duchy
and county palatine of Lancaster, which office he resign-
ed in 1782. He was also created by George III. earl of
Clarendon; and, having been twice employed in the
envy extraordinary to the king of Prussia, that monarch
was pleased to confer upon him, in 1782, the honour
of bearing upon his arms the royal Prussian black eagle.
He was re-appointed to the office of chancellor of the
duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, December 31,
1783; and exchanged that office, September 9, 1786, for
the appointment of joint postmaster general. He had
issue, by lady Charlotte his wife, 1. Thomas, present
and second earl of Clarendon. 2. John, Charles, born No-
very 12, 1757; married, January 5, 1791, Maria
Kleanor, daughter and co-heir of the honourable admi-
ral Forber, brother of the fourth earl of Granard, by
lady Mary Capel, daughter of William, third earl of
Edg. 3. George, paymaster of the marine forces, born
November 23, 1759; married to Therefa Parker, fitter
of John lord Borrington, and had issue, Frederic-Adol-
phus, who died November 21, 1806. Charlotte-Barba-
ra, born March 27, 1761. His lordship died December
11, 1786, and was succeeded by Thomas, the present
and first. The presumptive heir is John Charles Wil-
liers, his lordship's brother.

CREATIONS.—Baron Hyde of Hindon in the county of
Wilts, June 3, 1756. Earl of Clarendon, June 14,
1776.

RESIDENCES.—Hindon, in the county of Wilts; and
Grove Park, in the county of Hertford.—Town-house,
Cumberland-place.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Fidei cotiela crex. "The cross is the teft
of faith."

NEVILLE, EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

HENRY NEVILLE, EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, Vi
count Neville, and Baron of Abergavenny; Record-
er of Harwich; born February 22, 1755; succeeded his
father the late earl, September 10, 1785; married, Oc-
tober 3, 1781, Mary, only daughter of the late John
Robinson, of Wyke Houfe, in Middlefex, esquire, by
which lady, who died October 26, 1796, he had issue,
Mary, born at Marble, married, January 2, 1802, to
Thomas Meyers, esq. late account-tenant-general in
Bengal; and, dying July 12, 1807, left issue a fon, born June 4, 1802.
Henry, Viscount Neville, born May 22, 1785, died April
5, 1805. Ralph, viscount Neville, his heir apparent, born
December 21, 1786. Henrietta, born July 14, 1788.
John, born December 25, 1789. William, born June
28, 1792.

The family of Neville is descended from Walthof and
Uchtred, succescively earls of Northumberland in the
reign of Ethelred II. Robert Fitzmaldred lord of
Raby, their descendant, married Isabella, daughter and
heir of Henry, third in descent from Gilbert de Neville,
who came over to England with William the Conqueror;
and in consequence of this marriage the lords of Raby
assumed the surname of Neville. Robert lord Neville of
Raby, the issue of this marriage, took part with Henry
II. in his wars against the barons; but afterwards
changed his party, and fought against that monarch.
Ralph, third lord Neville of Raby, his great grandson,
was steward of the household to Edward I. and had a prin-
cipal command at the battle of Durham, October 17,
1346. John, fourth lord Neville of Raby, his son, was
made constable of the duchy of Aquitaine in the reign of
Richard II. and is said to have taken eighty-three towns,
castles, and fortes, from the enemy.

Ralph, sixth lord Neville of Raby, his son, was created
by Richard II. in 1356, earl of the county of Welfmore-
land. He nevertheless joined Henry duke of Lancaster,
afterwards Henry IV. in his project for depoiting that
monarch, and had the earldom of Richmond bestowed
upon him by king Henry at his accession. He greatly
alighted in the suppreffion of the insurrection of Henry
first earl of Northumberland, and Henry furrested Hot-
sbury, his fon, in 1453; and by stratagem induced Rich-
ard, second earl of York, to remove Hothbury, and affin-
and second earls of York, and Thomas Mowbray
card of Nottingham, to lay down their arms, who were
soon after beheaded. He was one of the principal com-
manders at the battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415.
By his first marriage he had issue, 1. John, father of
Henry, second earl of Welfmoreland; and of John, kil-
ed at the battle of Towton Field, fighting for the ha-
ufe of Welfmoreland. 2. Richard, second earl of York.
Nevilles lords Ferrers of Overfey. He married, second-
ly, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster;
by which lady he had two fons, Richard, and William.
The earl of Welfmoreland married, thirdly, Elizabeth,
daughter and heir of William Latimer lord Latimer;
by which lady he had issue, 1. George, 2. Edward,
3. Robert, who was elected in 1457 lord bishop of Sa-
libury, and tranflated in 1458 to the fee of Durham. He
died in 1457. 4. Cicely, married to Richard Plantage-
net duke of York; by whom he had issue king Edward
IV. and king Richard III. The earl of Welfmoreland
died in 1433.

Henry, second earl of Welfmoreland, was killed, to-
gether with his brother, at the battle of Towton Field,
fighting on the side of the house of Lancaster. The title
of earl of Welfmoreland became extinct in the person
of Charles fixth earl of Welfmoreland. Richard, eldest
son by the second venter of Ralph first earl of Welf-
moreland, married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Mont-
tague earl of Salisbury, in whose right he succeeded
to the title of Salisbury upon the death of that nobleman.
He was one of the most distinguished partifans of
the duke of York at the commencement of the conteft of
the two royal houses; and, when that nobleman was con-
stituted lord protector of the realm, the earl of Salisbury
was also appointed, by the authority of parliament,
April 2, 1454, lord high chancellor of England, in
which office he continued for about two years. He
was afterwards declared lord great chamberlain of England,
and had a considerable share in the battles of Saint Al-
bain's, Blore Heath, and Northampton; but was taken
prifoner at the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460,
and was presently executed, January 14, 1461, at Sa-
libury. 2. John, 3. George, who was elected, in
1457, lord bishop of Exeter; and constitued, July 25,
1466, lord high chancellor of England. He was tran-
flected to the archiepifcopal fee of York in 1464, and
reigned the office of chancellor in 1457. He died in 1468.
He was also chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Richard, second earl of Salisbury, married Anne,
daughter and heir of Richard Beauchamp earl of War-
wick, in whose right he succeeded to the title of Warwick
upon the death of that nobleman. He was the last
and greatest of those mighty barons, who, in the earlier pe-
riods of our history, overawed the crown, and extorted
from it, at various times, many important franchiles.
No less than thirty thousand pounds are paid to the
have lived daily at his board in his different manors and ca-
fles; and he is recorded to posterity by the appellation of
the "king-maker." He was more instrumetal than
any other subject in England in transferring the crown
to the house of York; and in his political transctions
made considerable use of the government of Calais,
which was placed in his hands. He commanded in chief
at the second battle of Saint Albain's in 1461, and was
constituted lord high admiral of England, Ireland, and
Aquitaine; but being afterwards disfiguted by Edward
IV. he formed a conspiracy in favour of his rival,
and drove him out of England in 1470. He was killed,
fighting for the house of Lancaster, April 24, 1471; leav-

HERALDRY.

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leaving issue, 1. Isabel, married to George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. by which marriage the titles of Warwick and Salisbury were transferred to the royal family. 2. Anne, married first to Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. and secondly to Richard III.

John, second son of Richard first earl of Salisbury, was created earl of Northumberland, the title of Northumberland being restored to the family of Percy in 1449. George, third son of the said earl, had issue, upon the death of that nobleman, in 1435. He advanced a claim to this title by Mary, fifth lord Abergavenny, son of Edward, third son of George, third son of Ralph, first earl of Westmoreland.

George, fourth son of Ralph first earl of Westmoreland, married Joan, daughter of Thomas lord Fauconberg, of Ryle, in the county of York, in whose right he had issue, which included the title of Fauconberg, upon the death of that nobleman. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Orleans, in 1428; and embracing the party of the house of York, conspicuously contributed to the victory of Towton, March 29, 1461. By Edward IV. he was created earl of Kent, and in 1462, lord high admiral of England. Upon his death in the following year these titles became extinct.

John, third son of Ralph first earl of Westmoreland, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the late Sir John Latimer, barrister, of Fauconberg, and of Abergavenny, and of Le Despencer; in whose right he succeeded to the titles of Abergavenny and Le Despencer uppon the death of that nobleman, in 1435. He adhered to the party of the house of York.

George, second lord Abergavenny, his son, had issue, 1. George, third lord Abergavenny, who distinguished himself at the battle of Blackheath, and suffered imprisonment from party prejudice, first in the reign of Henry VII. and afterwards in that of Henry VIII. 2. Edward. 3. Thomas, who was appointed secretary of state to Henry VIII. and died May 29, 1543. Edward, second lord Abergavenny, of Edward son of George second lord Abergavenny, was one of the chief accomplished noblemen of the court of Henry VIII. and was beheaded upon an indictment "for devising to maintain, promote, and advance," Reginald Pole, afterwards cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, January 9, 1539.

In the reign of James I. the barony of Abergavenny being in Edward seventh lord Abergavenny his grandson, a claim was advanced to this title by Mary, daughter to Thomas Fane, knight, and daughter and heir of Henry fourth lord Abergavenny, son of George third lord Abergavenny; but it was decided by the house of peers, May 25, 1604, that it descended to the heir male. At the same time the barony of Le Despencer was confirmed to the said Mary, and the said Sir Thomas Fane, and his heirs general. On his part lord Abergavenny advanced a claim to the family-honour of earl of Westmoreland; but which claim was rejected by the peers. He had issue, 1. Henry, eighth lord Abergavenny. 2. Christopher, great-grandfather of George twelfth lord Abergavenny, and of Edward father of William, fifteenth lord. This William, fifteenth lord Abergavenny, mustered, upon the death of that nobleman, in 1435. He advanced a claim to this title by Mary, daughter to Thomas Pelham, esq. of St. Eustace, earl of Monmouth, in the county of North Wales, Pembroke, and county of Carmarthen, L.L.D. born June 18, 1744; married, April 11, 1677, Jane, daughter of Arthur Campagne, dean of Cambrai, in which he died, February 1, 1781. He had issue, Henry-William, lord Paget, heir apparent, born March 17, 1758, a general in the army, and colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons; married, July 22, 1759, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth earl of Jefery. William, born December 22, 1767, Jane, daughter to the earl of Annesley, married, October 15, 1805, to John Wilmot, bart., of Kirby, seat of Annesley, in the county of Suffolk, and filler of Thomas, first earl of Chichester, and descendent to the dukes of Northumberland. The title of Northumberland being transferred to the family of Percy in 1449, was in that family created marquis of Montagu. When his brother, the earl of Warwick, invaded England with hostile intentions towards Edward IV. the marquis of Montagu went over to his brother, and Edward was in consequence expelled from the throne. He was killed, together with the earl of Warwick, at the battle of Bannockburn, April 14, 1314.

George, second grandson of the said earl, had issue, 1. Isabel, married to George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. by which marriage the titles of Warwick and Salisbury were transferred to the royal family. 2. Anne, married first to Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. and secondly to Richard III.

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Bayley Paget, Earl of Uxbridge.

Henry Bayley Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, Paget, of Beaumesfort, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Anglesey and Stafford, Keeper of the Castle of Carnarvon, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, Vice-admiral of North Wales, Pembroke, and county of Carmarthen, L.L.D. born June 18, 1744; married, April 11, 1677, Jane, daughter of Arthur Campagne, dean of Cambrai, in which he died, February 1, 1781. He had issue, Henry-William, lord Paget, heir apparent, born March 17, 1758, a general in the army, and colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons; married, July 22, 1759, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth earl of Jefery. William, born December 22, 1767, Jane, daughter to the earl of Annesley, married, October 15, 1805, to John Wilmot, bart., of Kirby, seat of Annesley, in the county of Suffolk, and filler of Thomas, lord Graves.

The family of Paget is descended from William Paget, in the reign of Henry VI. who was educated in the reign of Henry VII. who was educated in the family of Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, as the custom then was with the sons of noble personages. He was confinuated in 1544, by his majesty's private secretaries of state; and was appointed by Henry VIII. one U
one of the sixteen executors of his will, and to whom the
government of the kingdom was intrusted during the
minority of Edward VI. He exchanged the office
of secretary of state for that of chancellor of the
duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, in 1547, and was soon after
created baron Paget of Beaudevert. He was vindictively
sent to the Tower, November 8, 1551, on account of
the friendship in which he lived with the duke of
Somerset, lord protector; and was deprived of all his offices.
By Frances Bayley he had issue, January
29, 1556, lord keeper of the privy seal, which office he
resigned upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, and died
June 9, 1563. Thomas, third lord Paget, his son, was
attainted, in 1586, upon a charge of supporting Mary
queen of Scots; and William, fourth lord Paget, his
son, was restored in blood by James I. in 1603.
William, fifth lord Paget, son of William fourth lord
Paget, first took part with the parliament in the civil
wars; but soon after discovering the drift of Cromwell,
he raised a regiment for the service of Charles I. He
had issue, 1. William, sixth lord Paget. 2. Henry,
grandfather of Caroline, who married, April 19, 1737,
sir Nicholas Bayley, of Plasnewth, in the county of
Anglesey, the present earl of Uxbridge; Nicholas, born 1745;
Paget, born 1753; Mary, married to Stephen Medcalf, of
Sereby in the county of Lincoln, esquire; Dorothy,
moved to George Forbes, earl of Granard of the king-
dom of Ireland, and died February 19, 1764; Gertrude,
died unmarried, in 1761; Louisa-Augusta, born December
25, 1762; Henry Bayley, died February 7, 1766.
William, sixth lord Paget, voted in favour of the
vacancy of the throne, in 1689, and had a considerable share
in negociating the peace of Carlowitz, in 1698. Henry,
seventh lord Paget, his son, was constituted, June 13,
1711, captain of the yeomen of the guard to queen Anne,
and created, December 31, in the same year, baron Bus-
tow, in the county of Northumberland. By the last,
he was created, October 19, 1714, earl of Uxbridge in
the county of Middlesex. He resigned the office of cap-
tain of the yeomen of the guard in September, 1715, and
died in August 1743. Upon the death of his grandson
Henry, second earl of Uxbridge, the titles of lord Burton
and earl of Uxbridge became extinct; but the barony
of Paget, being a barony in fee, descended to the heir of
the female branch, existing in Henry Bayley, who, on
his acceding to the barony of Paget, on the death of his
cousin, assumed the name and arms of Paget, by royal
sign manual January 29, 1770; and was advanced by
George III. to the dignity of earl of Uxbridge.

domains.

**CHARLES, CHETWYND TALBOT, EARL TALBOT**

**GORDON, EARL OF NORWICH**

**TALBOT, EARL TALBOT**

**CHARLES, CHETWYND TALBOT, EARL TALBOT**, Viscount Ingeffir, in Staffordshire, and Lord
Talbot, Baron of Henfel; born April 25, 1777; suc-
cceeded his father, the late earl, May 19, 1793; married,
August 28, 1800, Frances-Thomamine, eldest daughter of
Charles, the second earl of L Carmant, of Beauparte, in Ireland, esq. by
Engines, daughter of John Dutton, lord Sherborne, by whom
he had issue, Frances-Charlotte, born May 17, 1801;
Charles-Thomas, viscount Ingeffir, heir-apparent, born
July 11, 1802; a son, born November 8, 1803; and
another son, born May 31, 1805.

**TALBOT, EARL TALBOT**

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**GORDON, EARL OF NORWICH**

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August 28, 1800, Frances-Thomamine, eldest daughter of
Charles, the second earl of L Carmant, of Beauparte, in Ireland, esq. by
Engines, daughter of John Dutton, lord Sherborne, by whom
he had issue, Frances-Charlotte, born May 17, 1801;
Charles-Thomas, viscount Ingeffir, heir-apparent, born
July 11, 1802; a son, born November 8, 1803; and
another son, born May 31, 1805.
GROSVENOR, EARL GROSVENOR.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, EARL GROSVENOR, Viscount Belgrave, in the county palatine of Chester, in the person of Thomas, second earl of Chester, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Flint; born March 22, 1677; succeeded his father the late earl, August 5, 1702; married, April 28, 1714, Eleonora, daughter of Thomas earl of Wilton; by which lady he had issue; Richard viscount Belgrave, heir apparent, born January 27, 1795; Thomas, born December 30, 1799, son of Thomas earl of Wilton; and Robert, born August 5, 1802; and Mary, born February 19, 1803.

The family of Grosvenor is descended from an uncle of Rollo first duke of Normandy, who affiicted that chief in his conquest of Normandy in 912. The family-name is supposed to have been derived from the appellation of gros-enere, signifying the rank and dignity of its progenitors. Gilbert le Grosvenor, his descendant, came over to England with William the Conqueror. Ralph, third in descent from Gilbert, adhered to the party of the empress Matilda, in her wars against King Stephen. Robert, his son, served under Richard Curé de Lion, in the Holy Land, and Robert, third in descent from the latter, under Edward III. at the battle of Cressy, August 26, 1346.

Richard, ninth in descent from the last-mentioned Robert, was created a baronet by James I. February 9, 1622. Sir Richard, second baronet, his son, adhered to the party of Charles I. in the civil wars, and had his estate sequestrated by the parliamentary faction. Sir Thomas, third baronet, his grandson, is said to have rejected an offer from James II. of a regiment and a peerage, upon condition that he would vote for the bill repealing the penal laws. Sir Robert, sixth baronet, his son, married Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Warre of Sweetcote, in the county of Somerset, esquire; by which lady, who died April 10, 1733, he had issue, 1. Richard, born October 5, 1762; succeeded by his son, Robert, born August 21, 1759, Deborah, daughter and co-heir of Stephen Skynner, of Walthamstow, in Essex, esquire, by which lady, he had issue, 1. Richard, born October 5, 1762; married to Mifs Drax, of Charlborough, in the county of Dorset, and took the name of Drax. 2. Stephen, who died young. 3. Thomas, a general in the army, and co-heir, married April 6, 1797, Mifs Heathcote, sister to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. 4. Maria-Deborah, born August 30, 1761. 5. Emma, who died in 1793. 6. Robert, born June 7, 1767. Mary, who died unmarried in 1774. 7. Elizabeth; Jane, died 1738, unmarried; Dorothy, married to the present viscount Curzon, uncle to lord Scarf; 8. Grace, married to Robert Grosvenor, second and present earl, born August 5, 1755, and was succeeded by his son, Richard, born August 21, 1759; succeeded by his son, Robert, eighth baronet, born June 18, 1731; married July 19, 1764, Henrietta, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq. by Henrietta, daughter of Thomas, third earl of Strafford, by whom he had issue, Richard, who died an infant, and Robert, now earl. The counts marquess of Hertford, and Robert, second and present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Grosvenor, April 8, 1766; Viscount and Earl, July 5, 1784.

RESIDENCES.—Grosvenor House, in Chester; and Halkin, in Flintshire. —Town-house, Upper Grosvenor-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Of armorial bearings granted or assumed in virtue of holding an office, a more satisfactory example cannot be adduced than what is afforded by the noble house of Grosvenor, so far as it concerns the support of their ancient office of Great Huntsman to the dukes of Normandy; a place of great dignity in those times, as companion of the prince. Their name, Grosvenor, or Gros Venas, in Norman; or, Græf Senare, as it is rendered in old Latin records, indubitably implies their office of superintendent of the chase.

Motto.—Nobilis virtus non femina character.—" Virtue, not pedigree, characterizes nobility."

PRATT, EARL CAMDEN.

JOHN-JEFFREYS PRATT, EARL CAMDEN, Viscount Bayham, and Baron Camden, Knight of the Garter; Lord President of the Council, Recorder of Bath, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and an elder brother of the Trinity House; born February 11, 1729; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 18, 1745; married, December 31, 1758, Frances, daughter and heir of William Molesworth, esq. of Wembury in Devonshire, by whom he had issue, Frances-Anne, born November 21, 1757; Georgiana-Elizabeth, born July 4, 1753; Caroline-Anne, born July 25, 1752; George-Charles viscount Bayham, heir apparent, born May 2, 1759.

The family of Pratt is descended from Richard Pratt, who suffered so extremely in the civil wars of Charles I. Sir John, his grandson, was constituted, October 26, 1714, one of the justices of the court of king's bench, April 15, 1718, one of the commissioners for the custody of great seal, and in the same year, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Henry Gregory, of Middleton Stoney in the county of Oxford; by which lady he had issue, 1. John. 2. Grace, married to John Fortescue lord Fortescue, of the kingdom of Ireland. 3. Anne, married to Edward Gee, esq. 4. Jane, married to Thomas Taylor of Pupin, in the county of Hertford, esq. Sir John Pratt married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Hugh Wilton, of Fynant in the county of Montgomery; by which lady, who died in 1728, he had issue, 1. Thomas, who was one of the chief clerks of the office of treasury. 2. Charles, first earl Camden. 3. Caroline, married to Robert Camden, Baron of Montgomery, in the province of Westphalia, died September 3, 1805. 4. Jane, married to Nicholas Harding, of Canbury, in the county of Surrey, esquire. 5. Anna-Maria, married to Thomas Barret Lennard, late lord Dacre. 6. Frances, died unmarried. 7. Thomas, died March 19, 1705. 8. William, an officer in the South-Sea Company's service, and was cast away at sea. Charles, first earl Camden, brother of the Trinity House, died in 1728, he had issue, 1. John, who was, in 1759, chosen recorder of Bath, and the same year was appointed his majesty's attorney-general; in December 1761, he was constituted chief justice of the court of common pleas. His lordship obtained great applause by his conduct, May 6, 1763, in discharging Mr. Wilkes from his confinement in the Tower, and, by proclamating the general warrant upon which he had been apprehended illegal. Upon this occasion he was presented with the freedom of the cities of London, Dublin, Exeter, and Norwich. During the administration of the marquis of Rockingham, he was created baron Camden of Camden; and when that administration was superseded by a new cabinet under the auspices of the late earl of Chatham, he was, in 1783, declared lord high commissioner of England. Upon the change of ministry at the conclusion of the American war, he was constituted, March 27, 1782, lord president of the council; which office he resigned in March 1783, and was restored to the same appointment, December 1, 1784. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, esq. of the Priory, in Breconshire, by whom he died in January 1729, he had issue, John, the second and present earl; Frances, who married, June 7, 1755, Robert, earl of Londonderry, in Ireland, and has issue, Elizabeth; Sarah, who married Nicholas Price, esq. of Saintfield, in the county of Downe; Jane, who married Sir Walter-James James, bart. of Langley Hall, in Cheshire; Robert, who was in the army, and died unmarried.

CREATIONS.—Baron Camden, July 16, 1765; Viscount and Earl, May 13, 1786.

Residences...
Heraldry.

Residences.—Wilderness Park, in the county of Kent; and Bayham Abbey, in Sussex.—Town-houses, Arlington-street.

Armsorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Judicium parium, aut leges terrae.—"The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land."

MURRAY, EARL STRANGE.

JOHN MURRAY, EARL STRANGE, Baron Murray of Stanley, in the county of Gloucester, Baron Strange, of Knockna; also Duke of Athol, &c. in Scotland.—See Dukes of Scotland.

EDGCUMBE, EARL OF MOUNT-EDGCUMBE.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE, EARL OF MOUNT-EDGCUMBE, Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, and Baron Edgcumbe; Lord Lieutenant and Vice-admiral of Cornwall, Recorder of Plympton-Earle, and LL.D. born September 14, 1764; succeeded his father the late earl, February 4, 1795; married February 21, 1789, Sophia Hobart, daughter of John, second earl of Buckinghamshire, by which lady, who died August 17, 1806, he has issue, Emma-Sophia, born July 26, 1791; Caroline, born October 22, 1792; William viscount Valletort, heir apparent, born November 19, 1795; Ernebt, born March 23, 1797; a daughter, born June 26, 1800.

The family of Edgcumbe was of considerable note in the reign of Edward III. Sir Richard Edgcumbe coaleced with Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham against the usurpation of Richard III. and went over to the court of king Richard II. After the victory of Bosworth, August 22, 1485, upon the accession of Henry VII. and his family allurned the surname of Fortescue. Sir John Fortescue was one of those gallant leaders who distinguished themselves in the wars of Henry V. for the crown of France; and Henry, his son, was confessit by Henry VI. June 25, 1456, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas of the kingdom of Ireland. Sir John, son of Henry, was appointed, in 1442, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench; which office he afterwards exchanged for that of lord high chancellor of England. He adhered to the party of the house of Lancaster in the civil wars; and wrote a treatise De Legibus Angliae, which has frequently been appealed to as one of the earliest monuments of our free constitution.

Hugh, ninth in descent from lord chancellor Fortescue, married Bridget, daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, esq., by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton and Saye, by whom he had issue Hugh and Theophilus; and by a second wife, Lucy, daughter of Matthew, first lord Aylmer, he had Matthew, late earl Fortescue; Lucy, married, in 1744, to George Lord Lyttelton, and died January 19, 1746. The eldest sister of Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton and Saye, married Robert, a brother of Sir John Fortescue, who died in 1757, having had issue by her, Samuel Rolle, esq., whose only daughter Margaret married, in 1754, to Robert, second earl of Orford; on the death of her mother the barony of Clinton and Saye devolved on his lordship, and on his death it devolved on R. G. W. TreffEngland, in the county of Cornwall. The barony, when in abeyance, was by George I. conferred on Hugh Fortescue, son and heir of the above-mentioned Hugh and Bridget, who, having demanded a writ of summons to parliament, was, March 16, 1717, called up to the house of lords, and took his seat as the ancient barons Clinton and Saye, who, by several summonses, had enjoyed that honour from February 6, 1708, the 26th Edward I. He was also advanced to the dignity of earl Clinton and baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill; and, in default of issue male, the title of baron Fortescue was to descend to Matthew Fortescue, his lordship's youngest and half brother, and the heirs male of his body. Theophilus, his lordship's own brother, died unmarried in March 1746; and, his lordship dying also unmarried, May 2, 1751, the title of earl Clinton became extinct; but the barony of Clinton and Saye reverted to Margaret, counts dowager of Orford; but the barony of Fortescue descended to his half-brother, Matthew. His lordship was born in 1710; married, July 8, 1733, Anne, second daughter of John Campbell, of Calder, in North Britain, esq., by whom he had issue, Hugh, the present earl; Matthew, born April 12, 1754, a captain in the royal navy; married to lady Ackland, widow of his brother, Matthew, and died unmarried in March 1773; Lucy, married, in September 1778, the reverend Mr. Harrington. His lordship, dying July 8, 1783, was succeeded by his son, Hugh, the first and present earl.

Creations.—Baron Fortescue, April 3, 1722; Viscount Fortescue, February 17, 1781; and Earl, August 18, 1789.

Residences.—Mount Edgcumbe, in the county of Cornwall; Cotele, in Cornwall; and Richmond Hill, in Surrey.—Town-houses, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Armsorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Du plus fort de Dieu.—"At the all-powerful dispofal of God."

FORTESCUE, EARL FORTESCUE.

HUGH FORTESCUE, EARL FORTESCUE, Viscount Ebrington, and baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill, in the county of Devon; Lord Lieutenant, Cinque Ports, and Vice-admial of the same county; High Steward of Barnstaple and South Moulton; born March 12, 1753; succeeded his father the late lord, July 8, 1785; married, May 10, 1782, Hester Grenville, sister to George marquis of Buckingham; by which lady he has issue, Hugh, viscount Ebrington, heir apparent, born February 13, 1783; Hester, born December 17, 1784; married, May 26, 1804, to Peter lord King; Matthew, born in August 1786.

The family of Fortescue is descended from Sir Richard le Fort, who displayed considerable valour in the battle of Hafting, October 14, 1066, in consequence of which his family assumed the surname of Fortescue. Sir John Fortescue was one of those gallant leaders who distinguished themselves in the wars of Henry V. for the crown of France; and Henry, his son, was confeffed by Henry VI. June 25, 1456, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas of the kingdom of Ireland. Sir John, son of Henry, was appointed, in 1442, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench; which office he afterwards exchanged for that of lord high chancellor of England. He adhered to the party of the house of Lancaster in the civil wars; and wrote a treatise De Legibus Angliae, which has frequently been appealed to as one of the earliest monuments of our free constitution.

Hugh, ninth in descent from lord chancellor Fortescue, married Bridget, daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, esq., by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton and Saye, by whom he had issue Hugh and Theophilus; and by a second wife, Lucy, daughter of Matthew, first lord Aylmer, he had Matthew, late earl Fortescue; Lucy, married, in 1744, to George Lord Lyttelton, and died January 19, 1746. The eldest sister of Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton and Saye, married Robert, a brother of Sir John Fortescue, who died in 1757, having had issue by her, Samuel Rolle, esq., whose only daughter Margaret married, in 1754, to Robert, second earl of Orford; on the death of her mother the barony of Clinton and Saye devolved on his lordship, and on his death it devolved on R. G. W. Treff

Digby, Earl Digby.

EDWARD DIGBY, EARL DIGBY, Viscount Colehill, and Baron Digby, in England; also Lord Digby, Baron...
Baron of Gealhill, in Ireland, L.L.D. born January 6, 1773; succeeded his father, the late earl, Sept 25, 1793.

The family of Digby was in great estimation in the reign of Henry II. Their original name was Tilton, which they changed in 1536, for that of Digby. Everard Digby, third son of Everard, was killed fighting for the house of Lancaster at the battle of Towton, March 29, 1461. His seven sons also fought for Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth, Aug 22, 1485. Sir Everard, fourth in descent from Everard eldest son of Everard, had issue, 1. Sir Kenelm Digby, who was bred to the navy, and afterward a general in the Roman and Algerines, in 1628, in which he behaved with great gallantry. He adhered to Charles I. in the civil wars, and was chancellor to Henrietta-Maria, queen dowager of England. He was distinguished for his ability and learning, being a great benefactor to the Bodleian Library, and an eminent proficient in the cabalistical and astrological sciences. He was the author of several treatises, and died June 11, 1665. Kenelm, his son, was killed at Sainte Neot's, fighting for Charles I. in the year 1648.

2. Sir John, who had also a command in the army of Charles I., and was killed in the civil wars.

George, third in descent from the first, had issue, 1. Robert. 2. John, who was sent to James I. with an intimation of the gunpowder-plot, and was by that monarch created, Nov 25, 1618, baron Digby of Sherborne, and, December 15, 1622, earl of Bristol. He was also employed in several foreign embassies, particularly in negotiating the marriage of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., with the Spanish infanta. In this business he was obstructed by Villiers duke of Buckingham; and he withdrew with the royal family to the continent, and died January 21, 1653, leaving issue George, second earl of Bristol; and John, who had a command in the army of Charles I.

George, second earl of Bristol, was a nobleman of great abilities, and made a considerable figure in the reign of Charles I., under the title of lord Digby. He was one of the committee of the house of commons appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against the earl of Strafford; but afterwards opposed the bill of attainder, March 19, 1641. He died January 19, 1655. He was married to a nun, and immediately employed to negotiate with the Scottish army. He fought for Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, October 23, 1642; and he withdrew with the royal family to the continent, and died January 21, 1653, leaving issue George, second earl of Bristol; and John, who had a command in the army of Charles I.

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PERCY, EARL OF BEVERLEY.

ALGERNON PERCY, EARL OF BEVERLEY, succeeded to the dignity of Lord Louvain, June 6, 1786, by virtue of a special limitation; and was created earl of Beverley, by George III. born January 21, 1759; married, June 8, 1775, Isabella-Sufanna Burrell, second daughter of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent, eldest sister to the duchesses of Hamilton, and marchioness of Exeter, and to Lord Merry Wydari; by whom he had issue, Charlotte, born June 3, 1776, married to George viscount St. Aaph, son of John earl of Ashburnham; Elizabeth, died April 28, 1779; George, lord Louvaine, heir apparent, born June 22, 1778, married, June 23, 1803, Miss Louisa Wortley, and his issue a daughter, born September 24, 1803; a son, born October 2, 1803; died May 19, 1805; and a daughter, born March 19, 1805; Algernon, born August 19, 1779; Sufanna-Elizabeth, born December 29, 1782; Amelia-Charlotte, born November 9, 1786; Hugh, born January 29, 1784, married, May 19, 1806, Diana Manners Sutton, eldest daughter to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury; Josephine, born May 29, 1784; Henry, born September 14, 1785; William-Henry, born March 24, 1788; Francis John, born May 1, 1790; Charles, born March 4, 1794.

His lordship is next brother to the present duke of Northumberland, and son to the late duke. His pedigree

John, born May 1, 1790; Charles, born March 4, 1794.

Alger

born August 19, 1779; Sufanna-Elizabeth, born December 29, 1782; Amelia-Charlotte, born November 9, 1786; Hugh, born January 29, 1784, married, May 19, 1806, Diana Manners Sutton, eldest daughter to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury; Josephine, born May 29, 1784; Henry, born September 14, 1785; William-Henry, born March 24, 1788; Francis John, born May 1, 1790; Charles, born March 4, 1794.

His lordship is next brother to the present duke of Northumberland, and son to the late duke. His pedigree is the object of our sketch of that illustrious house.

CREATION.—Earl of Beverley, November 2, 1786.

RESIDENCES.—Louvaine, in the county of York; and Bennington, in Hertfordshire.—Town-house, Portman-square.

ARMOIRIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Effortans en Dieu.—"Truant in God."

MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD.

DAVID WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD, and Baron Murray, in Middlesex; viscount Stormont, Baron of Scone and Balvaird, in Scotland; lord Lieutenant of Chankmanannah, Hereditary Keeper of Scone, and P.R.S. born March 7, 1777; succeeded his father, David, the late earl, September 1, 1796; married, September 16, 1797, Frederica Markham, daughter of the late archbishop of York, and has issue a daughter, born January 8, 1800; a daughter, born September 13, 1803; viscount Stormont, heir apparent, born February 21, 1806; and a daughter, born July 10, 1807.

The family of Murray earl of Mansfield is descended from Sir William Murray of Tulibardine, in the reign of James III. king of Scotland, who had issue, William, ancestor to the duke of Atholl, and Andrew, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of James Barclay, baron of Arngask, Balvaird, and Kipopo. Andrew, grandson of this marriage, headed a rebellion against James VI. king of Scotland, and being defeated at the battle of Corrichie, suffered decapitation in 1563.

David, his son, was master of the horse to James VI. and, having rendered him signal service upon occasion of the captivity of the earl of Gowrie, was created by that monarch, April 7, 1695, baron of Scone in the kingdom of Scotland, and next to James Murray, earl of Annandale, of that kingdom.

He was created viscount Stormont, by Charles II.

David, fifth lord viscount Stormont, his son, married Margaret, daughter and heir of David Scott of Scottvart, by which lady he had issue and eight daughters; of whom, Margaret was married to colonel John Hay, of Cromlix, who had the title of earl of Inverness. He was second son of Thomas, and sixth earl of Kinnoull, and married to Miss Alexander Lindsay, bart. of Alford, daughter of Robert, earl of Paisley, by whom she had the late Sir John Lindsay, knight of the Bath, and rear-admiral of Great Britain, who died June 4, 1788; Catharine, died November 21, 1754. The second son, James, was one of her majesty's commissaries for settling the trade with France; John, the third son, died young; William, the fourth, was appointed solicitor-general to his majesty in 1745, in 1744 attorney-general; in 1756 lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, and created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Mansfield, earl and baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, and afterwards the first earl of Mansfield in Middlesex, August 1, 1792. Charles and Robert, both died without issue; Elizabeth; Jane, Nicholas, and Mary, all died unmarried.

William, the first earl of Mansfield, studied in Christ Church College, Oxford; and gained a poetical prize in that university, in 1728. It is to this nobleman that Mr. Pope alludes, when, speaking of his choice of the profession of the law, he exclaims,

"How sweet an Ovid is in Murray lost!" He was constituted, November 27, 1742, solicitor general to George II. which office he exchanged, April 17, 1754, for that of attorney general. He was early distinguished in the house of commons by the most infinuating eloquence; and on the part of the then administration was a most powerful speaker. Having resigned the office of attorney-general, he was constituted, November 8, 1756, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, and created baron Mansfield, of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. He twice filled the offices of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; first in 1757, and afterwards in 1757. He was created by George III. earl of Mansfield, with remainder to the issue of his consort; and in default of her issue, to Louisa, daughter of David lord viscount Stormont, and her Issue.

He resigned the office of lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, and created a peer of Great Britain, after having filled the office for the long period of thirty-two years. He married, September 1738, Elizabeth Finch, sixth daughter of Daniel earl of Winchilsea, by whom he had no issue. She died in 1784, and his lordship March 30, 1793.

David, sixth viscount Stormont, succeeded his father, and married Anne, daughter and sole heir of John Stewart, of Invernetty, esquire, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: David, the late viscount, and second earl; James; Anne; Margery, who died April 25, 1779. His lordship, dying in 1742, was succeeded as viscount by his eldest son, David, who succeeded to his father's viscountship by his eldest son, David, who succeeded to his father's viscountship, by Charles, born August 21, 1781; Henry, born August 6, 1786; and Caroline, born December 14, 1790. His lordship, the late earl, died September 27, 1796, and was succeeded
HERALDRY.

Plate XXVI

English Earls.

Published as the Act directs Nov. 29, 1823, by J. Wilkes
Jenkinson, June 8, 1783.

ried Amaranths, daughter of Wolfran Cornwall, a captain in the army, who died in 1750, having married George, his lordship's brother.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Mansfield and Baron Murray, in England, August 1, 1793; Baron of Scone and Balvaird, and Viocount Stornount, Scots honours, 1762.

RESIDENCES.—Kumloughton, Dumfriesshire; and Caen-wood, Midlent. 

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—“Friend to virtu alone.”

HERBERT, EARL OF CARNARVON.

HENRY HERBERT, EARL OF CARNARVON, and Baron Porchefer, of Hampshire, L.L.D. created Baron Porchefer, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton, by patent, October 17, 1780; and Viocount Pembroke, and Viscounl Stormont, Scots honours, 1795.

RESIDENCES.—Highclere-houfe, in the county of Southampton. —Town-houfe, in Tenterden-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—“Unde jexeret.”

JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

CHARLES JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL, and Lord Hawkins, Baron of Hawkbury, in the county of Gloucefer, and a Baronet; Collector of the Customs Inwards in the Port of London; Clerk of the Pells in the house of Commons; President of the Society of Arts, L.L.D. born May 29, 1784; and married, July 15, 1771, to Elizabeth-Alicia, sister of the earl of Egremont, by whom he has issue, Henry-George, lord Porchefer, heir apparent, born June 7, 1772, married, April 26, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of colonel Ackland, by lady Harriet, sister of the late earl of Ilchestor, by whom he has issue, Harriet-Elizabeth, born June 23, 1797; and a son, born June 8, 1798. Charles, born July 5, 1774, married, July 9, 1798, Bridget-Augufa Forreft, fourth daughter of the honourable J. Byng, and niece to viscount Torrington. William, born January 12, 1778; George, born February 21, 1779; Eduard, born August 3, 1782; and William, born April 1, 1784. Algernon, born July 15, 1772; Frances, born June 5, 1775, married, December 5, 1779, to Thomas, eldest son of lord Ducie, and has issue.

The pedigre of his lordship is set forth under that of the Earl of Pembroke, being the son of William, the fourth son of Thomas, grandfather of the present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Porchefer, October 17, 1780; Earl of Carnarvon: July 3, 1793.

RESIDENCES.—Highclere-houfe, in the county of Southampton. —Town-houfe, in Tenterden-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—“Virtus in jure.”

JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT, Baron Jervis, and Viscount St. Vincent of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, with remainders to William-Henry Ricketts, esq. captain in the royal navy, and his heirs male; to whom his majesty, June 13, 1801, granted permission to assume and use the surname and bear the arms of Jervis only, to Edward-Jervis Ricketts, esq. barrister at law, brother to the said William-Henry Ricketts, and his issue; and to the issue of Mary Ricketts, by William-Henry Ricketts, esq. of the island of Jamaica, deceased, and sister to the said John earl of St. Vincent, and his heirs; and the dignity of viscountess of St. Vincent of Meaford, to the right honourable Mary countes of Northelk, daughter of the said Mary Ricketts, and widow of William-Henry Ricketts, esq. and her issue; and to the issue of their marriage.

The pedigre of his lordship is set forth under that of the Earl of Pembroke, being the son of William, the fourth son of Thomas, grandfather of the present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Hawkins, May 27, 1797; and Earl of St. Vincent, May 27, 1797, and Viscount St. Vincent, April 21, 1801.

RESIDENCES.—Meaford-place, in Staffordshire; and Rochets, in the county of Eifex.—Town-houfe, Mortimer-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—“Palmis non sine pulvere.”—“I have with difficulty gained the palm.”
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HERALDRY.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. The armorial bearings of the earl of St. Vincent being the reward of valour and integrity in the service of his country, we shall, for the gratification of our readers, explain them here; viz. Sable, a chevron ermine between three martlets or; his family arms.

Crest.—Of a naval coronet vert, the tails of it or, a demi pegafus argent, maned, &c. or, winged azure; the blazons charged with a fleur de lis of the second.

Supporters.—Dexter, an eagle, holding in his interior talon a thunderbolt, all proper. sinister, a pegafus argent, maned, &c. or, wings azure; the dexter one charged with a fleur de lis of the second.

Motto.—Thus.

Among the brave and successful actions fought by the earl of St. Vincent, and for which he twice received the public thanks of both houses of parliament, we might instance the following: In 1783, he took, off Breif, Le Pegafe, a French ship of 74 guns and 700 men, remarkable for having been constructed from her keel, and completely equipped, in about ninety days, as an instance of what might possibly be accomplished by supererogation in the work of ship-building. She was commanded by the chevalier de Giliart, who fought till he became killed in India, in 1774, unmarried; Edward, in the army, died at St. Lucia, in 1779, unmarried; Henry-William, died August 4, 1774. His lordship married, secondly, August 19, 1777, Mary Churchill, eldest daughter of Charles Churchill, esq., by lady Mary Walpole, daughter of Robert earl of Orford, from whom he had issue, 1. Humphrey, born May 26, 1778, married to the honourable and reverend Gerald Valerian Wellesley, brother to the marquis of Wellesley; Henry, born February 26, 1780; Charlotte, born July 11, 1781; and died, January 18, 1797, unmarried; Edward, born April 25, 1789. His lordship married April 3, 1807, and was succeeded by his son Charles-Henry, the present earl. The prefumptive heir is Henry, brother to the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Cadogan, May 5, 1718; Earl of Cadogan, June 12, 1720.

RESIDENCE.—Santon-Downham, in the county of Suffolk.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. 

Motto.—Qui invideo minor et.—“He who envies is inferior.”

HARRIS, EARL OF MALMESBURY.

JAMES HARRIS, EARL OF MALMESBURY, Vizcount Fitz-Harris, of Hurne Court, in Hampshire; Lord Malmesbury, of Malmsbury, in the county of Wilts; and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Southampton; Knight of the Bath; and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and further promoted, in 1772, to be envoy extraordinary to the court of Berlin; which office he exchanged, in 1777, for that of envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg. He was further appointed, in 1783, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces of Holland, which honourable appointment he held for many years; and on his return to England was, by George III., created baron Malmsbury. His lordship was also appointed, in 1796, envoy extraordinary to the French directory at Paris, for the purpose of settling preliminaries of peace; but which proved abortive. See the article ENGLAND, vol. iv. p. 782, for the transactions of this nobleman.

This nobleman was created, February 22, 1771, minor plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and further promoted, in 1772, to be envoy extraordinary to the court of Berlin; which office he exchanged, in 1777, for that of envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg. He was further appointed, in 1783, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of the United Provinces of Holland, which honourable appointment he held for many years; and on his return to England was, by George III., created baron Malmsbury. His lordship was also appointed, in 1796, envoy extraordinary to the French directory at Paris, for the purpose of settling preliminaries of peace; but which proved abortive. See the article ENGLAND, vol. iv. p. 782, for the transactions of this nobleman.

James Harris, father of lord Malmsbury, was an author of considerable abilities and reputation; as shown in the biographical sketch of his life, given in p. 255 of this volume. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Clarke, of Sandford, in the county of Somerset, esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. James, lord Malmsbury, 2. Catharine,
He succeeded his uncle, Alexander Wedderburne, the elder daughter of the honourable Edward Bouverie, in commemoration of the above-mentioned revolution: and his majesty has also been pleased to order this his concession and license and authority, in pursuance of the royal permission of keeping of the great seal; but was deprived of the assembly of professors of Greenwich, in 1673, and died in the following year. James, elder son of Alexander, had issue, 1. Alexander, whose grandson John was created a baronet of the kingdom of Scotland by queen Anne, August 9, 1704. 2. Peter, who was appointed, July 17, 1668, one of the lords of the court of felon of Scotland; in which character he bore the style of lord Gosford, of the county of Mid Lothian. He had issue Peter and Alexander.

Peter, elder son of lord Gosford, was created a baronet of the kingdom of Scotland by William III. December 30, 1697, and married Janet, daughter and heir of sir Charles Halket, of Fetterane, baronet, by which lady he had issue, 1. Alexander, his brother; and by patent, April 21, 1801, earl of Rosslyn, to him and the heirs male, with remainder as above. He died January 3, 1805, and was succeeded by his nephew, sir James St. Clair Erskine, bart. 3. Louisa Margaret, born May, 1759, and married sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, baronet, who died in July, 1765, and her ladyship in June, 1797, leaving issue, 1. Alex- ander, lord Loughborough. 2. David, who was appointed, February 1, 1696, lord bishop of Dumbarton, and was deprived of the same, and called to the privy council; in 1783, he was appointed, February 1, 1784, chief justice of the Common Pleas, and in the army as one of his supports: as a public mark of his Prussian majesty's esteem and regard, and as a memorial of the satisfaction he derived from his conduct, in the character of his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, during the late revolution in that country, as well as from his services in the field, he had issue, all, or; and on each wing a trefoil, as the chief. Supports: Dexter, the Prussian eagle as in the arms, the ensigns in the talons being omitted; sinister, a rein-deer beaked, legged; on the breast the cipher F R, and over it the electoral cap; over its head the same cap: acroos them barwise a key azure.

Motto, over the crest, on an orange-coloured label, Je maintiendrai, "I will support: " the motto of the house of Naflan. Motto below the shield, Ubique patria trarius insidiens, "In all situations remember your country."

These honourable augmentations were thus publicly announced:

Whitehall, May 9, 1789.

The king has been pleased to grant to the right honourable James lord Malmesbury, and his issue, his royal licence and authority, in pursuance of the royal permission of the king of Prussia, under his signet and sign manual, bearing date 28th day of October last, to add to the arms of his family the black eagle of Prussia, either quarterly, or as one of his supports: as a public mark of his Prussian majesty's esteem and regard, and as a memorial of the satisfaction he derived from his conduct, in the character of his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, during the late revolution in that country, as well as from his services in the field, he had issue, all, or; and on each wing a trefoil, as the chief. Supports: Dexter, the Prussian eagle as in the arms, the ensigns in the talons being omitted; sinister, a rein-deer beaked, legged; on the breast the cipher F R, and over it the electoral cap; over its head the same cap: across them barwise a key azure.

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These honourable augmentations were thus publicly announced:

Whitehall, May 9, 1789.
CRAVEN, EARL OF CRAVEN.

WILLIAM CRAVEN, EARL OF CRAVEN, in the county of York, Viscount Uffington in Berkshire, and Baron Craven, of Hempheld-Marsh, in Berkshire; a Major-general in the army; born September 1, 1779; succeeded his father the Late Lord, September 26, 1791.

The family of Craven is descended from the venerable John Craven, of Appletree in the county of York, in the reign of Henry VIII. He had issue, 1. Henry, 2. William, father of Sir William, who was elected lord-mayor of London in the year 1571; and had issue William, and John, created by Charles I. March 21, 1642, baron Craven of Ryton in the county of Salop, which title became extinct at his death. William, son of Sir William, was created by Charles I. March 12, 1647, baron Craven of Hempheld-Marsh; and by Charles II. March 16, 1664, viscount Craven of Uffington in the county of Berks, and Earl Craven of Craven in the county of York. He afterwards obtained a limitation of the barony to William, Thomas, and Anthony, grandsons of Henry son of John, his paternal ancestor.

Baron Craven became extinct, and the barony descended to William, Thomas, and Anthony, the heirs of the late lord Leigh, who dying without male issue, the late Lord, and died in 1746, leaving no issue. 8. Maria-Rebecca, married, first, to Ludford Taylor, esq. of Vale Muscall, in Kent, and has issue; and their mother died January 3, 1799. Maria, sister to this lady, married, secondly, June 13, 1801, to Mr. Sergeant Onslow. 2. Sir Richard, bart. an admiral in the navy, who died January 9, 1799. 5. Henry. 6. Thomas, fourth lord Leigh, and died in 1746, leaving no issue. 7. Dorothea, married, April 11, 1793, the honourable Frederic Serjeant Onslow. 2. Sir Richard, second baronet, having married Jane, daughter of Howard Berkeley, of Clandon, and Cranley, of Imber-court in Surrey, was left a widow; and married, secondly, June 13, 1801, to Mr. Sergeant Onslow. 2. Sir Richard, second baronet, who thus succeeded to the dignity of a baronet, had issue, 1. Sir Richard, second baronet, who was elected, November 16, 1708, speaker of the house of commons; and ceased to hold that office upon the change of ministry in 1710. Upon the accession of George I. he was constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the excise, which office he exchanged, in October 1715, for that of one of the tellers of the exchequer, and was soon after created baron Onslow of Onslow and Clandon, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. He died December 5, 1717. 2. Foot, younger son of Sir Arthur, had issue. 1. Sir George, was constituted constable of George II. November 23, 1760, with remainder to his son Sir Arthur Onslow, who thus succeeded to the dignity of a baronet, had issue, 1. Sir Richard, second baronet, who was elected, November 16, 1708, speaker of the house of commons; and ceased to hold that office upon the change of ministry in 1710. Upon the accession of George I. he was constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the excise, which office he exchanged, in October 1715, for that of one of the tellers of the exchequer, and was soon after created baron Onslow of Onslow and Clandon, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. He died December 5, 1717. 2. Foot, younger son of Sir Arthur, had issue. 1. Arthur, who was constituted constable of George II. in April, 1734, treasurer of the navy in May, 1735, and elected speaker of the house of commons. He resigned the office of treasurer of the navy in May 1743, and the chair of the house of commons, which he had filled for upwards of thirty-three years with peculiar celebrity; in March 1761; at which time a pension of three thousand pounds per annum was granted for his parliamentary services, upon the joint lives of himself and his son, now earl. He married Anne, daughter and heir of John Bridges, of Thomas Ditton in the county of Surrey, esquire; by which lady, who died June 5, 1766, he had issue George, the present earl; and died February 17, 1768. 2. Richard, Richard, younger son of Foot, embraced the profession of the army, and married Pooley, daughter of Charles Warner of Little Burton in the county of Essex, esquire; by which lady he had issue three sons; 1. George, who was constituted constable of Windsor Forester, and married Jane, daughter of the reverend Thomas Thorpe; by which lady he had issue two sons, Richard, who died an infant; and George, born April 7, 1764: a daughter, married, March 23, 1788, to admiral Sir Francis Drake, bart. by whom she was left a widow; and married, secondly, June 13, 1805, to Mr. Sergeant Onslow. 2. Sir Richard, bart. an admiral in the navy.
by which lady, who died February 27, 1771, lie had his only surviving son, Robert, the late second lord, whose lordship, dying November 28, 1724, was succeeded by his son, Charles, the third lord, and first present earl.

C Reations.—Baron Romney, June 25, 1716; Viscount and Earl, June 23, 1731.

Residences.—Mote Park in the county of Kent.—Town-house, Arlington-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Non sibi, sed patriae.—“Not for myself, but for my country.”

THOMAS PELHAM, EARL OF CHICHESTER, and Baron Pelham, Joint-Potentiary-General, a Privy Councillor also in Ireland, F. R. S. born April 28, 1736; succeeded his father in January 1783. He was called up by writ to the house of peers, by the title of baron Pelham, during his father’s life-time, June 29, 1801; and married, August 18, 1801, lady Mary-Heinert-Ofborne, daughter of Francis, fifth duke of Leeds, and has issue a daughter, born August 14, 1803.

The family of Pelham has pedigree in England prior to the Norman conquest. Sir John Pelham, in the reign of Edward III. distinguished himself at the battle of Poictiers, and, with lord Delawar, took prisoner John King of France. John, his son, attended personally upon Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. and was joint treasurer of war to that monarch. He distinguished himself in the wars of Henry V. for the crown of France; and died in 1429. William, his grandson, had issue, 1. William, who distinguished himself in the wars of queen Elizabeth, and was by that princess constituted warden general of the office of ordnance. He was second in command, under Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, in the expedition into the Low Countries; and died November 24, 1587. 2. Edward, who was constituted by queen Elizabeth lord chief baron of the exchequer of the kingdom of Ireland, and died July 4, 1606.

Sir John, third in descent from William, was created a baronet, by James I. He married, May 26, 1616, lady Amelia-Chapline, eldest daughter to Thomas the second baronet, his son, adhered to the parliamentary interest in the civil wars of Charles I. Sir John, third baronet, his son, had issue, 1. Sir Thomas, fourth baronet. 2. Henry, who was clerk of the privy council in his majesty’s exchequer, and died April 1, 1721. Thomas, his son, married Annatta, daughter of Thomas Bridges, esq. by which lady he had issue Thomas, first lord Pelham; and Harriot, married first to Richard, son of Henry Temple first lord viscount Palmerston of the kingdom of Ireland, and secondly to George first earl of Abergavenny. She died August 29, 1768; and Thomas, her father, in 1737.

Sir John, fourth baronet, was created by queen Anne, November 29, 1706, baron Pelham of Laughton in the county of Sussex. He married Grace, first daughter and heiress of John Holles duke of Newcastle, marquis of Clare, earl of Clare, and baron of Haughton; by which lady he had issue, 1. Thomas, second lord Pelham. 2. Henry, who was constituted, April 1, 1721, secretary at war, and exchanged that office, May 3, 1725, for that of paymaster general of his majesty’s forces. He was further promoted, August 27, 1743, to be first lord commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, which employments he filled with integrity and applause. He married Catharine, daughter of John second duke of Bridgewater, by which lady he had issue Catharine, married to Henry duke of Newcastle, who died July 29, 1760; Frances, born August 18, 1728;
738; Grace, married to Louis lord Sondes, who died July 30, 1777; and Mary, born in September 1739.

Henry, the father, died March 6, 1754. 3. Lucy, married to Henry seventh earl of Lincoln, and died July 20, 1779.

Thomas, second lord Pelham, assumed the surname of Holles, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, and was by George I. October 26, 1714, created viscount Haughton, in the county of Nottingham, and earl of Clare in the county of Suffolk; and, August 2, 1728; Grace, married to Louis lord Sondes, who died December 14, 1748, chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and, having resigned the feisin of secretary of state, was constituted, March 16, 1754, first lord commissioner of the treasury, in which office he continued till November 1756. By George II. he was created duke of Newcastle-under-line in the county of Stafford, with remainder to Henry Fennes, ninth earl of Lincoln, afterwards duke of Newcastle; and was re-appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, July 2, 1757, which office he resigned in May 1762. He was also created by George III. Baron Pelham of Stanmer, with remainder to Thomas, third lord Pelham. Upon his death, November 17, 1768, the titles of baron Pelham of Laughton, viscount Haughton, earl and marquis of Clare, and duke of Newcastle in the county of Northumberland, became extinct.

Thomas, third lord Pelham, succeeded to the barony on the death of the duke of Newcastle, in 1768; and was, June 23, 1801, created earl of Chichester; married, May 11, 1754, Anne, daughter and heir of Frederic-Maynard Frankland, esq. sixth son of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart, by whom he had issue, Thomas, the present earl. Henrietta-Anne, born September 1, 1757; married, May 23, 1789, George, lord Leflie, son to Jane-Elizabeth, countess of Rothes, and died December 5, 1797, leaving issue three daughters. Henry, born July 10, 1759; married to Catharine, eldest daughter of Charles Cobb, esq. (only son of Charles, late archbishop of Dublin,) and died January 16, 1797, leaving three daughters, Harriot, Amelia, and Catharine. Frances, born December 4, 1760; married, December 3, 1778, to George viscount Haughton, and died June 28, 1793, leaving issue one daughter, Frances-Anne. Lucy, born February 22, 1763; married to John lord Sheffield, and died January 18, 1795. Anthony, born, July 19, 1764; George, D. D. lord bishop of Bristol, born October 13, 1766; married to Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Ryecroft, bart. Frederic-John, died an infant. On his lordship's death, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, the present and second earl.—The heir presumptive is George bishop of Bristol, only brother of the earl.

Creations.—Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, May 4, 1762, and by writ of summons, June 29, 1801; Earl of Chichester, June 23, 1801.

Residences.—Stanmer Park, near Highbury, Monmouth, Suffex.—Town-houfe, Bruton-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Virtutis non armis fudo."—"I trust in virtue, not in arms."
HERALDRY.

Manvers

Orford

Grey

Lonsdale

Harrowby

Hereford

Fauconberg

Bolingbroke

English Earls.

English Viscounts.
cheler, esquire; and by her had issue six sons and seven daughters: Robert, eldest son, created lord Clive, in consequence of his gallant behaviour in the taking of Pondicherry, and other territorial acquisitions in Hindoosan. His lordship married, March 15, 1752, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Miskelvne, esq. and by her had issue, Edward, the present earl, born March 7, 1756; Richard, born March 7, 1755, died young; Robert, also died young; James, died infant; Rebecca, born October 1760; married John Robinson, esq. and died in December 1795; Charlotte, (to whom her majesty flock fponfor,) died October 20, 1795; Margaret, born August 15, 1763; married Lambert-Theodore Walpole, esq. nephew to the earl of Orford, and who, in June 1795, was killed by the rebels in Ireland, leaving by her, Frances, the present earl's aunt; and Charlotte-Louisa; Elizabeth, died young; Robert, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, born August 30, 1769. His lordship, dying November 21, 1774, was succeeded by his son, Edward, who has since been created baron Clive, of Walcot, and earl of Powis.

CREATIONS.—Baron Clive, of Plassey, in Ireland, March 1762; Baron Clive, of Walcot, in Shropshire, August 1794; and, May 12, 1804, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Vifcount Clive of Ludlow, and Earl of Powis.

RESIDENCES.—Powis Castle, in Montgomeryshire; and Walcot Hall, in the county of Salop.—Town-houfe, Berkeley-place.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engravings.

MOTTO.—Adducte et fercere.—" Bold, but fereere."

NELSON, EARL NELSON.

WILLIAM NELSON, EARL NELSON, Vifcount Merton and Trafalgar, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and Hiborough in Norfolk, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, D.D.

WILLIAM NELSON, Vifcount Merton and Trafalgar, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and Hiborough in Norfolk, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, D.D. was born November 21, 1754, at Nevis, March 22, 1787, to the earl of Powis; and, May 12, 1804, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Vifcount Clive of Ludlow, and Earl of Powis.

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And for his victory over the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar, see the article GREAT BRITAIN, vol. viii. p. 818-820.

PIERREPONT, EARL MANVERS.

CHARLES PIERREPONT, EARL MANVERS, Vifcount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont, L.L.D. was born November 14, 1737; married, March 14, 1774, to Anne Orton, daughter of William Mills, of Richmound, in the county of Surrey, esquire, by whom he had issue, Evelyn-Henry-Frederic, born January 18, 1775, died October 22, 1801; Charles-Herbert, vifcount Newark, born August 11, 1778, heir apparent; married, August 21, 1804, Miss Eyre, daughter of Anthony-Hardolph Eyre, esq. Henry-Manvers, born March 18, 1780; Frances-Augusta-Eliza, born June 19, 1781; married to captain William Bentinck, of the royal navy, and has issue 2 sons, born July 17, 1803; Philip-Sydney, born June 30, 1786.

The family of Pierrepont came into England with William the Conqueror, and possessed estates in Suffolk. Sir Simon Pierrepont had fummons to parliament in the 9th of Edward I. Robert, who was descended from the before-named Simon, was by Charles I. created baron Pierrepont, vifcount Newark, and earl of Kingston. Henry, his fon, was created marquis of Dorchester, in 1655; but, dying without issue, the marquisate became extinct, and the earldom descended to Robert, who died also without issue, as well as his brother William, his successor, in 1690, when Evelyn, the younger brother, succeeded. In 1766, he was created marquis of Dorchester, and July 30, 1775, advanced to the dukedom.
dom of Kingston. He married, first, Mary, daughter of William earl of Denbigh, by which lady he had issue, William, who succeeded, married Miss Baynton; and had issue, Evelyn and Frances, which latter married to Philip Medowes, esq., youngest son of sir Philip Medowes, knight-marshial, by whom she had five sons and one daughter, viz. Evelyn-Philip, born December 14, 1726; Charles, the present earl, married to Frances, daughter of Robert Hamerton, esq. of Tipperary, a general in the army, and late governor of Bombay and Fort St. George, in the East Indies; Edward, married Mary, daughter of John Brodie, esq. Thomas, died unmarried; Frances, since deceased, married Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Campbell, uncle to earl Fortescue and lord Cawdor, and left one son, Henry-Fredric, born in 1769. Evelyn, abovementioned, succeeded his grandfather in 1776, and died unmarried in 1773, when the titles became extinct. Charles, the present earl, was heir to his uncle, the last duke of Kingston; and, by his majesty's permission, took the name of Pierrepont, in September 1788.

CREATIONS.—Viceregent Newark, and Baron Pierrepont, July 23, 1766; Earl Manners, April 1, 1806.

RESIDENCES.—Pierrepont House, and Thoresby Park, Nottinghamshire. —Town-houfe, Portman-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Pia repute te.—"In pious confidence."

WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

HORATIO WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD, Baron Walpole of Wolterton, in the county of Norfolk, High Steward of Lynn; born June 12, 1723; succeeded his father as baron Walpole, February 5, 1757; married, May 20, 1748, Rachel, daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire, by which lady, who died May 8, 1755, he had issue, Horatio, lord Walpole, born June 24, 1755, and died January 17, 1808; having married, first, July 7, 1781, Sophia, daughter of Charles Churchill, esq. by which lady, who died November 11, 1797, he had issue, Horatio, now lord Walpole, and heir apparent; William, a captain in the royal navy; Frederic, since deceased; John, in the guards; Sophia, deceased; Charlotte; Maria; Harriet; Anne, deceased; Georgiana; Sophia-Anne; and Catharine; and secondly, in July 1806, he married the widow of the Rev. Edward Chamberlayne, who died without issue, May 18, 1807. William, born in 1756, died December 15, 1764; George, born June 20, 1758; Robert, died young; Catharine, born January 17, 1762; married to the Rev. Alston Vade, vicar of Hardingstone, in Northamptonshire, and has issue, Caroline, Richard-Henry, George, and Harriet. Richard, born June 15, 1763; married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, knight, and alderman of London. Caroline, born July 23, 1763; married George-Henry Nevil, brother to Henry, second earl of Abergavenny, and had issue, Catharine-Caroline, who died young; George; Henry-Walpole, born October 1803; and Regina-Henry, born September 1807. Robert, born October 14, 1768. Edward, born April 13, 1756. Robert, late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal; married Henrietta Griffith, who died July 24, 1784, leaving issue two sons, Robert, and George, who died in India, aged 23, 1807. He married, secondly, May 20, 1785, Sophia, daughter of Richard Stert, esq. and has issue, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Francis, Arthur, John, and Horatio. Mary, married Maurice Suckling, esq. Henrietta-Louisa; and Anne, married on November 25, 1793. His lordship, dying February 5, 1757, was succeeded by his son, the present earl of Orford.

CREATIONS.—Baron Walpole, of Walpole, June 10, 1723; Baron Walpole, of Wolterton, June 11, 1756; Earl of Orford, April 1, 1806.

RESIDENCES.—Wolterton Park, in the county of Norfolk. —Town-house, Bruton-green.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Fari quaJ'entiat.—"Speak as you think."

GREY, EARL GREY.

CHARLES GREY, LORD GREY OF HOWICK, VISCOUNT HOWICK, and EARL GREY; born March 13, 1739; succeeded his father, Charles, the first earl, November 14, 1789; married, November 18, 1794, Mary-Evelyn, daughter of lord Ponsonby, and has issue, Henry, vicount Howick, heir apparent, born December 27, 1802; Charles, born March 15, 1804; Louisa-Evelyn, born April 7, 1797; Elizabeth, born July 10, 1798; Caroline, born in 1799; Georgiana, born February 17, 1801; Mary, born May 17, 1806; died March 19, 1807. The present earl is nephew of sir Henry Grey, of Howick, in the county of Northumberland, baronet, descended from a junior branch of a very illustrious family, the chief of whom was created baron Grey, of Werke, by James I. and king William III. advanced them to the dignities of vicount Glendale and earl of Tankerville; a title which one of them had gained in the conquest of France under Henry V.

Charles, first earl Grey, born October 23, 1729, was a general in the army, and governor of Guernsey. His lordship was aid-de-camp to prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, in which he was wounded; served at the relief of Ostend and Nieuport in 1793; and was commanded in chief in India, and governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and lieutenant-colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons; Thomas, born in 1770, died in 1797; George, commissioneer of Portmouth dock-yard, married Mary, sister to Samuel Whitbread, esq. by whom he had issue, Henry, who died an infant; Charles, the present earl; Henry-George, a general in the army, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and lieutenant-colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons; Thomas, born in 1770, died in 1797; George, commissioneer of Portmouth dock-yard, married Mary, sister to Samuel Whitbread, esq. by whom he had issue, Mary, born April 3, 1796; Elizabeth, born December 1800; and George, May 11, 1799; William, born October 20, 1777, a colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of Chelmsford regiment and lieutenant-colonel of the royal navy. The earl died December 14, 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the present and second earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Howick, June 23, 1801; Viccount Howick, and Earl Grey, April 1, 1806.

RESIDENCES.—Fallowden House, in the county of Northumberland.
LOWTHER, EARL OF LONSDALE.

WILLIAM LOWTHER, Viscount and Baron LOWTHER, EARL OF LONSDALE, and a Baronet; Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Recorder of Carlisle, and a Colonel in the Army; born December 29, 1757; succeeded to the titles of viscount and baron Lowther on the death of James earl of Lonsdale, May 1823, agreeable to the patent of limitation, October 10, 1797; married, July 13, 1788, lady Augusta Fane, elder daughter of Sir Hugh, eighth in descent from Sir Hugh, had five children: 1. Robert; 2. Margaret, married Lowther of Lowther, and viscount Lonsdale; and far in 1755-

The family of Lowther was of distinguished eminence in England long before the Norman conquest; and has been variously written Lader, Loder, Lotlair, &c. It produced one viscount, and three baronets, all living at the same time in the reign of George II. Sir Hugh de Lowther was attorney-general to Edward I. in 1292; and had issue, 1. Sir Hugh; 2. Sir Richard, eighth in descent from Sir Hugh, who was lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, December 5, 1350. Sir Richard, eighth in desc-

Sir Richard, eighth in descent from Sir Hugh, had issue, 1. Sir Hugh; 2. Sir Gerard, who acted as a deputy under an earl, to regulate or superintend the jurisdiction of a county. It was made a title of honour, distinct from that of office, by Henry VI, in 1439, who created Sir John Beaumont a peer, by the name of viscount Beaumont; which is the first instance of the kind on the records of history.

DEVEREUX, VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

HENRY DEVEREUX, Viscount HEREFORD, and a Baronet; Premier Viscount of England; succeeded his father, the late viscount, December 31, 1788; married, December 21, 1805, Milis F. E. Cornewall, third daughter of Sir George Cornewall, bart., of Moccas-court, Herefordshire.

The family of Devereux derives its surname from the town of Eveux, in Normandy; and the first of them who settled in England were Walter and Robert, sons of Walter earl of Rofmar, took part with the barons in the battle of Hastings, the lordship of Salisburry, in the county of Wilts; and Patrick, his grand-

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ties, daughter of Henry Bourchier earl of Effex, earl of Eu in the duchy of Normandy, viscount Bourchier, and baron Bourchier and Lovaine, and descendant of Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. The family of Bourchier is the only surviving representative of Thomas of Woodstock. Walter, third lord de Ferrars, the issue of this marriage, was by Edward VI. created viscount Hereford. He had issue, 1. Richard, father of Walter, second lord viscount Hereford. 2. Edward.—Walter, second lord viscount Hereford, was admired, in right of his great grandmother, in 1571, to the titles of earl of Eu, and baron Bourchier and Lovaine; and was created by queen Elizabeth, May 4, in the following year, earl of Effex.

Robert, second earl of Effex, his son, is one of the most interesting characters in the history of England. He was a nobleman of an intrepid and impetuous spirit, generous, but precipitate; and an advantage was made of these qualities to effect his ruin. He was appointed master of the horse to queen Elizabeth, in 1588, and commanded the land-forces in the expedition against Cadiz, in 1596. In the following year he was constituted earl marshal of England, and in 1599 lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland. In this last employment he was unsuccessful; and, having returned abruptly without leave of the queen, soon fell under her displeasure, and was beheaded, February 25, 1601. See the biographical sketch of his life, under Devereux, vol. v. p. 772-774.

He married Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Waddington, secretary of state, and relative of Sir Philip Sidney; by which lady he had issue, 1. Robert, third earl of Effex. 2. Dorothy, married to Sir Henry Shirley, of Stanton Harold, in the county of Leicester, baronet. 3. Richard, father of Walter, second lord viscount Hereford.

Robert, third earl of Effex, was soon after restored in blood, and married Frances, daughter of Thomas first earl of Suffolk, from whom he was divorced; and she was afterwards the infamous contriver of the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury. Upon the first insurrections of the Scots, in 1639, the earl was appointed lieutenant-general of the forces that were sent against them; and in 1641, promoted to be lord chamberlain of the household to Charles I. but he resigned this post in the following year, and was made commander in chief of the parliamentary forces in the civil war, in which faction, he continued till the passing of the self-denying ordinance, May 7, 1649. Upon the death, September 14, 1647, the titles of earl of Effex and Eu became extinct, and those of baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Bourchier, and Lovaine, came into the family of Shirley first earl Ferrars.

Edward, younger son of Walter first lord viscount Hereford, was created a baronet by James I. November 25, 1629. He had issue, 1. Walter, fifth lord viscount Hereford, who succeeded to the title upon the death of Robert third earl of Effex. 2. George, grandfather of Price ninth lord viscount Hereford; and of Vaughan, grandfather of Edward eleventh lord viscount Hereford.

Edward, eleventh lord viscount Hereford, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Garth, in the county of Montgomery, equerry, by which lady, who died Feb. 22, 1748, he had issue. 1. Bridget, married to Price Jones, esq. and died in May 1781. 2. Arthur, died in 1743. 3. Edward, twelfth viscount. 4. Arthur, died an infant. 5. Catherine, married to the Rev. John Ackland, of Broadchit, in Devonshire, and died January 30, 1806. 6. George, the thirteenth viscount. The eleventh viscount, dying August 20, 1760, was succeeded by his son, Edward, the twelfth viscount, born February 15, 1741; married, June 2, 1774, the honourable Henrietta-Charlotte-Tracy Keck, one of the maids of honour to her majesty, daughter of Anthony Keck, esq. and dying without issue, August 1, 1785, was succeeded by his brother, George, the thirteenth viscount, born August 25, 1758. He married, December 15, 1789, Mariana, daughter and heir of George Devereux, esq. of Tregoyd, in Breconshire, by whom he had issue thirteen children, six of whom survived him. 1. Henry, the fourteenth viscount. 2. Marianna, married to Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, baronet. 3. Charlotte-Henrietta-Maria. 4. Juliana-Stratford-Maria. 5. Catharine-Elizabeth-Marianna, married to Sir Walter Wilmot, of Maclough, Radnorshire, esquire. 6. Georgiana-Marianna. The viscount died December 31, 1804, and was succeeded by his only son, Henry, the fourteenth and present viscount.

CReATIONS.—Viscount Hereford, February 2, 1547; and subsequently by intermarriage as Barons Ferrars, of Chartley; Baronet, 1615.

RESIDENCES.—Nanterribba Hall, in the county of Montgomery; and Tregoyd, in the county of Brecon.

TOWN-HOUSE, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

BOTTO.—Bona virtute constantia. — Sedateness is the foundation of virtue.

BELASYSE, VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

ROWLAND BELASYSE, VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG, of Henknowle, in the county palatine of Durham, and Baron Fauconberg, of Yarm, in Yorkshire; born February 1747; succeeded to the above honours on the 23d of March 1802; married, on the death of Henry earl Fauconberg, when the earldom became extinct.

His lordship is descended from Rowland Belasyse, esq. brother to Thomas, third viscount. He married Frances, daughter of Christopher Roper, fifth lord Teynham, by whom he had issue five daughters, Mary, Bridget, Frances, Barbara, and Anne, who died without issue; and two sons, Henry, who died unmarried, October 4, 1782, and Anthony, who died October 9, 1754, having married Sarah, daughter of John Clarke, by which lady he had issue, Rowland, the present viscount; Raymond, who died an infant; Charles, D. D. born May 7, 1759; and Thomas, born September 11, 1751; married to Marie-Louise de Maneville, by whom he has five daughters, Mary, Frances, Elizabeth, Anne, and Barbara: Mary, who died April 1790; Frances, born in 1753; and Barbara, born in 1754. The heir presumptive is the Reverend Charles Belasyse, next brother to the viscount.

CREATION.—Viscount Fauconberg, of Henkowle, January 30, 1690.

Residence.—Newborough Park, in Yorkshire.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed engraving.

Motto.—Bona et belle aetate. — "Good and handsome enough."

ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

GEORGE-RICHARD ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE and ST. JOHN, Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, Baron St. John, of Bletsho; and a Baronet; born March 5, 1761; succeeded his father, the late viscount, May 5, 1787; married, in 1783, Charlotte, daughter of the Reverend D. Collins, second member of Winchelsea college; and rector of Midhurst, in Sussex; by which lady, who died in 1803, he had issue George, and Barbara, both died young; and Henry, heir apparent.

The family of St. John is of great antiquity in England. Sir Oliver St. John, in the reign of Henry VI. married Margaret, sister and heir to John Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp of Bletheoe; by which lady, who afterwards married John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, and was grandmother to Henry VII. he had issue. 1. John, ancestor to the extinct earls of Bolingbroke, and to Henry Beauchamp, Lord St. John of Bletheoe. 2. Oliver.

John, son of Oliver, was one of the three executors of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. and foundress of Christ's college, and St. John's college, in the university of Cambridge. He had issue, 1. John, who died before his father; 2. John, brother of George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham; 3. Oliver, who distinguished himself at the battle of
HERALDRY

Plate XXVII

English Viscounts.

London: Published as the Act directs by T. Wilber, 1810.
Topham Beauclerk, by whom he was left a widow. By lord Bolingbroke he had issue: 1. George; Richard; the vifcount Beauclerk, a general in the army; married, first, December 8, 1788, Mary, daughter of the fifth marquis of Lornhan, who died February 6, 1791; secondly, April 6, 1793, lady Georgiana Craven, fiter to William earl of Craven. 3. Charlotte, who died young. His lordship died May 5, 1797, when he was succeeded by George-Richard, the present and fourth vifcount.

CREATION.—Baron St. John, and Vifcount Bolingbrooke, July 2, 1712; Baron St. John, of Battersea, and Vifcount St. John, July 2, 1716.

RESIDENCES.—Battersea, in the county of Surrey; and Lydiard Park, in the county of Wilts.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. The armorial bearings of this ancient family may be had to reference to a public office. They are, Argent, on a chief gules, two mullets pierced or.

CREST.—On a wreath, a mount proper, and therefrom a falcon rising, belled or, ducally gorged gules.

Supporters.—Two eagles, with wings expanded or, ducally crowned gules; and upon the beak of each a pair of horse-hames, tied at the top and bottom proper; within which is party per pale argent and of the second.

The great ancestor of this noble family, William de Saint John, whose name occurs upon the roll of Battle of Hastings, attended the Conqueror as grand master of the engines of war, and superintendant of the carriages; for which reason the horse-hames, or collars, were borne as the cognizance of the family, and are continued to the present day.

Motto.—Ne quarete ne spernere honorum.—"Neither seek nor despise honours."

BOSCAWEN, VISCOUNT FALMOUTH.

EDWARD BOSCAWEN, VISCOUNT FALMOUTH, and Baron Bofca wen-Rofe, born May 10, 1807; succeeded his father, the late Vifcount, February 14, 1808.

The family of Bosca wen has pedigree as far back as the reign of king John; and ranked at that time among persons of the first consequence in the county of Cornwall. Nicholas Bosca wen, in the reign of Charles I. raised a regiment of horse for the service of the parliament. His eldest fon, Nicholas Bosca wen, admiral, was created Baron of Bossca wen, and Vifcount Bolingbrooke, with remainder to the heir of his body. He was succeeded by his eldest fon, Hugh, the first earl of Boscawen, in the reign of Charles II. Edward Boscawen, in the reign of George I. raised a regiment of horse for the service of Great Britain; and Hugh, the issue of this marriage, who married Arabella, daughter of Charles Godfrey, esquire, and of Arabella, fiter to John Churchill duke of Marlborough. He performed considerable services in the rebellion of 1715 and by George I. was created Baron of Bossca wen-Rofe, and Vifcount Falmouth. The issue of his marriage was, Hugh, second lord Vifcount Falmouth. Edward, who distinguished himself in the naval service of his country, as stated in the biographical sketch of his life, under Bosca wen, vol. iii. p. 327. He married Frances, daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, of Saint Chase, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, by which lady he had issue Frances, born March 7, 1746, and married to Henry duke of Beaufort; and Arabella, fiter to John Churchill duke of Marlborough.

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daughter of Robert Surman, of Valentine-houfe, in the county of Eflex, esquire, and had issue, William-Augustus Spencer, born January, 1749. Hugh, knight, during all of his majesty's household, died September 4, 1795. Eleanor, died young. Lucy, married to Sir Charles Frederic, knight of the bath, and died in 1784. Charlotte, married Henry Moore, fourth earl of Drogheda, in 1765: Died without issue in 1785. Anne, married Sir Cecili Bishopp, bart, of Parham, in Sussex, and died in May 1747, leaving issue, Diana, died young. Mary, married to John, son and heir of Sir Frederic Evelyn, bart, of Wootton, in Surrey, and died in 1749. Henrietta, Elizabeth, and Catharine, died unmarried. Matilda, daughter of Sir St. Martin, in Conway, married August 16, 1733; married Jane, daughter of——Woodward, esq, and had issue, Hugh, who died young, and Nicholas, in the army, born March 1756; married April 2, 1784, Mary Mary Browne. William-Frederic, died unmarried. Henry, died unmarried. The viscount died October 25, 1736, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, second viscount, a general in the army, and captain of the band of gentleman pensioners, born in 1707; married May 6, 1736, Hannah-Catherine-Maria, daughter of Thomas Smith, esq, and relitc of Richard Ruffell, esq, and dying July 4, 1782, without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, George Evelyn, third viscount; who married December 26, 1753, Miss Crewe, who had issue: John Crewe, of Crewe-hall, in the county of Chester, married May 6, 1736, Hannah-Catharine-Maria, daughter of——Woodward, unmaried, Henry, died unmarried. The viscount died October 25, 1736, being second in command under Sir Cloudefey Shovel, and afterwards William III. embraced the maritime profession; and was particularly instrumental, with admiral Russell, after the battle of 1708, and 1715, to counteract the invasion of the Pretender; and was created a baronet by George I. November 15, 1715. He was appointed com-
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WORTH, and a Baronet, LL. D. a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber; born November 18, 1745; succeeded his father, the late viscount, October 31, 1774; married February 4, 1788, Mary countess of Ligonier, relict of the late viscount Ligonier, and daughter of the first earl of Northington.

The family of Noel is descended in the female line from sir Roger, the fourth in descent from John Wentworth, younger brother of William, ancestor to the earl of Strafford. Sir Roger had issue, 1. Sir Philip, who added the title of the barony of Lancastria by the gift of civil wars; 2. Henry, ancestor to John, who was created a baronet by James I. June 21, 1611. Sir Henry, his son, had issue, 1. Sir Richard, father of Thomas, who had summons to parliament by the title of baron Wentworth of Nettlefield, in the reign of Henry VIII. he was lord chamberlain of the household to Edward VI., and died March 3, 1552. 2. Margery, married to sir John Seymour of Wolfhall, in the county of Wilts, knight; by whom she had issue, 1. Sir Richard, father of Thomas, who had issue, 2. Judith, born November 3, 1751, and married to Sir William Noel, baronet, and Margaret his wife.

John, son of William Lamb, of Wellingborough in the county of Northampton, married in 1746, Mary countess of Suffolk, daughter and direct issue of the first earl of Devonshire, and of Hugh. 3. William, born July 31, 1396. 4. Philip. 5. Peter, who was lord chamberlain of the household to Edward III. governor of Calais, and knight of the garter. Hugh, son of Hugh second earl of Devonshire, married Matilda, daughter of John of Kent, and half-sister to the renowned Edward the Black Prince.
Edward, third earl of Devonshire, was earl-marshall and joint lord high admiral of England, in the reign of Richard II, and had issue, 1. Edward, commander in chief of the fleet in the reign of Henry V. He died in 1417. 2. Hugh, fourth earl of Devonshire, who succeeded his brother in the command of the fleet, and died June 16, 1422. Thomas, fifth earl of Devonshire, fled Hugh, adhered to the house of Lancaster in the civil wars, and married Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, and grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by which lady he had issue, 1. Thomas, sixth duke of Devonshire, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, March 29, 1461, and beheaded. 2. Hugh, seventh earl of Devonshire, who was exiled for high treason for his adherence to the house of Lancaster, and beheaded March 4, 1466. Upon his death, the dignity of Earl of Devonshire was conferred upon Humphrey, son of Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham. 3. John, who was restored to the title of earl of Devonshire by the great earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-maker, and killed at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471. Hugh, son of Hugh, brother of Edward third earl of Devonshire, was killed, together with earl John, at the battle of Tewkesbury; and Edward, his son, having been greatly instrumental in placing the crown upon the head of Henry VII, by that act restored to his title of earl of Devonshire. William, tenth earl of Devonshire, his son, married Catharine, youngest daughter of Edward IV, and, in consequence of this marriage, was detained in confinement during a great part of the reign of Henry VII.

Henry, eleventh earl of Devonshire, the issue of this marriage, was 1. Henry VIII, June 18, 1575, created marquis of Exeter; and, in 1572, declared heir apparent to the crown. According to the arbitrary proceedings of this monarch, the marquis of Exeter was some years afterward indicted of high treason upon frivolous pretences, and beheaded January 9, 1539. Edward, second marquis of Exeter, his son, was confined in the Tower of London from the death of his father till the accession of queen Mary. By that princes he was greatly distinguished, and received from her overtures of marriage; but he displayed a manifest preference for the character and accomplishments of the princes afterwards queen Elizabeth; in consequence of which they were both费away. In the following year he was liberated upon the mediation of king Philip; and, going over to the continent, died October 4, 1566. Upon his death all the dignities of his family became extinct.

Philip, fourth son of Hugh second earl of Devonshire, served in the wars of Edward III, in France; and was created viscount Courtenay, in 1383, lord lieutent of the kingdom of Ireland; in which office he continued for ten years. He had issue, 1. Richard, chancellor of the university of Oxford, who was elected, in 1443, lord bishop of Norwich, and died September 14, 1415. 2. John. Philip, son of John, had issue, 1. William, who adhered to the party of the house of York. 2. Peter, who was elected, in 1478, lord bishop of Exeter, and translated in 1486, to the see of Winchester. He died in 1491. Francis, fifth in descent from William, had issue, 1. William, who was created a baronet by Charles II, soon after the restoration. 2. Francis, who died of his wounds in the battle of Solebay, May 28, 1669.

Sir William, second baronet, his grandson, had issue, 1. Sir William, third baronet. 2. Henry Reginald, who married Catharine, daughter of Allen first earl Bathurst; by which lady he had issue, Henry Reginald, who, embracing the clerical profession, was made prebendary of Bredell, and afterward to bishop of Exeter, and died June 9, 1803, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, second earl of Effingham, and left issue, of whom the eldest son, William, married, November 29, 1803, lady Henrietta LeGle, daughter of Sir Lucas Pepsy, bart, and the countess of Rothes. Peregrine, married, first, Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Inclendon, of Pilton, esquire, who died in 1773; and secondly, Angelia Glynn, daughter of Sir — Glynn, bart. but died without issue in December 1785. Mary, and Anne-Sophia, died unmarried. Edward, and Philip, esquire, of Heanton Court, in Devon, and died in 1764, leaving issue, Isabel, married to John Andrews, M.D. of Exeter, by whom she had issue. Bridget, married William Hbert, of Bowringleigh, in Devon, esquire, by whom she had issue, Mary, married, first, to John Langton, of Park, in Bovey-Castle, and secondly, to John Day, of Okeigh, in Devon, esquire, and died in 1734. Elizabeth died young. Their father died in 1736, and was succeeded by his third son, Sir William Courtenay, born in 1710, who married, in April 1744, Frances, daughter of Heneage, second earl of Ayleford, by whom she had issue, William, second viscount; Elizabeth, Anne, died young; Mary, died in 1723; Frances, married in 1770, to Sir John Wrottesley, bart. brother to Elizabeth duchess of Grafton, by whom she was left a widow, April 23, 1787, with several children. Lucy, married to John Cotes, of Salop, esquire, and died in December 1708, leaving issue, Charlotte, married, September 12, 1782. Alexander, of the Isle of Man, by whose father was, by George III, created viscount Courtenay of Powderham Castle, and died May 16, 1762. William, second viscount, his son, married, May 7, 1762, Frances Clack, of Wallington, in Berkshire, by which lady he had issue, Frances, married to Sir John Courtenay, bart. of Evington, in Kent, by whom she had issue, three daughters and one son, viz. 1. Frances, born in June 1731. 2. Charlotte, born March 1784. 3. Isabella, born March 1786. 4. John, born February 1737. Charlotte, born July 14, 1764; married to Thomas Gifford, esq. of Callington, in Staffordshire; and has issue: 1. Thomas-William, born March 25, 1739; 2. Charlotte, born April 1736; 3. Francis-John, born September 1751; 4. Lucy-Harriet, born October 6, 1754; 5. Sophia-Elizabeth, born November 1, 1753; 6. Anne-Barbara, born October 16, 1754; 7. Walter-Peter, born September 23, 1756; 8. Barbara-Denys, born September 4, 1758. Isabella, born in June 1765, was unfortunately burnt by her clothes catching fire, March 4, 1773. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1756; married to Charles-Henry Somerville, second son of Henry, fifth duke of Beaufort, and has issue, William, the present viscount; Lucy, born June 13, 1770; married the honourable John Vaughan, second son of William, first earl of Lichfield; and has issue: 1. Thomas-William, born March 25, 1793; 2. Charlotte, born January 6, 1784; married to Francis John, born September 1771; 3. Lucy-Harriet, born October 6, 1774; 4. Sophia-Elizabeth, born November 1, 1753; 5. Anne-Barbara, born October 16, 1754; 7. Walter-Peter, born September 23, 1756; 8. Barbara-Denys, born September 4, 1758. Isabella, born in June 1765, was unfortunately burnt by her clothes catching fire, March 4, 1773. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1756; married to Charles-Henry Somerville, second son of Henry, fifth duke of Beaufort, and has issue, William, the present viscount; Lucy, born June 13, 1770; married the honourable John Vaughan, second son of William, first earl of Lichfield; and has issue: 1. Thomas-William, born March 25, 1793; 2. Charlotte, born January 6, 1774; 3. Lucy-Harriet, born October 6, 1774; 4. Sophia-Elizabeth, born November 1, 1753; 5. Anne-Barbara, born October 16, 1754; 7. Walter-Peter, born September 23, 1756; 8. Barbara-Denys, born September 4, 1758. Isabella, born in June 1765, was unfortunately burnt by her clothes catching fire, March 4, 1773.
WARD, and Baron Ward of Birmingham, Recorder of Kidderminster; born January 21, 1759; succeeded his half-brother, John, the late vicount, October 8, 1788; married, August 11, 1780, Julia, second daughter of Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, in the county of York, esquire, by whom he has issue, son, John, William, heir apparent, born August 9, 1781.

The title of Ward was of considerable repute in the reign of Richard II. Edward Ward, in the reign of James I., had issue, 1. Thomas, whose son Edward was created a baronet by Charles II., December 9, 1660. 2. William, whose son Humble married Frances, baroness Dudley, grand-daughter and heir of Edward, late lord Dudley, created baronet of Ward of Birmingham. The issue of this marriage was Edward, who succeeded to the baronies; and William. Upon the death of William, fourth lord Dudley and fifth lord Ward, grandson of lord Edward, in May 1740, the barony of Dudley devolved upon Ferdinando Dudley, son of William, lord Dudley, of Hales-Owen, esquire, and of Frances, sister to lord William. Ferdinando lord Dudley died October 31, 1737, and the title came into abeyance. The title of lord Ward devolved upon John, grandson of William, younger son of Humble, first lord Ward.

John, sixth lord Ward, was by George III. created viscount Dudley and Ward, and married, first, Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Bouchier, of the city of Dublin, esquire; by which lady he had issue, John, second lord viscount Dudley and Ward, lord Dudley, married, secondly, Mary, daughter and heir of John Carver, of the city of Westminster, esquire; by which lady, who died May 31, 1785, he had issue, William, and third lord viscount Dudley and Ward. Lord Dudley, the father, died May 6, 1774, and was succeeded by John, the second viscount, born February 22, 1744; married, July 12, 1788, Mrs. Baker, and dying without male issue, October 8, 1788, was succeeded by his half-brother, William, the present and third viscount. The viscountesses married, secondly, August 14, 1790, Benjamin Jennings, esquire, who dying August 7, 1791, she married, thirdly, December 9, 1791, captain J. Smith, of the royal navy.

Creations.—Baron of Dudley, of the county of Stafford, March 14, 1787; married, July 12, 1788, Mrs. Baker, and dying without male issue, October 8, 1788, was succeeded by his half-brother, William, the present and third viscount. The viscountesses married, secondly, August 14, 1790, Benjamin Jennings, esquire, who dying August 7, 1791, she married, thirdly, December 9, 1791, captain J. Smith, of the royal navy.

Residences.—Eafton Lodge, in the county of Essex. —Town-house, Grosvener-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Manus jufa nardus.—"The just hand is like precious ointment."

TREVOR HAMPDEN, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.

THOMAS TREVOR HAMPDEN, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, and Baron Trevor, of Bromham; born September 11, 1747; succeeded his father, the late viscount, August 22, 1783; married, first, June 13, 1768, Catharine, only daughter of general David Graeme, by which lady, who died May 26, 1804, he had no issue; and, secondly, June 12, 1805, Miss Brown, sister to lady Wedderburn.

The family of Trevor has been traced, by the Welsh genealogists, to the close of the third century. Caradoc, third in descent, was earl of Hereford and Marchiogien, in the reign of king Arthur; and Tudor earl of Hereford, his great-grandson, was the first who bore the surname of Trevor. Colonel Mark Trevor, a descendant of the elder branch of this family, adhered to the party of Charles I. and was created by Charles II. in 1661, lord viscount Dungannon, of the kingdom of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1670. Thomas, descended from the younger branch, was constituted by Charles I. one of the justices of the court of common pleas; which office he exchanged for that of lord chief baron of the court of exchequer. He died December 21, 1666, leaving issue, 1. Thomas, who was created a viscount by Charles I. August 11, 1641. 2. John, born August 9, 1651; succeeded his father in his baronetcy, and Charles, his cousin, the late viscount, June 30, 1773; married, June 12, 1776, Mrs. Anne Horton.

The family of Maynard is in the line of those ancient chiefs, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. John Maynard, in the reign of queen Mary, was one of the thirty-nine members of parliament who abjured themselves, rather than join in receiving the pope's authority. Henry, his son, was secretary to Cecilia, and high treasurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He had issue, 1. William, created a baronet by James I. June 29, 1611; and May 30, 1620, baron Maynard, of Wicklow, in the kingdom of Ireland. By Charles I. he was further created, March 14, 1668, Baron of Little Eaton, in the county of Derby, and of Little Eaton, in the county of Derby, and of Little Eaton, in the county of Derby, and of Little Eaton, in the county of Derby.

Charles, sixth lord Maynard, his grandson, was by George III. created baron Maynard, of Much Eaton, and viscount Maynard, with remainder to his brother William, of Waltons, in the county of Essex, baronet. Upon the death of Charles, first lord viscount Maynard, the title of viscount Maynard devolved to the present possessor, and the title of baron Maynard, of Little Eaton, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and baron Maynard, of Wicklow, in the kingdom of Ireland, became extinct.

William, son of Charles, son of Henry, secretary to lord Burleigh, was created a baronet by Charles II. February 1, 1681. Sir William, third baronet, his son, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir John Parham, in the county of Suffolk, baronet, by which lady, who died March 16, 1762, he had issue, 1. Charles, the second viscount. 2. William, who embraced the profession of the army, and was killed in the American war. 3. Henry, born October 30, 1758. Sir William, father of lord Maynard, died in January 1772; and lord Charles, the first viscount, dying without issue, June 30, 1775, was succeeded by Charles, the present and second viscount Maynard. The presumptive heir is Henry, brother to the viscount.

Creations.—Baron and Viscount Maynard, October 18, 1766.

Residences.—Eafton Lodge, in the county of Essex. —Town-house, Grosvener-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Manus jufa nardus.—"The just hand is like precious ointment."

MAYNARD, VISCOUNT MAYNARD.

CHARLES MAYNARD, VISCOUNT MAYNARD, and Baron Maynard, of Much-Eaton, and a Baronet; born August 9, 1751; succeeded his father in his baronetcy, and Charles, his cousin, the late viscount, June 30, 1773; married, June 12, 1776, Mrs. Anne Horton.

The family of Maynard is in the line of those ancient chiefs, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. John Maynard, in the reign of queen Mary, was one of the thirty-nine members of parliament who abjured themselves, rather than join in receiving the pope's authority. Henry, his son, was secretary to Cecilia, and high treasurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He had issue, 1. William, created a baronet by James I. June 29, 1611; and May 30, 1620, baron Maynard, of Wicklow, in the kingdom of Ireland. By Charles I. he was further created, March 14, 1668, Baron of Little Eaton, in the county of Derby, and of Little Eaton, in the county of Derby.

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was elected, in 1744, lord bishop of Saint David's, and translated to the see of Durham. He died June 9, 1771, and lord vifcount Sackville, his father, June 19, 1750.

Robert, fourth lord Trevor, affumed the surname of Hampden, in conformity with the will of the last survivor of that name, which had been rendered illuflrious in the annals of Great Britain by the noble fand of John Hampden, his maternal ancestor, againft the illegal im- position of fhip-money in the reign of Charles I. for particular parts, which fee the articles England, vol. vi. p. 669; and Hampden, p. 199 of this volume. By George III. he was created vifcount Hampden, of Hampden, in the county of Buckingham; and married Con- fiantia, daughter of Peter Anthony de Huybert, lord of Van Kranningen, in the republic of the United Provinces; by whom lady, who died June 15, 1766, he had issue, 1. Thomas, his fuccessor. 2. John, born February 24, 1749, and appointed, April 8, 1780, minifter plenipotentia- ry to the elector palatine, and to the diet of Ratbion; which office he exchanged, February 22, 1783, for that of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotien- tary to the elettor palatine, and to the diet of Ratbion; which office he exchanged, February 22, 1783, for that of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotien- tary to the elettor palatine, and to the diet of Ratbion; which office he exchanged, February 22, 1783, for that of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentia- ry to the court of Turin. He married, August 5, 1773, Har- of envoy extraor-
died May 25, 1806, he had issue, Samuel and Thomas-Smith, both died infants; Henry, lord Hood, heir apparent, born August 25, 1753, married, September 12, 1774, Jane, daughter of Francis Wheeler, of Whirby, in the county of Durham; and Elizabeth, by which lady he had issue, 1. Louisa. 2. Charlotte; both died infants. 3. Susan, born June 7, 1779, married, April 16, 1805, Francis Mason, esq. of the royal navy. 4. Elizabeth-Herriet, died an infant. 5. Francis-Wheeler, born October 4, 1781, married Caroline, daughter of Sir Andrew-Snape Hanover, bart. comptroller of the navy. 6. Selina, born November 10, 1782. 7. Samuel, born December 7, 1788.

His lordship's father was bred to the church, and resided many years vicar of Butley in Somersethire, and afterwards of Thorncombe in Devon: he married Mary, daughter of Richard Hopkins, of Beauminster, in the county of Dorset, esquire, by whom, who died October 10, 1756, he had the following issue: Samuel, the present viscount; Alexander, now viscount Bridport; Anne, died unmarried; Elizabeth, married Edward Walker, esq. alderman of Exeter, and has issue; Arthur-William, in holy orders, died unmarried; Richard, John, Mary, all died young; and Henry.

CREATIONS.—Baron Catherington in Ireland, September 12, 1788; Viscount Hood, in England, June 1, 1796.

RESIDENCES.—Greenwich Park, in the county of Kent; and Catherington House, in Hampshire.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Lord viscount Hood is on the list of those brave and patriotic Englishmen, who have nobly stood forward in our own time, at the hazard and peril of their lives, in discomfiting and destroying the common enemy of our country; and for which his lordship has been most deservedly emolodied, and distinguished in his armorial bearings, which are as follow: Azure, a fret or; on a chief fable, three crescents of the second; his paternal coat, quarterly, 1st, Gules, a trident, bend sinister, a mermaid, in her exterior hand an anchor holding a palm-branch, the emblem of victory. 2nd, Sable, a dragon, rampant, azure; the dexter chief charged with a naval crown, and subsidi d'or. 3rd, Azure, a fasces, in bend sinister, proper. 4th, Azure, a ship, a sail of the line, in bend sinister, proper. His lordship's father was born, 1731, and was elevated to the peerage, he was chosen member for the city of Westminster.

DUNCAN, VISCOUNT DUNCAN.

ROBERT DUNCAN, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, of Camperdown, Baron Duncan of Lundie, in Perthshire; succeeded his father, the late viscount, August 4, 1804; married, January 1805, Janet, daughter of the late Sir Hugh-Hamilton Dalrymple, of Burgenny, and North Berwick, bart, and had issue a son, born in October, and died in November, 1805.

His lordship is descended from a very ancient family, long resident at Lundie, in North Britain, and which, on the death of colonel Duncan, eldest brother to the first viscount, became possessed of the family estate in Perthshire. Adam Duncan, father of the present viscount, entered early into the royal navy, and on various occasions greatly distinguished himself, particularly under the late viscount Keppel, and in the severe action with the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral de Winter, whom he took prisoner, off Camperdown; for which heroic conduct he was advanced to the peerage, by the title of viscount Duncan of Camperdown. His lordship was honoured with the Order of Merit, of St. Alexander Newkie, by the emperor of Russia, for the respect shown to several Russian officers who served under his command. His lordship married Henrietta, daughter of the right honourable Robert Dundas, lord president of the court of seclusion, in North Britain, and had issue, Robert, the present and second viscount; Henry, in the royal navy; another son, and five daughters, one of whom married, May 19, 1800, Sir Hugh-Dalrymple Hamilton, bart, and Henrietta married, December 5, 1804, to major Ferguson. The presumptive heir is the viscount's brother.

CREATIONS.—Viscount and Baron Duncan, October 30, 1797.


ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. The armorial bearings of lord viscount Duncan are the reward of valour and signal services. They are: Gules, a ship, a sail of the line, beat a French squadron of twenty-four ships, most of superior force. In January 1782, he failed to the relief of St. Christopher's, then invested by a French fleet, commanded by the count de Graffe, of twenty-nine ships of the line; lord Hood's confiding only twenty-two. Having succeeded in drawing them from their moorings, he had the address to manoeuvre his ships so as to take up their anchorage, thus interposing himself between the island and the enemy; by which skilful adroitness of seamanship he preserved St. Christopher's, and eventually brought on that memorable engagement of the 12th of April, in the same year, in which, having been joined by the invincible Rodney, the count de Graffe himself was taken, together with a number of his ships, and the rest crippled or dispersed. In 1793, he gained possession of Toulon, destroyed its arsenal, and a great number of ships of the line. For his services and valour he twice received the thanks of his majesty, and was appointed to his present station, and armed by the king's special command, as symbolic of his lordship's profifional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's professional skill upon that element where his lordship's 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HERALDRY.

DUNDA, VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT MELVILLE, of Melville, in the county of Edinburgh, and Baron Du-

nair, in the county of Perth; Chancellor of the Universi-

ity of St. Andrew, Lord Privy Seal and Governor of the

Bank in Scotland; an elder Brother of the Trinity

Houfe, and a Governor of the Charter Houfe. D.C.L.

married, firft, Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, of

Melville caflle, efg., & has issue, i. Robert, heir ap-

parent, born March 14, 1767, and has issue, Henry, born February 13, 1801; Richard-

Saunders, born April 11, 1803; and a fon, born Sep-

tember 1, 1803. 2. Elizabeth, born August 12, 1766,

married to the right honourable Robert Dundas, lord

chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland, and has issue

one daughter, Anne, and three fons, Robert, Henry,

and William-Pitt. 3. Anne, born September 28, 1757,

married, firft, to Henry Drummond, efg., deceased, and

has issue, Elizabeth, and three fons, Henry, Robert, and

Spencer-Rodney; and, fecondly, to James Strange, efg.

4. Montagu, born April 29, 1772, married to the ho-

nourable George Abercromby, efg. of baronefs Aber-

cromby, and has issue, George, born June 1800. The

vifcount married, fecondly, April 2, 1755, lady Jane

Hope, fifer to James earl of Hopetoun.

The father of the vifcount was the right honourable

Robert Dundas, lord president of the court of fefion in

Scotland; who married, firft, Elizabeth Watton, by

whom he had issue, the right honourable Robert Dun-

das, lord president of the court of fefion, who, by his

first marriage with Henrietta, daughter of fir James Car-

michael, had issue four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, mar-

ried to fir John-Lockhart Rofs, bart. 2. Henrietta, mar-

ried Adam, firft vifcount Duncan, deceased, leaving issue

the prefent vifcount Duncan. 3. Margaret, married to

general John Scott, of Balcomie. And 4. Anne, mar-

ried to George Buchan, of Kello, efg. Mr. Dun-

das married, fecondly, Jane, daughter of William Grant,

by whom he had, 1. the prefent vifcount Melville, and feveral

fons who died unmarried.

Creations.—Baron Dunira, and Vifcount Melville,

December 21, 1803.

Residences.—Melville Caffle, near Edinburgh; Drimmick

Place, in Fife; and Wimbledon, in the county of

Surrey.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—“Let Curzon hold what Curzon lield.”

ADDINGTON, VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

HENRY ADDINGTON, VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH, in the county of Devon; Ranger of Richmond Park, a

Governor of the Charter Houfe, Recorder of Devizes, and

High Steward of Reading; married Urula-Mary,

daughter and co-heir of Leonard Hammond, of Clean,

in the county of Surrey, efg., by whom lady has

issue, 1. Henry, clerk of the pricks, and heir apparent.

2. William,

7. William, the present viscount, married, Mary, daughter of Naval and land-Hiley, clerk, and by her, who died November 7, 1778, he had issue, 1. Henry, the present viscount Sidmouth. 2. John-Hiley, married, October 25, 1758, Mary, daughter of John-Price-Lloyd, esquire, and has issue, 1. Haveland-John, Henry-Upin, and Mary. 3. Anne, married, June 2, 1770, to William Goodenough, of Oxford, M.D. and died June 12, 1806. 4. Eleanor, married, 1771, to James Sutton, of New Park, near Devizes, esquire. 5. Elizabeth, married William Holkins, of Fenny, in the county of Somerset, esquire. 6. Charlotte, married, August 1, 1788, Charles Bragge, of Lyndec Park, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, who obtained his majesty's authority, May 11, 1804, that he and his issue may assume and take the surname and bear the coat armorial of Bathurst only.

Creation.—Viscount Sidmouth, January 12, 1805.

Arms.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Libertas sub rege pio—"Liberty under a pious king."

ANSON, VISCOUNT ANSON.


Admiral Anson, afterwards lord Anson, married lady Elizabeth Yorke, daughter of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; but by her, who died in June 1769, he had no issue. A biographical sketch of his life, his voyage round the world, and other distinguished services rendered to his country, are recited in Anson, vol. i. p. 745. His majesty, George II., on the occasion of his return from his voyage in the year 1757, raised him to the honour of the peerage, by letters patent, bearing date June 13, 1747. His lordship died suddenly at his seat of Moot Park, in Hertfordshire, June 6, 1762, just at the moment of his return from his voyage. His majesty, George III., to the dignity of a peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by his majesty's authority, May 11, 1788, raised him to the honour of the peerage, by the style and titles of Thomas Anson, baron Soberton, in the county of Hants; and viscount Anson, of Shugborough and Orgrav, in the county of Stafford, by letters patent, bearing date May 27, 1808. His majesty's grand-father, Launcelot-Charles Lake, esq. great-grandson of sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, in the county of Montgomery, and brother of sir Edward Price-Lloyd, bart. His majesty's grandfather, Launcelot-Charles Lake, esq. great-grandson of sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, in the county of Montgomery, and brother of sir Edward Price-Lloyd, bart. succeeded his father, the late viscount, February 20, 1808.

His lordship's grand-father, Launcelot-Charles Lake, esq. great-grandson of sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, in the county of Montgomery, and brother of sir Edward Price-Lloyd, bart. succeeded his father, the late viscount, February 20, 1808.

LAKE, VISCOUNT LAKE.

FRANCIS-GERARD LAKE, BARON LAKE, of Delhi, and Lutwary, in Hindoofan, and Viscount Lake, of Afton-Clinton, in the county of Bucks; a Colonel in the army, and a Captain in the First Regiment of Foot Guards; born March 31, 1773; married, in January 1800, Prifcaelia, relit of sir Bellingham Graham, bart.; succeeded his father, the late viscount, February 20, 1808.

His lordship died February 20, 1808, when he was succeeded by his son, the present second viscount.

CREATIONS.—Baron Cathcart, in 1447; Viscount, November 5, 1607.

RESIDENCES.—Shaw Park, Clackmannanshire, in Scotland; Town-house, Gloucester place.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—"I hope to speed."

ENGLISH BARONS.

A BARON is the next order of nobility immediately below a VISCOUNT and is obviously a title of great antiquity in most nations of Europe; having been first given to those distinguished persons who held the government of certain provinces, under the feudal tenure, in fee from the king: which fee explained at large under the article BARON, vol. ii. p. 741.

STAPLETON, BARON LE DESPENCER.

THOMAS STAPLETON, BARON LE DESPENCER, and a Baronet; born November 10, 1766; succeeded to the baronetage on the death of his father, January 1, 1781; and to the barony on the death of the baron, May 16, 1788; married Elizabeth Elliot, esq. of Antigua, and has issue, William, heir apparent, born June 30, 1782, in the Royal Navy; Charles-Murray, a captain in the 39th regiment of foot, born December 21, 1783; Emma, born February 27, 1796; William, born December 2, 1797; Mary-Anne, born August 12, 1798; Miles-John, born March 21, 1801.

The family of Stapleton is in the line of those persons who passed over to Ireland with Richard de Clare earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, in the reign of Henry II. John Edmund Stapleton, of Thorleebeg, in the county of Tipperary, lost his estate by adhering to Charles i. in the civil wars. William, his grandson, accompanied Charles ii. in his exile; and was soon after the restoration appointed captain-general of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. He was by that monarch created a 1 Baron, December 20, 1660, and died in August 1666.

William, fourth baronet, his grandson, married Catharine, daughter and heir of William Paul, of Braywick, in the county of Berks, esquire, and of Catharine, daughter of Vere, fifth Earl of Wiltmore; in consequence of which marriage, the barony of Le Despencer devolved upon the family of Stapleton. Thomas, fifth baronet, his son, married November 27, 1765, Mary, daughter of Henry, younger brother of Thomas eighth Earl of Wiltmore; by which lady he had issue, 1. Thomas, lord Le Despencer. 2. Mary, born January 15, 1768. 3. Catharine, born January 15, 1769.

The barony of Le Despencer was originally bestowed upon Hugh Le Despencer, the father, by Edward II. and afterwards defended in the female line to the Beauchamps lords Bergavenny, the Nevilles lords Abergavenny, and the Fitzsimons earls of Wiltmore. The late lord Le Despencer was the son of Mary, third daughter of Vere, fourth Earl of Wiltmore, who married Sir Francis Dathweard, bart. and died August 19, 1710, leaving a son, Francis, who succeeded to the barony, on the death of John, seventh Earl of Wiltmore, but died without issue, December 12, 1743, when Rachel, his sister, succeeded, and died without issue, June 16, 1758, when the barony descended to the present lord, who is descended from Catharine, third daughter of Vere, fourth Earl of Wiltmore, who married William Paul, esq. of Braywick, in the county of Berks, and died September 25, 1737, leaving issue, Catharine, who married Sir William Stapleton, bart. of Oxfordshire, and died June 27, 1753, having had issue, William, who died unmarried. Thomas, the late baronet, born February.

Residences.—Mereworth Castle, in the county of Kent; and Grey's Court, in the county of Oxford.—Town-house, Hanover-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Ne vale fano.—"Difgrace not the altar."

CLIFFORD, BARON DE CLIFFORD.

EDWARD-SOUTHWELL CLIFFORD, BARON DE CLIFFORD, Baron Welfmoreland, and Vefey; born June 23, 1757; succeeded his father, the late lord, November 1, 1777; married, February 1789, Mary-Elizabeth Bourke, second daughter of Joseph, third earl of Meath, and daughter of the late lord bishop of Exeter. The family of Clifford is descended from William, younger son of Richard, fourth duke of Normandy, who came over to England with his nephew, William the Conqueror. Walter, son of William, assumed the surname of Clifford, from the castle of Clifford, which was assigned to him, with the lordship of the county of Hereford; and had issue, 1. Walter, grandfather of Roger, who married Isabella, daughter of Robert de Vipont, baron of Welfmoreland, in whose right the title of Welfmoreland descended to the family of Clifford. Roger de Clifford was killed in the wars of Edward I. against the principality of Wales, November 6, 1283. 2. Robert, the fair concubine of Henry II. so much celebrated by the old writers of romance. She bore to that monarch William Longsword, who was created earl of Salisbury.

Robert, son of Roger, had fummons to parliament by the title of baron Clifford, of Appleby, in the reign of Edward I. and was constituted by Edward II. in 1370, earl marshal of England. He was killed in the battle of Bannockburn, June 23, 1314, leaving issue, Roger, second lord Clifford, who was one of the nobles that were beheaded with Thomas earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III. March 29, 1322. Roger, fifth lord Clifford, granted to Robert, his son, and his heirs, the castle of Welfmoreland, and had issue, 1. Thomas, sixth lord Clifford, grandson of Robert, was a nobleman of gallantry and merit; and had issue, 2. George-Thickness Tuchet, baron of Welfmoreland, in whose right the title of Welfmoreland descended to the family of Clifford. The family of Southwell has been traced back to the reign of Henry III. and John Southwell, in the reign of Richard II. had issue, 1. Robert, father of Francis, who had issue, Richard; and Francis, appointed principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Ireland. In proof of his literary fame, he was five times elected president of the Royal Society; and died September 11, 1702. Edward, his son, succeeded him in the office of principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Ireland; and had issue, Edward, who married Catharine, daughter and heir of Edward lord viscount Stondon, son of Louis Watton earl of Rockingham.

Edward, the issue of this marriage, received summons to parliament in right of his mother in May 1776, by the titles of baron Clifford, Welfmoreland, and Vefey. He married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Campbell, of Mount Campbell, in the county of Leitrim, in the kingdom of Ireland, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Edward, the present lord; Robert-Campbell, died July 15, 1793; Henry, died in 1777; John, died in 1778; Mary, died August 14, 1789; Catharine, died in July 1801, having married colonel George Countisbury, late of the 4th regiment of foot; by whom he had issue, Sophia, born June 1797, and Sophia, born November 1795; Sophia, born June 10, 1771, married John viscount Sydney, by whom he had issue, and died November 1795; Elizabeth, born June 11, 1776, married William-Charles earl of Albermarle, and has issue; Henrietta, born May 1778, married Frederic, third son of the late Peter Delamere, esquire, and died in 1800, leaving an infant son, who survived but a few weeks. His lordship died November 1, 1777, when he was succeeded by his son Edward, the present and eighteenth lord Clifford.

John, ninth lord Clifford, was one of the principal leaders of the party of the house of Lancaster, in the cruel wars waged with the house of York, which wasted much of the blood in England. This nobleman married Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Brom, esq. of Bromley, in the county of Kent; and had issue, Henry, second earl of Cornwall, who married Edward Boyle, second earl of Cork, afterwards created earl of Burlington, in the county of York, who married Elizabeth, his daughter, and heiress, was by Charles I. in 1643, created in her right baron Clifford, of Laneborough, in the county of York. This title became extinct in 1753.

Thomas, sixth earl of Thanet, grandson of Richard, third earl of Dorset, and of Anne Clifford, was admitted, December 12, 1691, to the titles of baron Clifford, Welfmoreland, and Vefey; and had issue, Catherine, married to Edward lord viscount Stondon, son of Louis Watton earl of Rockingham; by whom he had issue, Catharine, married to Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, in the county of Gloucester, esquire. 2. Margaret, married to Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester, who was admitted, August 13, 1734, to the titles of baronets Clifford, Welfmoreland, and Vefey. Upon her death, February 28, 1775, the honours descended to the family of Southwell.

The family of Southwell has been traced back to the reign of Henry III. and John Southwell, in the reign of Richard II. had issue, 1. Robert, father of Francis, who had issue, Richard; and Francis, appointed principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Ireland.

Residences.—Mereworth Castle, in the county of Kent; and Grey's Court, in the county of Oxford.—Town-house, Hanover-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Le roy le veut.—"The king will have it so."
Heraldry.

The family of Touchet is in the list of those Norman chiefs, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. William Touchet, in the reign of Edward I. had a commission to parliament in 1299, by the title of lord Touchet of Lewenhale. William, his son, took part with the traitors against Edward II. and was beheaded together with Thomas earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III. March 23, 1322. Robert, the son of William, adhered to the party of the earl of Lancaster, but afterwards went over to Edward II. John, grandson of Robert, greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III. for the crown of France; and was killed in the battle of Rochelle, June 22, 1370, in which the earl of Pembroke and his whole fleet were captured. He was baron of the fee, devolved on his lordship, who came extinct; but his lordship being the only son of the late lord, was descended from Bridget, a daughter of Arabella, baroness Clinton and Saye, only daughter of Theophilus, sixth earl of Lincoln. Baron Clinton, the late lord, was descended from Bridget, a daughter of the same baroness, who married Francis Trefusis, of Trefusis, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, by whom she had issue, Samuel Trefusis, father of Robert Trefusis, who married Elizabeth Aflleck, by whom he had issue, Robert-Cotton Trefusis, who married, May 4, 1713, Anne St. John, daughter and heir of John, tenth lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died in 1775, by whom she had issue, Robert; George-William Trefusis, the late baron Clinton, born October 9, 1764, married, April 28, 1786, to Marianne Gault, a Swiss lady, by whom, who died February 7, 1798, he had issue, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, the present lord; Marianne, died March 3, 1806; Anne Matilda; Charles-Rodolphus; George; and Louisa. His lordship, dying August 28, 1797, was succeeded by his son, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, the present lord. The heir presumptive is Charles, brother to the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Clinton, February 6, 1693.

Residence.—Trefusis Castle, in the county of Cornwall.

Armorial bearings.—See the annexed engraving. Motto.—Je tiens.—"I hold it."

Trefusis, Baron Clinton and Saye.

Robert-Cotton-St.-John Trefusis, Baron Clinton and Saye; born April 28, 1787; succeeded his father, the late baron, August 28, 1797; who had succeeded to the barony on the death of the late earl of Orford, descended from Samuel Rolle, son of Arabella, baronets Clinton and Saye, only daughter of Theophilus, sixth earl of Lincoln. Baron Clinton, the late lord, was descended from Bridget, a daughter of the same baroness, who married Francis Trefusis, of Trefusis, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, by whom she had issue, Samuel Trefusis, father of Robert Trefusis, who married Elizabeth Aflleck, by whom he had issue, Robert-Cotton Trefusis, who married, May 4, 1713, Anne St. John, daughter and heir of John, tenth lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died in 1775, by whom she had issue, Robert; George-William Trefusis, the late baron Clinton, born October 9, 1764, married, April 28, 1786, to Marianne Gault, a Swiss lady, by whom, who died February 7, 1798, he had issue, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, the present lord; Marianne, died March 3, 1806; Anne Matilda; Charles-Rodolphus; George; and Louisa. His lordship, dying August 28, 1797, was succeeded by his son, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, the present lord. The heir presumptive is Charles, brother to the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Clinton, February 6, 1693.

Residence.—Trefusis Castle, in the county of Cornwall.

Armorial bearings.—See the annexed engraving. Motto.—Tout vintent de Dieu.—"All things come from God."

YELVERTON, BARON GREY.

Henry Yelverton, Baron Grey, of Rythyn, Haslings, Weyford, and Valance; born September 8, 1780; succeeded to that title on the death of Henry, third earl of Suffex, and vicount Longueville, April 22, 1797, when the earldom and vicounty became extinct; but his lordship being the only son of lady Barbara Gould, only daughter of the above-mentioned earl, who died without issue male; the baronies of Grey de Rythyn, Haslings, Weyford, and Valance, being baronies in fee, devolved on his lordship, who was enjoined by his grandfather's will to take the name and arms of Yelverton.

The family of Yelverton is descended from Sir William Yelverton in the reign of Henry VI. who was constituted, February 6, 1441, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; and, October 9, 1472, exchanged this office for that of one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. William, fourth in descent from Sir William Yelverton, was created, January 6, 1454, lord high treasurer of England, and died September 26, 1459. James, fourth lord Yelverton, his son, being implicated with the refractory barons against Edward II. and was beheaded, February 6, 1296. His lordship married, in 1776, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry, fifth lord Arundel of Wardour, and died in October 1740, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry, fifth lord Arundel of Wardour; by whom she had issue, Elizabeth, the present lady; Elizabeth, married Philip Thicknesse, March 25, 1752; Charles, who married, July 15, 1736, Mrs. Wilder; John, the eighth earl, died in 1777, and was succeeded in the English barony of Audley by his nephew, George, the present and sixteenth lord.

Creation.—Baron Yelverton, October 29, 1613; but originally, January 6, 1586.

Residence.—Sandridge Park, in the county of Wilts.

Armorial bearings.—See the annexed engraving. Motto.—Je tiens.—"I hold it."

Trefusis, Baron Clinton and Saye.

Robert-Cotton-St.-John Trefusis, Baron Clinton and Saye; born April 28, 1787; succeeded his father, the late baron, August 28, 1797; who had succeeded to the barony on the death of the late earl of Orford, descended from Samuel Rolle, son of Arabella, baronets Clinton and Saye, only daughter of Theophilus, sixth earl of Lincoln. Baron Clinton, the late lord, was descended from Bridget, a daughter of the same baroness, who married Francis Trefusis, of Trefusis, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, by whom she had issue, Samuel Trefusis, father of Robert Trefusis, who married Elizabeth Aflleck, by whom he had issue, Robert-Cotton Trefusis, who married, May 4, 1713, Anne St. John, daughter and heir of John, tenth lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died in 1775, by whom she had issue, Robert; George-William Trefusis, the late baron Clinton, born October 9, 1764, married, April 28, 1786, to Marianne Gault, a Swiss lady, by whom, who died February 7, 1798, he had issue, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, the present lord; Marianne, died March 3, 1806; Anne Matilda; Charles-Rodolphus; George; and Louisa. His lordship, dying August 28, 1797, was succeeded by his son, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, the present lord. The heir presumptive is Charles, brother to the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Clinton, February 6, 1693.

Residence.—Trefusis Castle, in the county of Cornwall.

Armorial bearings.—See the annexed engraving. Motto.—Tout vintent de Dieu.—"All things come from God."
March 12, 1617, for that of attorney-general. He was prosecuted in the court of Star-chamber, upon the information of Jack Cade, July 4, 1451.

... had a daughter, born July 29, 1781, the title of Viscount Saye and Sele.

... William, the issue of this marriage, had issue, 1. Roger, whose son Richard married Joan, grand-daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Dacre; in right of which marriage he assumed the title of Dacre. 2. James, who was created by Henry VI. Baron Saye and Sele; and constituted lord chancellor of England, leaving behind him a son, born October 30, 1449, for that of lord high treasurer of England. He adhered to the party of William la Poé, Duke of Suffolk, and was cruelly murdered by the rioters in the insurrection of Jack Cade, July 4, 1451.

... John, who had issue, Robert, fifth lord Viscount Saye and Sele. 4. Richard, grandfather of Richard, sixth lord Viscount Saye and Sele; upon whose death, July 29, 1751, the title of Viscount Saye and Sele became extinct.

... William, second lord Viscount Longueville. He was by George I. created earl of Suffolk; and married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, esquire; by which lady, who died May 25, 1730, he had issue, 1. George-Augustus, second earl of Suffolk. 2. Henry, third and last earl of Suffolk; who married, first, October 15, 1597, Hedwig, daughter of John Hall, esquire, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham; and by her, who died January 11, 1777, had issue, Talbot, who died an infant. Barbara, married to Edward Thoroton Gould, esquire, and died April 9, 1751, having had issue, 1. Barbara, who died young; 2. Mary, married October 15, 1597, the fourth baronet, Frederic Powys, brother to lord Lilloard; 3. Henry, the present lord Viscount of Suffolk. The last earl of Suffolk married, secondly, January 28, 1778, Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, esquire, of Briftol, by whom he had no issue; and his lady died June 6, 1796. His lordship dying April 22, 1799, the earldom of Suffolk became extinct, with the present peer, Henry, succeeded to the barony only. — The heir presumptive was Mary, sister of the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Grey de Suffolk, 28 Edward III.

Residence.—Brandon House, in the county of Warwick.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Foy en toit. — “Faith in all things.”

TWEELTON, BARON SAYE AND SELE.

GREGORY-WILLIAM TWEELTON, BARON SAYE AND SELE; born April 24, 1795; succeeded his father, July 29, 1781. He married, first, January 28, 1778, Maria-Marry, eldest daughter of lord Eardley, and had issue, Maria-Elizabeth, born June 23, 1795; and William-Thomas, heir apparent, born April 24, 1798.

The barony of Saye has descended to its present possessor from the family of Ffennes, whose ancestor, John de Ffennes, was hereditary governor of Dover Castle, and was Warden of the Cinque Ports. Ingelem, third in descent from John, was killed at the battle of Acre, in the Holy Land, in 1500. Ingelem, third in descent from Ingelem, adhered to the party of Henry III. in his wars against the barons. He had issue, 1. William. 2. Giles, great-grandfather of William, who married Joan, daughter of Geoffrey Say, Lord Say and Sele. William, the issue of this marriage, had issue, 1. Roger, whose son Richard married Joan, grand-daughter and heir of Thomas lord Dacre; in right of which marriage he assumed the title of Dacre. 2. James, who was created by Henry VI. Baron Saye and Sele; and constituted lord chancellor of England, leaving behind him a son, born October 30, 1449, for that of lord high treasurer of England. He adhered to the party of William la Poé, Duke of Suffolk, and was cruelly murdered by the rioters in the insurrection of Jack Cade, July 4, 1451.
TON; born August 22, 1752; succeeded his father, the late lord, October 3, 1781; married, June 15, 1775, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, and sister to lady Clifford; by whom he has issue, William, heir apparent, born June 6, 1776; married, October 1800, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lutworth Castle, in the county of Dorset. Constan
tia, born June 30, 1777; Marmaduke-Charles, died an infant; a daughter, born March 7, 1782; a daughter, born June 28, 1783; another daughter, born 1784; a daughter, born January 4, 1785; married, Nov. 23, 1802, to Joseph, second son of Thomas Weld, esq. a daughter, born September 19, 1787; and a son, born December 6, 1790.

The family of Stourton is descended from Botolph Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, who defended the pafs of Glastonbury against William the Conqueror. Still he obtained from that prince the terms he required. William Stourton, in the reign of Richard II., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Moigne; and dying in 1413, had issue, Margaret, married to William Claret, esq. and John, who, in the reign of Henry VI., was created lord Stourton, from whom descended Charles, grandfather of the present lord, and brother to the two preceding lords, both of whom died without issue. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Franquet, esq. of Bifton, in Dorsetshire; by whom he had issue, Charles, who succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, the thirteenth lord, who died April 1744, without issue; which Charles, the fourteenth lord, died March 21, 1753, also without issue. William, the fifteenth lord, who succeeded his brother, married Miss Winifred, daughter of William Howard, esq. youngest son of Thomas, father of Edward, ninth duke of Norfolk; by which lady he had issue, 1. Catharine, born August 16, 1750. 2. Charlotte, born September 16, 1751.

The family of Stourton is descended from Botolph Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, who defended the pafs of Glastonbury against William the Conqueror. Still he obtained from that prince the terms he required. William Stourton, in the reign of Richard II., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Moigne; and dying in 1413, had issue, Margaret, married to William Claret, esq. and John, who, in the reign of Henry VI., was created lord Stourton, from whom descended Charles, grandfather of the present lord, and brother to the two preceding lords, both of whom died without issue. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Franquet, esq. of Bifton, in Dorsetshire; by whom he had issue, Charles, who succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, the thirteenth lord, who died April 1744, without issue; which Charles, the fourteenth lord, died March 21, 1753, also without issue. William, the fifteenth lord, who succeeded his brother, married Miss Winifred, daughter of William Howard, esq. youngest son of Thomas, father of Edward, ninth duke of Norfolk; by which lady he had issue, 1. Catharine, born August 16, 1750. 2. Charlotte, born September 16, 1751.

Creation.—Baron Stourton, May 13, 1488.

Residences.—Stourton Caflle, in Staffordshire; and Thornville Park, in the county of York.—Town-houfe, Berkley-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. The armorial bearings of this ancient family, like those of the earl of PORTFORTH, are derived from the primeval situtation of their family seat. The arms of Baron Stourton are: Sable, a bend or, between six fountains proper. Supporters. Two fow-fags proper, sealed on their backs and branded or. Crest, a demi-grey friar, habited in ruffet, of the park pale of Stourton. Motto. Loyal je ferai durant ma vie. —Loyal will I be while I live. Stourton, in the hundred of Mere, in the county of Wilts, the natal residence of the Stourtons, takes its name from the river Stour, which rifes there from six fountains or springs; three within the park pafs of Stourton House, and three without. The family of lord Stourton wrote themselves of Stourton about the time of the Conquest; and from their possessions there, and connection with the place, adopted the six fountains for their arms, as descriptive of the spot whence they originated. Leland, speaking of Stourton House in Henry VIIIth's time, says, "The goodly gate-houfe and iftore of the lord Stourton's houfe in Stourton was budylyd ex fociis Gallorum," which is probable enough, as we find the family taking an active part in the wars in France during the reigns of Henry V. and VI. This estate has been alienated, being in the possession of the opulent family of Hare; and the lords Stourton have for many years resided at Stourton Caffle in Staffordshire; contiguous to and fronting over Stour, which has been the occasion of some mistakes.

In the reign of Henry IV. William de Stourton marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John le Moigne, of Madderston, in Wilts, as noticed above, obtained with her "a fair estate," and from this marriage the creft of the lords Stourton is derived. Le Moigne, (or the monk,) has been a name of great antiquity and eminence in all the western counties. Some have translated it to Monk, as the family of Monk duke of Alenmarle, originally Le Moigne; others have corrupted and anglicized it to Lemon. Cadm, Leda, &c.

VERNEY, BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

JOHN PEYTO VERNEY, BARON WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, D.C.L. A Lord of the King's Bedchamber, born August 4, 1738; married, October 8, 1761, Louisa, daughter of Francis first earl of Guildford; by which lady, who died February 2, 1798, he had issue, John-Peyto, heir apparent, born June 28, 1762; George, died June 11, 1773; Louisa, died April 25, 1768; Sarah, died December 21, 1769; Louisa, born June 20, 1769; married to the reverend Robert Barnard, prebendary of Winchefter; Maria, died March 22, 1772; Francis, died July 18, 1774; Henry, born April 5, 1773; William, died November 4, 1783; Francis, died in December 1783; Henrietta, died in February 1784.

Robert, grandson of Thomas, younger son of Robert the third lord Willoughby de Broke, early distinguished himself on the side of Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. and, upon the defeat of Stafford duke of Buckingham, fled to that prince upon the continent. He shared in the decisive battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485; and by Henry VII. was created baron Willoughby de Broke. He was commander in chief of the army sent to the relief of the duke of Bretagne, in 1487; and one of the commanders at the battle of Blackheath, June 22, 1497. Robert, second lord Willoughby de Broke, was a leader in the expedition against Fontarabia, in 1512; and had issue, Edward, father of Elizabeth, married to Fulke Grevile. The issue of her marriage was Fulke, whose father in law Broke of Beauchamp's Court. 2. Margaret, married to Sir Richard Verney had issue, of Compton Marford, in the county of Warwick. Sir Richard Verney had issue, by this marriage, 1. Grevile, whose male issue became extinct in William his great grandson, August 23, 1685. 2. Richard, who was admitted to the title of lord Willoughby de Broke in the reign of William III. February 13, 1695.

George, second lord Willoughby de Broke of the family of Verney, D. D. his son, who was dean of Windsor, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Heath, knight; by which lady he had the following issue, and died December 26, 1733: George, who died young; Philip, who died an infant; Thomas, married to Eleanor, daughter of lord Leigh; and, dying May 5, 1710, left issue by his lady, who died January 8, 1759, Eleanor, married to George Bowes, esq. of Gibide, in the county of Durham; which lady died without issue; Richard, the late lord, died August 11, 1752, without issue. John, born October 23, 1699; married Abigail, daughter of Edward Harley, esq. and left issue, 1. John-Peyto, the present lord. 2. Margaret, who died in 1732. 3. Sarah, who died unmarried, August 27, 1763. Margaret, married to Anthony Duncombe, late lord Feverfham, and died without issue, October 9, 1755.

Creation.—Baron Willoughby de Broke, August 12, 1495.

Residences.—Compton Verney, in the county of Warwick.—Town-houfe, Hill-square, Berkley-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto. Virtue prevails. —Virtue prevails.

ST. JOHN, BARON ST. JOHN.

ST. ANDREW ST. JOHN, BARON ST. JOHN, of Bletsoe, and a Baronet; born August 22, 1739; succeeded his brother, the late lord, December 26, 1805; married, July 16, 1807, eldest daughter of Sir Charles-Wilhelm-Boughton, bart.
The family of St. John is descended from Hugh de Port, who was proprietor of the barony of Basing, in the county of Southampton, at the time that William the Conqueror came into England. William de Port, third in deceit from Hugh, assumed the surname of St. John, in right of his grandmother Muriel, daughter of Roger, count of Southampton, and heir of John, lord Beauchamp, of Bletsoe; through the families of St. Philibert and Poinings, to Port, who was proprietor of the barony of Bating, in the county of Lincoln; and had issue, 1. John, 2. Oliver, ancestor to lord vitcount Bolingbroke. Oliver, grandson of John, was created by queen Elizabeth, baron St. John, of Bletsoe, and was grandmother of Henry VII. He had issue, 1. John, 2. Oliver, ancestor to lord vitcount Bolingbroke. Oliver, grandson of John, was created by queen Elizabeth, baron St. John, of Bletsoe, and was grandmother of Henry VII.

Oliver, fourth lord St. John, was created by James I. December 28, 1624, earl of Bolingbroke in the county of Lincoln; and had issue, 1. Oliver lord St. John, who embraced the party of the parliament in the civil wars of Charles I. and was killed at the battle of Edgehill, October 23, 1643; 2. Oliver, father of Oliver, earl of Bolingbroke, and of Paulet third earl of Bolingbroke; upon whose death, October 5, 1711, that title became extinct, and the title of baron St. John devolved upon Sir St. Andrew, son of Sir Oliver, who had been created a baronet by Charles II. John, tenth lord St. John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley, knight, of Greenwich; by which lady, who died October 24, 1769, he had issue, 1. John, eleventh lord. Andrew, who died in 1726, Mary, born November 21, 1728; married to Thomas Erle Drax, esq. of Charborough, in Dorsetshire. Ambrose, died young. St. Andrew, D. D. dean of Worcester, died March 23, 1755; having married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chute, esq. of Bromley, in Kent, by whom he had issue, 1. Ambrose, married to Miss Hamlyn; 2. John, born December 24, 1757, married to Miss Fleming, daughter of Richard Fleming, esquire; 3. Thomas, who died July 17, 1775; 4. Another son; 5. A daughter. Elizabeth, died 1780. Jane, married to M. Ball, esq. of Bar- bar, married to George-William earl of Coventry, and died in 1800, leaving issue. Anne, married to Robert-Cotton Trefufts, esq. and died March 1776, by whom she had issue, Robert-George-William, the late baron Clinton and syde, Henry, born June 1, 1745, a captain in the navy, married Mary, daughter of — Schuyler, esq. of New York, and died April 1782, leaving issue a son, Henry, who married Miss Lagré. Lettie, who died October 16, 1791. Ambrose, born October 17, 1743, in holy orders, and died July 18, 1785. His lordship, dying June 24, 1779, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the eleventh lord, born November 25, 1775; married Susannah-Louisa, daughter of Peter Sinfon, esq. of Lon- don; by which lady, who died in November 1800, he had issue, John-Peter, who died an infant. Susannah, died July 12, 1800. Henry-Beauchamp, the twelfth lord. St. Andrew, the present lord, Matilda, born January 50, 1761; married to William Villiers, esq. Elizabeth-Bar- bara, born February 22, 1763; married to Henry Vaughan, esq. of Powick, in Worcestershire. Charlotte, born March 12, 1763; married to Joseph Yates, esq. only son of the late judge Yates, and has issue a son and a daughter, and died July 24, 1803. George, born October 19, 1764, a colonel in the army; married Lavinia, daughter of William Breton, esq. who has since assumed the name of Wolstenholme; and whom other daughter, Maria, married the honourable Thomas Parker, brother to the earl of Macclesfield. The colonel, with his lady, and four children, were unfortunately drowned on board the Prince of Wales East-Indiaman, in 1804, on their passage from Bombay to England. Louisa-Theodora, born October 5, 1765, died an infant. His lordship dying in June 1767, was succeeded by his son, Henry-Beauchamp, the twelfth lord, born August 3, 1758; married in 1802, 1. Emma, second daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, in Bedfordshire, and had issue, 1. Emma, born in January 1782; married, in February 1806, the Rev. G. Forster, vicar of Whitchurch. 2. Angulta, born December 1782. 3. Margaret, born October 31, 1785. Barbara, born September 19, 1789. His lordship diedmesh in 1803, leaving his issue male, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Andrew, the present and thirteenth lord.

Creation.—Baron St. John, of Bletsoe, January 13, 1538.

Residences.—Bletsoe Park, in the county of Bed¬ ford.—Town-house, Curzon street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Data fata fecutus. —"Complying with his declared fate."

Ellis, Baron Howard of Walden.

Charles-Augustus Ellis, Baron Howard of Walden, born June 29, 1799; succeeded to the barony July 5, 1823, on the death of Frederic Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol, and lord bishop of Derry.

Thomas lord Howard, second son of Thomas fourth duke of Norfolk, by his second marriage with Margaret Audley, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Audley of Walden, was summoned to parliament October 24, 1577, and took his seat as a baron, by the declaration of Thomas lord Howard of Walden, by patent to him and the heirs of his body; in consequence of which the title was carried into the family of the Griffins, by his descendant in the female line. Sir Thomas Griffin, in the reign of Edward III. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Warren Latimer, lord Latimer of Braybrooke. Edward, sixth in descent from Sir Thomas, was constituted by Henry VIII. June 8, 1545, solicitor-general; which office he exchanged, May 21, 1552, for that of attorney-general, and was continued in that employment both by queen Mary and queen Elizabeth. He died in 1569. Edward, fourth in descent from Edward Griffin, by James I. December 28, 1623, became lord Howard of Walden, was summoned to parliament October 24, 1627, and took his seat as a baron. Sir George-William, the late baron Clinton and syde, Henry, born June 1, 1745, a captain in the navy, married Mary, daughter of — Schuyler, esq. of New York, and died March 1776, by whom she had issue, Robert-George-William, the late baron Clinton and syde, Henry, who married Miss Lagré. Lettie, who died October 16, 1791. Ambrose, born October 17, 1743, in holy orders, and died July 18, 1785. His lordship, dying June 24, 1779, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the eleventh lord, born November 25, 1775; married Susannah-Louisa, daughter of Peter Sinfon, esq. of Lon- don; by which lady, who died in November 1800, he had issue, John-Peter, who died an infant. Susannah, died July 12, 1800. Henry-Beauchamp, the twelfth lord. St. Andrew, the present lord, Matilda, born January 50, 1761; married to William Villiers, esq. Elizabeth-Bar- bara, born February 22, 1763; married to Henry Vaughan, esq. of Powick, in Worcestershire. Charlotte, born March 12, 1763; married to Joseph Yates, esq. only son of the late judge Yates, and has issue a son and a daughter, and died July 24, 1803. George, born October 19, 1764, a colonel in the army; married Lavinia, daughter of William Breton, esq. who has since assumed the name of Wolstenholme; and whom other daughter, Maria, married the honourable Thomas Parker, brother to the earl of Macclesfield. The colonel, with his lady, and four children, were unfortunately drowned on board the Prince of Wales East-Indiaman, in 1804, on their passage from Bombay to England. Louisa-Theodora, born October 5, 1765, died an infant. His lordship dying in June 1767, was succeeded by his son, Henry-Beauchamp, the twelfth lord, born August 3, 1758; married in 1802, 1. Emma, second daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, in Bedfordshire, and had issue, 1. Emma, born in January 1782; married, in February 1806, the Rev. G. Forster, vicar of Whitchurch. 2. Angulta, born December 1782. 3. Margaret, born October 31, 1785. Barbara, born September 19, 1789. His lordship died in 1803, leaving his issue male, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Andrew, the present and thirteenth lord.

Creation.—Baron St. John, of Bletsoe, January 13, 1538.

Residences.—Bletsoe Park, in the county of Bed¬ ford.—Town-house, Curzon street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Data fata fecutus. —"Complying with his declared fate."

Ellis, Baron Howard of Walden.

Charles-Augustus Ellis, Baron Howard of Walden, born June 29, 1799; succeeded to the barony July 5, 1823, on the death of Frederic Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol, and lord bishop of Derry.
of Griffin, and is the present lord Braybrooke. His lordship married, first, in 1749, Anna-Maria, daughter of John baron Schutz, who died in 1764; and, secondly, June 7, 1765, Catharine, daughter of William Clayton, esquire, of Buckland, in the county of Bucks, esquire, by her, who died in August 1807; had no issue; and, dying himself on May 23, 1797, the baron of Howard of Walden devoted upon Frederic Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol, and lord bishop of Derry; who dying July 13, 1803, was succeeded by Charles-Augustus Ellis, eldest son of Elizabeth-Catherine-Caroline, daughter and heir of John-Augustus, lord Hervey, eldest son of Frederic, fourth earl of Bristol; who married, August 2, 1798, Charles-Rose Ellis, esq. M.P. for Seaforz; and, dying in January 1834, left issue by him, Charles-Augustus, the present lord; Augusta-Frederic; and Eliza-Georgiana-Caroline. Their heir presumptive is Augusta-Frederic, his lordship's brother.

CREATION.—Baron Howard of Walden, October 24, 1597.

RESIDENCE.—Claremont Park, in the county of Surrey.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Vixit qui vixit.

PETRE, BARON PETRE.

ROBERT-EDWARD PETRE, BARON PETRE, F.R.S. succeeded his father, the late lord, July 2, 1821; married Maria-Bridget, eldest daughter of Henry Howard, 2d Glostop, esquire; and has issue, Maria; Juliana, married, April 30, 1805, to Stephen Phillips, esq. Henrietta; William, heir apparent; Charles; Elizabeth; Anne; Anna-Maria; and Robert-Thomas, born June 6, 1802.

The family of Petre was in considerable repute in the reign of Henry VI. William Petre, in the reign of Henry VII, was confirmed by that monarch one of the commissioners to visit and inquire into the state of all the monasteries throughout England; and farther promoted, in 1543, to be one of the principal secretaries of state; in which office he was continued by Edward VI, and queen Mary, and part of the reign of queen Elizabeth. By the will of Henry VIII. he was declared one of the twelve counsellors appointed to affit the sixteen executors during the minority of his son. He died January 13, 1572. John, his son, was by James I. created baron Petre of Writtle. William, fourth lord Petre, his great grandson, was committed to the Tower in the year 1678, and impeached of high treason upon the deposition of Titus Oates. He died in confinement, January 5, 1683.

Robert-James, eighth lord Petre, grandson of Thomas sixth lord Petre, brother of William fourth lord Petre, married Anne, daughter of James Ratcliffe earl of Derwentwater; by which lady, who died March 31, 1760, he had issue, Robert-Edward; Catharine, married to George Henage, esq. of Hainton, in Lincolnshire, and married, May 15, 1503. John, his son, had issue, 1. John, 2. Thomas, ancollo of Richard, who was created by Charles II. March 23, 1664, baron Arundel of Tremadoc; and by her has issue, Mary-Christiana, born March 10, 1764; married to her cousin, James-Edward Arundel, esq. and died February 14, 1805.

THE FAMILY OF ARUNDEL.

HENRY ARUNDEL, BARON ARUNDEL, of WARDOUR, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; born March 31, 1740; succeeded his father, the late lord, September 12, 1796; married, May 31, 1753, Mary, daughter of B. Conquest, of Inrham, in the county of Lincoln, esquire; and by her has issue, Eleanor-Mary, born March 20, 1766; married to Charles Everard Arundel, esq. and died February 14, 1805; and his lady married, secondly, January 17, 1788, Juliana, second daughter of Henry Howard, of Glostop, esquire, and left issue, Robert-Edward, Juliana, and Catharine; and dying July 2, 1801, was succeeded by her son, Robert-Edward, the present and tenth lord.

CREATION.—Baron Petre, of Writtle, in the county of Essex, July 21, 1603.

RESIDENCES.—Thorndon Hall, in the county of Essex; Buckenham House, in the county of Norfolk; and Dunket Hall, in Lancashire.—Town-house, Grosvenor-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Sans Dieu rien. — "We are nothing without God."

SPENCER, BARON SPENCER.

GEORGE SPENCER, BARON SPENCER, Baron of WORMLEIGHTON, in the county of Warwick; born March 6, 1766; married, September 17, 1791, lady Susan Stewart, daughter of John earl of Galloway, and had issue, George earl of Sunderland; her apparent; and other children. His lordship is the eldest son of George duke of Marlborough; by lady Caroline Russell, only daughter of John fourth duke of Bedford. His lordship was called up by writ to the house of peers, February 1806, by the style and title of Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton. For particulars of his lordship's illustrious family, see the biographical account of the DUKES OF MARLBOROUGH.

CREATION.—Baron of Wormleighton, July 21, 1603.

RESIDENCE.—White Knights, in the county of Berkshire.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Duc nos defende et duc.—"God defends the right."

ARUNDEL, BARON ARUNDEL.

THE FAMILY OF ARUNDEL has pedigree beyond the time of William the Conqueror. Sir John de Arundel, in the reign of Richard II. was constituted by that monarch earl marshal of England. John, his son, had issue, 1. John, 2. Thomas, ancestor of Richard, who was created by Charles II. March 23, 1664, baron Arundel of Tremadoc, in the county of Cornwall, which title became extinct in 1773. 3. Humphrey, father of John, who was created, in 1466, lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; and translated, in 1501, to the see of Exeter. He died May 15, 1503. John, grandson of John, grandson of Sir John Arundel, was one of those valiant commanders who distinguished themselves in the wars of Henry VI. for the crown of France. Thomas, fifth in descent from this distinguished leader, married Margaret, grand-daughter of Thomas second duke of Norfolk, and child of Catherine fifth conforl to Henry VIII. He was wrongfully beheaded, February 26, 1553, upon a charge of conspiring with Edward first duke of Somerset, the murder of John Dudley duke of Northumberland.

Thomas, his grandson, distinguished himself in the wars of Rodolph II of Germany against the Turks; and in consideration of his valour, and his taking their standard with his own hand, he was created, December 14, 1595, count of the holy Roman empire.

By James I. he was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by
HERALDRY.

Arundel of Wardour

Byron

Ashburnham

Montfort

English Boions.

London. Published as the Act directs Aug. 6, 1811.
by the title of lord Arundel of Wardour, and died Nov.
ember 7, 1639. Thomas, second lord Arundel, his son, distinguished himself for the side of Charles I. in the civil wars. His conduct heroically defended the castle of Wardour against the parliamentary forces for several days; and they being driven off by the return of lord Arundel, he was killed in the battle of Landown, July 5, 1643.

Henry, third lord Arundel, his son, was committed to the Tower in 1678, and impeached of high treason upon the deposition of the infamous Titus Oates. He was enlarged in 1683; and was constituted, by James II. March 11, 1686, lord keeper of the privy seal. He died December 28, 1696. The house of Arundel, fourth in descent, had issue, 1. Henry, fifth lord Arundel. 2. Thomas, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

Henry, sixth lord Arundel, married, first, Eleanor-Eizabeth, daughter of baron Everard, of Liege, by whom he had issue, Henry, the seventh lord, Thomas, who married, 19, 270, Mary, eldest daughter of John Porter, esq., and died May 11, 1768. James-Everard-Arundel, died March 20, 1803, having married Anne, daughter of John Windham, esq. of Ashcombe, in the county of Wilts; by which lady, who died April 10, 1765, he had issue, 1. James-Everard, who died young. 2. Eleanor-Anne, born November 2, 1752. 3. Mary-Windham, born December 2, 1753. Married to Arundel, died November 21, 1803, having married lordfhip's fon-in-law. He succeeded by his eldest son, the present and eighth lord.

Sir Anthony, grandfather of Rowland fourth lord Dormer.

Robert, second lord Dormer, was created by Charles I. in 1628, viscount Afcot in the county of Hereford, and earl of Carnarvon. He embraced the party of that monarch in the civil wars; and evinced himself to be a noteworth and able officer of great honour and integrity. He was killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 29, 1643. Upon the death of Charles second earl of Carnarvon, his son, Nov. 29, 1709, the titles of viscount Afcot and earl of Carnarvon became extinct. Charles, fifth lord Dormer, died July 2, 1725, leaving issue, 1. Charles, sixth lord Dormer, who died March 7, 1763. 2. John, seventh lord Dormer.

John, seventh lord Dormer, married Mary, daughter of sir Cecil Bithop, of Parkham, in the county of Suffolk, baronet; by whom he had issue, Charles, eighth lord Dormer. Robert, who died in June 1729. John, born February 13, 1730. James, born May 27, 1735; married Mary, daughter of Patrick Purcell, esq. of Caddiz, in Spain, by whom he had issue, James, born February 16, 1763; John, who died young; Elizabeth, died an infant; and Anne, born January 22, 1767. Elizabeth, born May 15, 1744; married, November 21, 1755, George, fifteenth earl of Shrewbury. Catharine, born July 16, 1757. Barbara, died unmarried. His lordship died October 7, 1785, and was succeeded by his son, who married, first, August 9, 1749, Mary, sister to George, fifteenth earl of Shrewbury; by whom lady, who died May 18, 1753, he had issue, 1. Mary, who died young. 2. Charles, his successor. His lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Mordaunt, relict of general Mordaunt, by whom he had issue, 3. Anne, born in 1759; married Edward Gould, of Woodhouse, in Nottinghamshire, esquire; and had issue two sons, Charles and Frederick; and two daughters, twins, Evelyn and Lucy, born March 1771. 4. Robert-Evelyn Pierrepont, married, November 6, 1795, lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of William-John, fifth marquis of Lottian. 5. Elizabeth-Lucy, married Henry-Bligh Portman, of Bryanfone, in Dorsetshire, esquire, and has a son, born June 4, 1804. 6. John-Stanhope, born in 1772. 7. Frances, born in 1776; married Robert Knight, of Barrels, in Warwicksire, esquire, and has had issue a son, deceased, and two daughters. His lordship died March 29, 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the ninth and present lord. The heir presumptive is Robert-Evelyn, his brother.

Creation.—Bifon Dormer of Wenge, June 30, 1615.
Residences.—Wenge, near Shaftesbury, in the county of Wilts.—Town-house, in Chandos-street.
Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.
Motto.—Ca e Dio vuole io voglio. —"What God wills I will."

ROPER, BARON TEYNHAM.

JOHN ROPER, BARON TEYNHAM, born in 1763; succeeded his brother Henry, January 10, 1800.

The family of Roper was of considerable eminence in the reign of Henry II. and their name, which was original in Sufsex, has been widely extended by several marriages. Sir Christopher, father of John, who was created by James I. baron Teynham of Teynham.

Henry, eighth lord Teynham, fifth in descent from John, had issue, 1. Philip, ninth lord Teynham. 2. Henry, tenth lord Teynham. His lordship married, secondly, Anne, baronets Dacre; but by her he had no issue. Henry, tenth lord Teynham, married, first, Catherine, daughter of Edmund Powel, of Sandford, in the county of Oxford, esquire; by whom lady, who died in the month of July 1765, he had issue seven sons and two daughters: 1. 7 E. Henry,
Henry, born May 7, 1733, who succeeded his father. 2. John, married to Anne-Gabriella, daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. of the Hermitage, in Kent, and widow of Mr. Mendez, esq. of London, by whom he had one son, who died in his infancy. Charles, died September 15, 1747. 4. Francis, married to Miss Mary Lyttelton, by whom he had issue, Henry, born in 1757; and who took the name of Curzon, by his majesty's permission; he married, May 21, 1788, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Hawkins, esq. of New Coast, in the county of Kent, and had issue, Edward; Maria; Flavia, since dead; Charles; Charlotte; Francis, died in 1792. 5. Philip, born October 13, 1763; married in 1767, Miss Barbara Lyttelton, sister of his brother's lady, who died April 10, 1785, and has issue, Barbara, married to Sir Samuel Chambers, of Woodlock House, in Kent, and has issue, Frances, who died young. Anne, married, in 1759, to Gawen Ayshford, esq., and has issue, Philip-Henry, in the army. Maria, Elizabeth, Catharine, married, in 1803, to Thomas-Johnson Pearce, esq. Louisa, died in 1823; and Emma-Thereza, married November 26, 1803, to Frederic Holbrooke, esq., and had issue, a daughter, born September 26, 1804. 6. Anthony, died an infant. 7. Catharine, married to Thomas Moyle, second son to Sir George Moyle, bart., of Talacre, in Flintshire. 8. Winifred, who died in 1794. 9. Thomas, born February 2, 1745. Her ladyship dying August 20, 1765, his lordship married, secondly, in March 1776, Anne, daughter of John Brinkhurst, of the Moor, in Buck-kinghamshire, esquire; which lady dying in January 1785, without issue, his lordship married, thirdly, in 1772, the widow of Thomas Davis, esq. who survived him. He died April 29, 1781. Henry, eleventh lord Teynham, was born May 7, 1773; and married, June 2, 1753, Wilhelmina, daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. of the Hermitage, in Kent; which lady having, without issue, he married, secondly, Elizabeth, the widow of John Milla, esq. of Woodford Bridge, in the county of Essex, by whom he had issue as follows: 1. Betty-Maria, married to Francis-Henry Tyler, esq. died March 1, 1788, leaving issue one son. 2. Catharine, born August 2, 1702. 3. Philip, died in infancy. 4. Henry, the late lord, born May 3, 1764. 5. John, the present lord, born in 1767. His lordship died December 10, 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, twelfth lord; who dying January 19, 1800, unmarried, his honours and estate devolved to his only brother, John, the present and thirteenth lord Teynham. If his lordship dies without issue male, the title will descend to Henry Curzon, esq. of Water-perry, in Oxfordshire, his first cousin, being eldest son of Francis (his lordship's uncle), fourth son of Henry, tenth lord Teynham.

Creation.—Baron Teynham, July 9, 1616.

Residences.—Linend Head, in the county of Kent.

Town-house, Half-Moon-street, Picaaddly.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Spect me in Deo.—"My hope is in God."
married, March 24, 1709, Harriet-Catharine Townshend, youngest daughter of Thomas viccount Sydney; and has issue: Henry, lord Eldon, heir apparent, born August 15, 1756; and another son, born January 6, 1778.—For particulars of his family, see Duke of Bucleuch, among the Dukes of Scotland.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**Motto.**—"Ame—'t I love.'

**CLIFFORD, BARON CLIFFORD.**


The barons Clifford of Chudleigh are descended from Louis, son of Roger, fifth lord Clifford of Appleby, who espoused the party of John Wickliffe, the celebrated reformer. Thomas, ninth in descent from Louis, made a considerable figure in the court of Charles II. By that monarch he was created baron Clifford of Chudleigh and constituted, November 28, 1672, lord high treasurer of England. He died in September 1673.

Hugh, fourth lord Clifford, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Blunt, esq. to the duchesses of Norfolk, by Arabella, daughter of Sir John Guite, bart. by which lady he had issue, Elizabeth, died an infant. Mary, married to Sir Edward Smythe, of Atton Burnell, in Shropshire. Hugh, fifth lord. Edward, born December 31, 1777. Henry, died an infant; and Thomas, a posthumous son, who married Barbara, daughter and co-heir of James lord Aiton; and by her, who died August 17, 1786, has issue: 1. Thomas-Hugh, born December 4, 1782; 2. Edward-James, died an infant; 3. Henry, born March 2, 1788; 4. Walter, born March 13, 1773. 5. James-Francis, born August 16, 1774. 6. Barbara-Elizabeth, died September 6, 1792. 7. Mary, married to Charles, eldest son of Sir William Wolfeley, bart. 8. Anne, born April 26, 1779. 9. Lucy Bridget, married to John Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire. 10. Constanlia, born February 30, 1766. Hugh, fourth lord Clifford, dying March 26, 1782, was succeeded by Hugh, his fifth lord, who married Anne, sister to Henry-George Lee, earl of Litchfield; and by her, who died August 17, 1786, has issue: 1. James-Rothwell, died unmarried; 2. Henry, the present lord; 3. Robert, F. R. and F. S. A. born November 28, 1759; succeeded by his brother Charles, the present and seventh lord.

**Creation.**—Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, April 23, 1672.

**Residences.**—Ugbrook Park, in the county of Devon; and East Park Hall, in Lancashire.—Town-house, in Bruton-street.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**Motto.**—"Semper paratus."—"Always ready."

**ASHBURNHAM, BARON ASHBURNHAM.**

GEORGE ASHBURNHAM, BARON ASHBURNHAM, of Ashburnham, in the county of Suffex, viscount St. Alph, called up to the House of Peers, October 16, 1834, by the style and title of Baron Ashburnham; born December 25, 1763; married, first, August 25, 1788, Sophia, third daughter of Thomas, first marquis of Bath; by which lady, who died April 10, 1793, he had issue, George, heir apparent, born October 9, 1785; Elizabeth; Sophia, died in 1807; and John. His lordship married, secondly, July 25, 1795, lady Charlotte Percy, daughter of Algernon earl of Beverley. His lordship is the only son of John earl of Ashburnham; for an account of whose family, see that article, p. 517.

**Creation.**—Baron Ashburnham, May 30, 1689.

**Residence.**—Barking Hall, in the county of Suffex.

**Armorial Bearings.**—See the annexed Engraving.

**Motto.**—"Leroyl Eiat."—"The king and constitution."

**BOYLE, BARON BOYLE.**

EDMUND BOYLE, BARON BOYLE, of Marlton, in England; a General in the army; and Earl of Cork and Orrery, in Ireland. See the Irish Earls.

**HAMILTON, BARON DUTTON.**

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, BARON DUTTON, F. R. S. and F. S. A. (Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, in Scotland,) eldest son of Archibald, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. His lordship was summoned to parliament, November 4, 1806, by the style and title of baron Dutton, in Cheviot; creation September 10, 1803; and by that title he also is a representative in parliament, November 4, 1806. For his lordship's armoirial bearings, &c. see Duke of Brandon, p. 472.

**DRUMMOND, BARON HAYE.**

THOMAS-ROBERT-HAYE DRUMMOND, BARON HAYE, of Pedwardin, in England; and Earl of Kinnoul, &c. in Scotland. See Earl of Kinnoul, among the Scots Peers.

**WILLOUGHBY, BARON MIDDLETON.**

HENRY-WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, BARON MIDDLETON, and a Baronet; born April 24, 1761; succeeded his father, June 14, 1800. Married, August 3, 1793, Jane, daughter of the late Sir Robert Lawley, bart.

The family of Willoughby has been traced back to the Norman Conquest. Christopher, fifth in descent from William fifth lord Willoughby de Broke, had issue, 1. Christopher, whose son William was created by Edward VI, February 16, 1547, baron Willoughby of Parham, in the county of Suffolk; which title became extinct October 28, 1779. 2. Thomas, who was appointed by Henry VIII, October 29, 1537, lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and died September 29, 1545. Francis, fourth in descent from lord chief justice Willoughby, acquired considerable reputation in the science of natural history, and died July 3, 1672. His works, which were published after his decease, are chiefly, Ornithologia Libri Trois, et Historia Piscum Libri Quatuor. He had issue Francis, created a baronet by Charles II, April 21, 1677, with remainder to his brother and Thomas.


Francis,
Francis, second lord Middleton, succeeded his father, April 2, 1729; and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Edwards, esq. by which lady he had Francis, the third lord; Thomas, the fourth lord; and Anne, who died in 1776. His lordship, dying August 4, 1758, was succeeded by his son, Francis, third lord, who died without issue, in December 1774, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, the fourth lord, who died also without issue, January 19, 1781, having married Miss Chadwick, who survived his lordship; and married, secondly, Edward Miller-Munday, esq. He was succeeded by his cousin, Henry, the fifth lord, born December 19, 1736; who was succeeded by his cousin, Thomas, January 19, 1781; who married, December 25, 1736, Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of George Cartwright, of Offington, in the county of Sussex, esquire, by whom he had issue, Henry, the present lord, and three daughters; Dorothy, married to Richard Langley, esq. Henrietta, married to Richard-Lumley Saville, earl of Scarborough. His lordship, dying June 14, 1800, was succeeded by his only son, Henry, the present lord.—The presumptive heir is Captain Digby Willoughby, of the royal navy.

Creation.—Baron of Ockham, May 29, 1725.

Residences.—Ockham Court, in the county of Surrey; and Meyneys, in Somersetshire.—Town-house, George-street, Westminster.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Labor ipse volupias.—"Labour itself is but pleasure."

MONSON, BARON MONSON.

JOHN-GEORGE MONSON, BARON MONSON, and a baronet; born September 3, 1723; succeeded his father, the late lord, May 20, 1786; married, October 30, 1807, lady Sarah Saville, eldest daughter of John earl of Mexborough.

The family of Monson is descended from John Monson, who served in the wars of Henry V. for the crown of France. William, third in descent from John, had issue, 1. John. 2. Robert, who was constituted, October 23, 1573, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, and died Sept. 30, 1583. John, son of John, had issue, 1. Thomas. 2. William, who was created a baronet, an admiral, and distinguished himself in the naval service of queen Elizabeth. He wrote "Tracts upon Naval Affairs," in six books; and died in February 1642. 3. Robert, whose daughter Sarah married sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in the county of Salop, baronet; and was created by Charles II. October 23, 1679, viscount Corbet, of Linchdale in the county of Buckingham, for life.

Thomas, eldest son of John, was created a baronet by James I. June 2, 1611. He was author of several books of piety and devotion; and had issue, 1. Sir John, second baronet, who adhered to the party of Charles I. in the civil wars. He was grandfather of Sir Henry, third baronet, who refused to take the oaths to king William the third; and of George. 2. William, who was created by Charles I. in 1628, baron of Ballingard, and viscount Callame, in the kingdom of Ireland.

John, fifth baronet, son of Sir Henry, third baronet, was created by George II. baron Monson of Burton, in the county of Lincoln; and constituted, in June 1733, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners; and was further promoted, June 25, 1773, to be first lord commissioneer of trade and plantations. He married Margaret, daughter of Louis Watson, earl of Rockingham; by which lady, who died February 24, 1752, he had issue, 1. John, second lord Monson. 2. Louis, lord Monson, and a baronet; born February 17, 1755; who embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself in the war of 1755, particularly at the capture of the island of Maumee, July 27, 1762. Upon the introduction of some new regulations for the government of the territories of the East India company, in 1773, he went out with Sir John Clavering and Philip Francis, esq. as additional members of the supreme council of Bengal. He died in 1786; and lord Monson, his father, July 13, 1748.

John, second lord Monson, married, June 23, 1752, Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, of Harpswell in the county of Lincoln, esquire; by which lady he had issue, John, the third lord. George-Leney, born October 17, 1755; married Mrs. Smith, of Hawkehurst, in the county of Essex, and has issue, one daughter, Evelyn-Tyrwhit, died young. Charles, a major general in the army, died January 11, 1800. William, a colonel in the army, married at Calcutta, January 10, 1786, Miss Anne Debonnaire, and has issue, William-John, born May 14, 1796. Thomas, in holy orders, married, July 20, 1790, Miss Annabella Green, and has issue, John, born July 7, 1793; and a daughter, who died an infant. Catharine, born September 22, 1794. Charlotte-Grace, born March 29, 1799; married Henry Pickle.
Percy, esq. of Bedale, in Yorkshire, and died July 19, 1793, leaving three daughters; Charlotte, Mariann, and Harriet. Theodosia-Margaret, born September 20, 1762; married, March 9, 1782, Sir John Shaw, bart. of Elsham, in the county of Lincoln. His lordship died an infant. His lordship died July 20, 1774, and was succeeded by his son, John, third lord, born May 20, 1753; married, July 13, 1777, Elizabeth Capel, daughter of the fourth earl of Effex, and has issue, John-George, the present lord. Elizabeth, born August 24, 1779; Charlotte, born February 17, 1782. His lordship, dying May 20, 1786, was succeeded by his only son, John-George, the fourth lord. The heir presumptive is George-Henry, uncle to his lordship.

Creation.—Baron Monson, May 28, 1728.

Residence.—Burton-house, in the county of Lincoln.—Town-house, Seymour-place.

Arms. —See the annexed Engraving.

Motto. —Prêt pour mon pays. —"Ready for my country."

BROMLEY, BARON MONTFORT.

HENRY BROMLEY, BARON MONTFORT, Baron of Horfeheath, in Cambridgshire, S.C. L. born May 24, 1777; succeeded his father, the late lord, October 24, 1799; married September 5, 1793, Miss Elizabeth Watts.

The family of Bromley was of high reputation in the reign of King John. William Bromley, in the reign of Edward III. had issue, 1. John. 2. Richard, father of John, born February 24, 1394. His lordship, dying May 20, 1365, was succeeded by his only son, John-George, the fourth lord. The heir presumptive is George-Henry, uncle to his lordship.

Creation.—Baron Monson, May 28, 1728.

Residence.—Burton-house, in the county of Lincoln.—Town-house, Seymour-place.

Arms. —See the annexed Engraving.

Motto. —Prêt pour mon pays. —"Ready for my country."

PONSONBY, BARON PONSONBY.

WILLIAM PONSONBY, BARON PONSONBY, of Syonby, and Earl of Belborough, and Viscount Dun-cannon, in Ireland. —See Earl of Bessborough, among the Irish Earls.

LEGGE, BARON STAWELL.

HENRY-STAWELL-BILSON LEGGE, BARON STAWELL, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset, Patent Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of London; M. A. born February 28, 1774; the late baronets Stawell, August 6, 1780; married, July 1, 1779, Mary, daughter of vicount Curzon, by which lady, who died September 19, 1804, he had issue, Mary, born July 27, 1780; married, August 11, 1803, the honourable John Dutton, only son of James lord Sheffield; and a son, born January 10, 1785; since dead.

Lord Stawell is maternally descended from Adam de Stawell, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror. John, his descendant, fought on the side of Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485; and was killed at the siege of Tournonne, in 1533. John, fourth in descent from John, suffered greatly for his loyalty to Charles I. He was taken prisoner at the siege of Exeter, April 9, 1646, and sent to Newgate by order of the rump-parliament, in violation of the terms of surrender; and he was afterwards several times indicted of high treason, at the instance of Oliver Cromwell, and three times arraigned for his life. He had issue, 1. Ralph, who was created by Charles II. January 15, 1663, baron Stawell of Somerton. 2. George, who greatly distinguished himself in the service of Charles I. 3. Upon the death of Edward fourth lord Stawell, son of Ralph first lord Stawell, April 13, 1755, the barony became extinct, but was revived by George II. in favour of Mary his daughter, who married Henry Bilson Legge, son of William first earl of Dartmouth; and so the family of baron Stawell, the present lord Stawell. She married fecondly, Wills Hill earl of Hillborough, and first marquis of Downshire.

Creation.—Baron Stawell, of Somerton in the county of Somerset, May 20, 1760.

Residences.—Mapleden-house, in the county of Berks.—Town-house, Grosvenor-place.

Armorial Bearings. —See the annexed Engraving.

Motto. —En parole je vis. —"By the word I live."

WATSON, BARON SONDES.

LEWIS-RICHARD WATSON, BARON SONDES, of Lees-Court, in Kent; born May 24, 1793; succeeded his father, the late lord, June 20, 1806.

The family of Watton was eminently distinguished as early as the reign of Henry VI. Lewis Watton, in the reign of James I. was by that monarch created a baronet, June 23, 1621; and by Charles I. January 29, 1645, in consideration of his loyalty in the period of the civil wars, was advanced to the dignity of baron Rockingham, in favour of Mary his daughter, who married Henry Bilson Legge, son of William first earl of Dartmouth; and so the family of baron Stawell, the present lord Stawell. Lewis, third lord Rockingham, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wentworth earl of Strafford, prime minister of Charles I. by which lady he had issue, Lewis, third lord Rockingham; and Thomas, who assumed the name of Wentworth, in compliance with the will of William earl of Strafford, his maternal uncle.

Lewis, third lord Rockingham, married Catharine, daughter and heir of George Sondes, baron of Throwley, vicount Sondes of Lees-Court, and earl of Reverham; and was created by George I. October 19, 1714, baron of Throwley, vicount Lees-Court, and earl of Rockingham. He had issue, 1. Lewis, second earl of Rockingham. 2. Thomas, third earl of Rockingham; upon whose death, February 26, 1746, the honours which had been bequeathed upon his father became extinct, and the title of baron Rockingham descended to Thomas son of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Rockingham; and so the family of baron Rockingham, the present lord Rockingham. 3. Lewis, second lord Rockingham; and 4. Thoma s, fifth lord Rockingham, by whom the had issue John, second lord Monson; and Lewis lord Sondes.

Thomas, fifth lord Rockingham, was created by George II. May 28, 1728, baron of Melton in the county of York; and November 19, 1734, baron of Walth in the county of
of York, and of Harrowden in the county of Northampton, viscount Higham of E. gham Ferrers in that county, and earl of Maltone; and April 19, 1746, marquis of Rockingham. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Sixtus of Winchelsea, by which lady, who died May 30, 1761, he had issue. 1. Charles, second marquis of Rockingham. 2. Mary, married May 31, 1764, to John Milbank, esquire. 3. Charlotte, born February 11, 1752. 4. Henrietta-Alicia, born December 7, 1757, and married to William Sturgeon, esquire. Lord Rockingham, by George I., September 17, 1750, baron of Malton in the county of York, was distinguished by the repeal of the American stamp act. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Bright, of Badsworth, in the county of York, esquire. Upon his death, July 3, 1752, his titles became extinct. Lewis, lord Sondes, brother to the second lord Monson, was advanced to the peerage, May 20, 1760, on the death of his maternal uncle, Thomas earl of Rockingham. He married the lady named Waton in compliance with his will. He married Frances, second daughter of Henry Pelham, brother to Thomas, late duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue, Lewis-Thomas, the second lord. Henry, born April 20, 1755. Charles, born October 24, 1761; died April 16, 1769. George, born February 10, 1778. His lordship, dying March 30, 1795, was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis-Thomas, the second lord. Henry, born August 10, 1796; Lewis-Richard, the present lord; born January 6, 1800. His lordship died June 30, 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis-Richard, the present lord. The presumptive heir is Henry, brother to his lordship.

Creation.—Baron Sondes, May 25, 1760. Residence.—Lees-Court, in the county of Kent; and Rockingham-Castle, in Northamptonshire. Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Effo quod esse volueris. —"Be what you seem to be."

ROBINSON, BARON GRANTHAM.

THOMAS-PHILIP-WEDDELL ROBINSON, baron GRANTHAM, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and a baronet; born December 8, 1781; succeeded his father, the late lord, July 20, 1786; and, by permission of his majesty, took the name of Weddell; he married, July 20, 1805, Henrietta-Frances Cole, youngest daughter of William Willoughby, earl of Enniskillen, and had issue a daughter, born June 8, 1806.

The family of Robinson was in high repute in the reign of queen Elizabeth. William Robinson, in the reign of Charles I., had issue, 1. Mertcele, created a baronet by Charles II. July 30, 1660, which title became extinct by his death, February 6, 1689. 2. Thomas, William, son of Thomas, was created a baronet by William and Mary, February 3, 1689. He married, February 26, 1736. 2. Sir Tancred, third baronet, a rear-admiral of his majesty's fleet. He married Mary, daughter and heir of William Norton, of Disforth, in the county of York, esquire; by which lady he had issue for William, fourth baronet, who died March 4, 1770; Sir Norton, fifth baronet; Mary, married to Thomas Pierce, of Pierceburgh in the county of York, esquire; Elizabeth; and Margaret. Sir Tancred's fleet. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Daniel Sixtus of Winchelsea, by which lady, who died May 30, 1761, he had issue. 1. Charles, second marquis of Rockingham. 2. Mary, married May 31, 1764, to John Milbank, esquire. 3. Charlotte, born February 11, 1752. 4. Henrietta-Alicia, born December 7, 1757, and married to William Sturgeon, esquire. Lord Rockingham, by George I., September 17, 1750, baron of Malton in the county of York, was distinguished by the repeal of the American stamp act. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Bright, of Badsworth, in the county of York, esquire. Upon his death, July 3, 1752, his titles became extinct. Lewis, lord Sondes, brother to the second lord Monson, was advanced to the peerage, May 20, 1760, on the death of his maternal uncle, Thomas earl of Rockingham. He married the lady named Waton in compliance with his will. He married Frances, second daughter of Henry Pelham, brother to Thomas, late duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue, Lewis-Thomas, the second lord. Henry, born April 20, 1755. Charles, born October 24, 1761; died April 16, 1769. George, born February 10, 1778. His lordship, dying March 30, 1795, was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis-Thomas, the second lord. Henry, born August 10, 1796; Lewis-Richard, the present lord; born January 6, 1800. His lordship died June 30, 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis-Richard, the present lord. The presumptive heir is Henry, brother to his lordship.

Creation.—Baron Sondes, May 25, 1760. Residence.—Lees-Court, in the county of Kent; and Rockingham-Castle, in Northamptonshire. Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Effo quod esse volueris. —"Be what you seem to be."

CURZON, BARON SCARSDALE.

NATHANIEL CURZON, BARON SCARSDALE, and a Baronet; born September 27, 1752; succeeded his father, the late lord, December 5, 1804; married, July 1777, Sophia-Susanna, daughter of Edward viifcount Wentworth, by which lady, who died June 28, 1832, he had issue, Sophia-Caroline, born January 13, 1779; married, in September 1800, viscount Tamworth, eldest son of earl Ferrers; and Nathaniel, heir apparent, born January 3, 1781.

The family of Curzon is of Norman extraction, and came over to England with William the Conqueror. John Curzon, in the reign of Henry IV. had issue 1. Richard. 2. Henry, whose grandson Robert had a considerable command at the battle of Guinegate, commonly called the battle of the Spurs, in 1575. John, seventh in descent from Richard, was created a baronet by Charles I., August 11, 1641.

Sir Nathaniel, fourth baronet, his grandson, married Mary, daughter of sir Ralph Atherton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, baronet; by which lady, who died March 18, 1776, he had issue John, who died an infant; Nathaniel, the first lord Scarisface; and Atherton, viscount Tankerville. Sir Nathaniel died in 1779; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nathaniel, who was, April 9, 1784, created Baron Scarisface, of Scarisface, in Derbyshire; born December 23, 1727; married, October 27, 1753.
and of Portmore, by whom he had issue, Nathaniel, his successor. Caroline, born May 6, 1753; Charles, born March 22, 1758; John, born October 27, 1760; David-Francis, born July 18, 1762, in holy orders; Henry, born May 8, 1765; Juliana, born August 13, 1773. His lordship, dying December 5, 1784, was succeeded by his son, Nathaniel, the present and second lord.

**Creation.**—Baron Scarfde, April 9, 1761.

**Residence.**—Kedleston-Hall, near Derby.

**Arms.**—See the annexed Engraving. **Motto.**—Honor Hidelitatis pramium. **Heraldry.** 569

**IRBY, BARON BOSTON.**


The family of Irby was in great estimation in the reign of Henry III. Edward Irby, in the reign of queen Anne, was by that princes created a baronet, April 13, 1704. Sir William, second baronet, his son, was constituted, in 1761, chamberlain of the household to Augusta, princesse d' Wales; and created by George III. baron Boston of Boston. He married Albina, daughter of Edward Selwyn, esquire; by which lady, who died April 4, 1769, he had issue, 1. Augusta-Georgiana-Elizabeth; born June 26, 1774, married to Thomas de Grey, second lord Walsingham, and has issue. 2. Frederic, the present lord. 3. William-Henry, married, October 25, 1781, Mary, young daughter and co-heir of Rowland Blackman, esq., and by her, who died July 30, 1793, has issue, William-Henry-Rowland, born March 13, 1784; and Augusta-Pricilla, born September 28, 1785. His lordship, dying March 30, 1775, was succeeded by his son, the present and second lord.

**Creation.**—Baron Boston, April 10, 1761.

**Residence.**—Hedfor-Lodge, in the county of Bucks. **Arms.**—See the annexed Engraving. **Motto.**—Honor fidelitatis premium. **Baron.**

**FOX-VASSALL, BARON HOLLAND.**

HENRY-RICHARD FOX-VASSALL, LORD HOLLAND, Baron Holland in Lincolnshire, and Baron Foxley in Wilts, F. R. S. and F. S. A. born November 23, 1733; succeeded his father, the late lord, December 26, 1774; married, July 9, 1757, Eliza Vaillant; and has issue, 1. Stephen, born January 16, 1759; died November 20, 1804; married, Henry-Edward, his heir, a Jewish lady, born March 7, 1792. Mary-Elizabeth, born February 19, 1766. He married, the first Lord Holland, was younger brother of Stephen Fox, first earl of Iffleworth, and youngest son, by the second marriage, of Sir Stephen Fox, bart. His lordship was appointed, in 1773, surveyor general of the Board of Works; in 1743, a commissioner of treasury; in 1746, secretary at war, and sworn of the privy council; in 1755, secretary of state; in 1757, paymaster-general of the forces, and clerk of the privy council. He married, May 1, 1774, Georgiana Foscolo, eldest daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond; and had issue, Stephen, the second lord. Henry, who died an infant. Charles-James, the greatest political character of his age, born January 15, 1749, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, March 27, 1785, and April 5, 1784, which office he resigned December 19, 1784, dying July 1, 1774, was succeeded by his son, Stephen, the second lord. Henry-Edward, born March 2, 1735, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, a general in the army; married, November 14, 1766, Mary, daughter of William Clayton, esq., and sister of Catharine, baroness Howard de Walden, by whom he has issue, Louisa-Amelia, married, April 4, 1807, to lieutenant-colonel Henry-Edward Bunbury. Lady Georgiana Fox was created baroness Holland, of Holland in Lincolnshire; and Henry, her husband, was created baron Holland, of Holland in the county of Wilts. He married, April 1763, and, dying July 1, 1774, was succeeded by his son, Stephen, the second lord, born February 20, 1745, who succeeded also as baron of Holland in Lincolnshire, on the death of his mother, July 24, 1774. He married Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, first earl of Upper-Oslo, by whom he had issue, 1. Caroline, born November 3, 1757; Mary and Emily, who died young. Henry-Richard, his successor. His lordship, dying December 26, 1774, was succeeded by his only son, Henry-Richard, the third and present lord.

**Creation.**—Baron Holland, May 6, 1762, and April 1763.

**Residence.**—Holland-house, Kensingtion. **Arms.**—See the annexed Engraving. **Motto.**—Et vitae inipendere vero.

**PERCEVAL, BARON LOVELL.**

JOHN JAMES PERCEVAL, LORD LOVELL and HOLLAND, Baron Lovell and Holland, of Emsore, in Somersetshire; also Earl of Egmont; Viscount and Baron Perceval, in Ireland. See Earl of Egmont, among the Irish Earls.

**VERNON, BARON VERNON.**

GEORGE-VENABLES VERNON, BARON VERNON, Baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester, born May 9, 1727. He succeeded his father, John Vernon, who came over to England with William the Conqueror; and was created by Hugh Lupus, lord palatine of Chester, in 1086, which he held for life; being the last person to whom that office was permanently granted. He died June 30, 1467. Henry, his grandson, was governor and treasurer to Arthur, prince...
prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. Humphrey, his
son, had issue. 1. George, whose grandson Henry was
created a baronet by Charles II. November 23, 1660. 2. Tho-
mus, Henry, fifth in descent from Thomas, married
Anne, grand-daughter and heir of Peter Venables lord
Kindererton.

George Venables, the issue of this marriage, and father
of the present lord, was created by George III. Baron
Vernon, of Kindererton, in Cheshire. He married first,
Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Howard, sixth
lord Effingham; by which lady, who died in February
1740, he had issue, George-Venables, his successor.
Henry, Howard, and Mary, who all died young. Mary,
born December 19, 1739; married to George-Fenyon,
elfe, of Oxton, in Stourbridge, nephew of first Lord
Anfion, and father of viscount Anfion; and has issue ten
children. His lordship married, secondly, in December
1741, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Lee, bart. of Hart-
well, in Bucks, and by her, who died December 22,
1744, he had no issue. He married, thirdly, April 10,
1745, Martha, elder sister of Simon, first earl of Harcourt; by
whom, who died April 8, 1794, he had issue, Elizabeth,
moved to the present earl of Harcourt. Henry, mar-
rried to Miss Sedley, daughter and heir of Sir Charles
Sedley, bart. and has taken the name and arms of Sedley;
and, dying September 11, 1785, was succeeded by his
brother. 2. Francis, the present lord. 3. Mary, mar-
rried to Thomas Leigh, esq. of Adlington, in Glou-
cestershire. 4. Arabella, married to John Bentworth,
esq. of Esat-Hyde, in the county of Bedford, and died
June 23, 1806. Rowland-Louis, a colonel in the foot-
guards, died unmarried; Charles, married, first, Miss
Wyatt; and had issue one son, since deceased. He mar-
rried, secondly, Anne-Louisa, daughter of Theodore
Georges, esq. whom he had issue, Anna-Arabella,
born December 18, 1749. Matthew, first lord Ducie,
dying May 27, 1755, was succeeded by Matthew, his
eldest son, the second lord; who, obtained a new pa-
tent, April 23, 1763, granting to his heirs male, and, in
default of such issue, then to his nephews, Thomas and
Francis Reynolds, esquires, and their heirs male, the
dignity of baron Ducie of Tortworth. His lordship
died unmarried, December 25, 1770, and was succeeded
by his nephew, Thomas, the third lord; who, dying
without issue, in 1785, was succeeded by his brother,
Francis, the present and fourth lord.

CREATION.—Baron Ducie, by patent, April 23, 1763.

RESIDENCES.—Tortworth Castle, and Spring Park,
in the county of Gloucester.—Town-houses, in Dover-
dicket, Piccadilly.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—"Perseverando."—"By perseverance."

CAMPBELL, BARON SUNDRIDGE.

GEORGE-WILLIAM CAMPBELL, BARON SUN-
DRIDGE, of Combe Bank, Kent, and Baron Hamilton,
of Hamilton, in Leicesshire, in right of his mother.
His lordship is Duke of Argyll, in Scotland; which fee.

HAWKE, BARON HAWKE.

EDWARD-HARVEY HAWKE, BARON HAWKE,
Baron of Towton, in Yorkshire; born May 3, 1774; suc-
cceeded his father lord Hawke, March 27, 1805; mar-
rried, August 28, 1798, Frances-Anne, sole heir of colo-
nel Harvey, of Womelley, in Yorkshire; and has issue,
Edward-William Harvey, heir apparent.

Edward, first lord Hawke, was the son of Edward
Hawke, of Lincoln's Inn, esquire, barrister at law, and
of Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Bladen, esq. fifth
to colonel Bladen, and relict of colonel Ruthven. He
early embraced the maritime profession, and was pro-
moted, in 1734, to the rank of captain in his ma-
jecty's navy. In 1747, he was advanced to the rank of
rear admiral; and in 1756, he succeeded admiral Byng
in the command of the Mediterranean fleet. The pre-
eminent services he rendered to his country, most de-
servedly gained him the peerage, as well as the repect
and veneration of all men.—For his exploits, see the
article HAWKE, p. 262, of this volume.—He married Ca-
tharine, daughter and heir of Walter Brooke, of Burton
Hall, in Yorkshire, esq. by whom he had issue, Martin-
Bladen, his successor; Edward, born 1746, died a lieu-
tenant-colonel in garrison at Dublin, October 2, 1773;
Chaloner, died a cornet in the Scots-Greys, by a tile
from his horse, September 17, 1777; Catharine, born
1758.
1732. His lordship died October 17, 1734, and was succeeded by his son, Martin-Bladen, the second lord, born April 20, 1744; married Caffandra, daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, of Ambridge, in Oxfordshire, baronet, by whom he had issue, Caffandra-Juliana, married, first, to Samuel Eling, esq. of the island of Barbadoes; and secondly, to Thomas Brownlow, esq. of Belton, in Lincolnshire, and a baronet, by whom she had issue, the present lord; Martin-Bladen-Edward, born April 1, 1772; Catherine, who died March 3, 1790; Catharine-Isabella, died August 10, 1786; and Annabella-Elliza-Caffandra, born August 24, 1757. His lordship dying March 27, 1805, was succeeded by his son, the third lord.

CREATION.—Baron Brownlow, May 20, 1776.

RESIDENCES.—Belton House, in the county of Lincoln.—Town-house, in Hill-Street, Berkeley-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Opera illius mea fann.—""His works are my work."

### PITF, BARON RIVERS.

GEORGE PITT, BARON RIVERS, of Stratfield-Say, and Baron Rivers, of Sudley Castle; a Lord of the King's Bed Chamber; born September 16, 1733; succeeded his father, the late lord, May 7, 1803.

The family of Pitt was of considerable reputation in the reign of Henry VI. John Pitt, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had issue, 1. Sir William, his grandson George, married Jane, daughter of John Savage, earl Rivers, and widow of George, sixth lord Chandos; from whom descended his lordship's great-grandfather, George Pitt, esq. who married first, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Cocks, esq. of Baverstock, in the county of Wilts; by which lady, who died November 19, 1697, he had issue, George, his successor; Thomas, and Lucy, who both died unmarried. He married, secondly, Lora, daughter and heir of Audeley Grey, of Kington, in the county of Dorset, esquire, and had issue, Grey, who died young; William, who married Miss Elizabeth Wyman; John, who married Maria, daughter of Marcus Morgan, esq. and had issue, 1. William-Morton, who married Margaret, daughter of John Gambia, esq. by whom he has a daughter, Sophia. 2. George, who died in 1768. 3. Charles, who died an infant. 4. John, who died young. 5. Maria-Elizabeth, who married to Francis Gwyn, esq. of Ford Abbey, in Devonshire; Anne; Mary, who died unmarried. George Pitt, esq. father of the first lord, died in October 1745, having married Miss Louisa Bernier, by which lady, who died February 7, 1781, he had issue, the first lord Rivers; James, and John, who both died young; William-Augustus, a general in the army, and colonel of the first regiment of dragoons guards; married, January 21, 1763, Mary, daughter of Scoope, second viscount Howe; Lucy, married October 9, 1746, to James Kerr, of Scotland, esquire, and died in December 1790; Mary, died August 1794.

George, first lord Rivers, married Penelope, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Atkin, bart. of Chalham, in the county of Surrey; by which lady, who died February 8, 1795, he had issue, George, the present lord; Penelope, married the late Earl Ligonier, which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament; Louisa, married, March 21, 1773, Peter Beckford, of Stepeton, in the county of Dorset, esquire; and by her had issue, William-Horace; and Harriet, married to Henry Seymour, esq. of Hanford, in Dorsetshire. Maria, born March 29, 1756, married to James-Fox Lane, esq. His lordship, dying May 7, 1803, was succeeded by his only son, George, the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and second lord. The presumptive heir is William-Augustus Pitt, uncle to his lordship; the present and secondlord.
more-lodge, in the county of Dorset.—Town-house, in Hertford-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—\textit{Equan servare mentum.} — \textit{“A contented mind.”}

RYDER, BARON HARROWBY.

DUDLEY RYDER, BARON HARROWBY, of Harrowby, in the county of Lincoln, High Steward of Tavistock; born December 22, 1752; succeeded his father, the late lord, July 20, 1775; married, in July 1795, lady Susan-Levefon Gower, daughter of Granville, first marquis of Stafford; and has issue, Susan, born June 20, 1796; Dudley, heir apparent, born May 20, 1797.

Sir Dudley Ryder, in the reign of George II. embraced the profession of the law; and was constituted, November 30, 1733, solicitor-general; which office he exchanged, January 26, 1736, for that of attorney-general. He was further appointed, April 20, 1754, lord chief-judge of the court of King's Bench. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Nathaniel Newnham, of Norton, in the county of Gloucester.—Town-house, in Hertford-street.

BARON RYDER, May 20, 1776.

RESIDENCES.—Sandon Hall, in Staffordshire; and Norton, in the county of Gloucester.—Town-house, in Grovenor-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—\textit{Svrlata fides cineri.} — \textit{“The promise made is faithfully kept.”}

FOLEY, BARON FOLEY.

THOMAS FOLEY, BARON FOLEY, of Kidderminster in Worcestershire; Recorder of Droitwich; born December 22, 1780; succeeded his father, the late lord, July 2, 1793; married, August 18, 1806, Cecilia-Olivia Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of the duke of Leinster; and has issue, a daughter, born October 12, 1803. 7. Anne, died June 26, 1804. His lordship, dying October 20, 1803, was succeeded by his eldest son, Dudley, present and second lord.

Creation.—Baron Harrowby, May 20, 1776.

RESIDENCES.—Witley-Court, in the county of Wiltshire.—Town-house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—\textit{Ut profim.} — \textit{“That I may do good.”}

DE CARDonnel, BARON DYNevOR.

GEORGE, TALBOT RICE DE CARDonnel, BARON DYNevOR, of DYNevor, in Caernarvonshire; and Lord-lieutenant and Cylch-Rotulorum of that county; born October 8, 1765; succeeded his mother the late baroness, March 14, 1793, who, by her majesty's permission, assumed the name of De Cardonnel, and married, October 20, 1794, Frances Townshend, daughter of Thomas, first viscount Sydney; and has issue, George, heir apparent, born August 5, 1795; Frances, born June 21, 1796; Cecil, born June 23, 1797; and a daughter, born November 7, 1799.

The family of Rice is descended from Vryan Reged, lord of Kidwell; and Yktenen, in South Wales, who married Margaret La Faye, daughter of Gorobus duke of Cornwall. Sir Rice ap Thomas Fitz Vryan, eighteenth in descent from this marriage, distinguished himself at the battle of Bovurith on the side of Henry VII. August 21, 1485; and was elected, in 1555, knight of the most noble order of the garter. George, first earl Talbot, died young. William, second earl Talbot, was advanced to that dignity, March 19, 1761, and received the barony of Dynvor, with remainder to his female issue, in 1780; he married, Mary, daughter and heir of Adam De Cardonnel, esq. by whom he had issue, William, who died young; and Cecil, who married, in 1775, George Rice, esq. of Newton,
NEWTON, in Caermarthenshire. The earl, her father, dying in May 1752, without male issue, the earldom became extinct; but the barony of Talbot of Henfel descended to his nephew, the late earl, who was advanced to the earldom and viscounty, June 3, 1784: and the barony of Dynevor, 1702, Charlotte, second daughter of the late general Lafcelles. Henrietta-Cecilia, married to Magens-Dorrien Magens, esq. and has issue Cecilia; George-William; Maria; Anne-Frances; and a daughter, born September 9, 1801. Lucy, born May 29, 1763, died young. Maria, born April 5, 1773; married John Markham, esq. of one of the grace the late archbishop of York, and rear-admiral of the white. Her ladyship died March 14, 1793, and was succeeded by George-Talbot, the present lord.

CREATIONS. —Baron Dynevor, October 17, 1780.

RESIDENCES. —Dynevor-Castle, in Caermarthenshire; and Barrington-Park, in the county of Gloucester.

MOTTO. —Secret et hard. —" Secret and bold."

DE GREY, BARON WALSINGHAM.

THOMAS DE GREY, BARON WALSINGHAM, of Walthingham, in the county of Norfolk; Comptroller of the First Fruits and Tithes, and Chairman of the Committees in the House of Lords. Born July 14, 1702, succeeded his father, the late lord, May 9, 1801; married, April 30, 1772, Augusta-Georgiana-Elizabeth, daughter of William, first lord Bolton; by whom he has issue, 1. George, heir apparent; born June 22, 1776, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; married Matilda, daughter of Paul Cobh Methuen, esq. of Conham-House, in Wiltshire. 2. Thomas, born April 10, 1778, in holy orders; married, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the honourable and right reverend Dr. Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester, by whom he has issue, Elizabeth-Augusta, born July 26, 1803; Thomas, born July 6, 1804; William-Brownlow, born July 27, 1805; Charlotte-Harriet, died an infant. 3. Georgiana, born June 28, 1773. 4. Charlotte, married, September 18, 1806, William Golling, esq. of Rochampton, in the county of Surrey. 5. Augusta-Mary, born July 7, 1780.

The family of De Grey is descended from William, younger brother of John, first lord Grey de Wilton. Thomas, thirteenth in descent from William, had issue, 1. Thomas, who died May 23, 1751. 2. William, the father, died December 18, 1755. William, younger son of Thomas, embraced the profession of the law; and was constituted, December 16, 1764, solicitor-general to his majesty; which office he exchanged, August 6, 1766, for that of attorney-general. He was farther succeeded, January 26, 1771, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench; by his most honourable and learned successor, who died June 7, 1780, was soon after created baron Walthingham, of Walthingham. He married, November 22, 1743, Mary, daughter of William Cooper, of the park, in the county of Hertford, esquire; by whom he had issue, William, who died in September 1802, he had issue, William, who died an infant. Charlotte, married to Joseph Windham of Crefingham, in the county of Norfolk, esquire; and Thomas, his successor. His lordship died May 9, 1783, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, second and present lord.

CREATION.—Baron Walthingham, October 17, 1780.

RESIDENCES.—Merton-hall, in the county of Norfolk. —Town-houle, Upper Harley-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. 

MOTTO. —Spirited, not inactive."

FITZ.
GEORGE - FERDINAND FITZROY, BARON SOUTHAMPTON: a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 34th Regiment of Infantry; born August 7, 1761; succeeded his father, the late lord, March 21, 1797; married, in June 1784, Laura Keppel, daughter of the late Lord Keppel, who died June 1798, by whom he had issue one daughter. His lordship married, secondly, December 2, 1802, Frances-Isabella Seymour, second daughter of Lord Seymour, son of Francis, first marquis of Hertford; and his issue Anne-Caroline, born September 3, 1803; and Charles, heir apparent, born September 25, 1804.

George-Ferdinand, fifth lord Southampton, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Peter Warren, vice-admiral of the red squadron; by whom, who died July 13, 1807, he had issue, Anne-Caroline, who died an infant. Susanna-Maria, died January 27, 1795. Charlotte, married to viccount Dungannon, of the kingdom of Ireland. Emily, married to William, second lord Bagot-Louis, married to James Allen, esq., of Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire. Georgiana, born October 13, 1782. George-Ferdinand, the present lord. Charles, a major-general in the army. William, died August 28, 1786. Henry, married Anne, daughter of the late lord of Mornington, and sister to Richard, marquis Wellesley, and had issue two children; and died March 19, 1794; his ladyship married, secondly, Culling Smith, esq., of Warren, who died at Vienna, May 24, 1796. Frederic, born October 10, 1796. William, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married to Misses Clarke, sister to Sir Simon Clarke, baronet. Robert, born May 25, 1775; and Edward-Somercot, born October 25, 1776; both deceased; and a daughter, married, January 20, 1807, the honourable Frederic Ponsonby, brother to lord Ponsonby. Charles, the first lord, died March 21, 1797; and was succeeded by his son, the present and second lord.

Creation.—Baron Southampton, October 17, 1780.

Residence.—Fitzroy-Place, in the county of Middlesex.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Et ducis et pretium redi. —"At once the ornament and reward of virtue."

DUNNING, BARON ASHBURTON.

RICHARD-BARRE DUNNING, LORD ASHBURTON, Baron Ashburton, in Devonshire; born September 20, 1732; succeeded his father, the late lord, August 18, 1783; married, September 17, 1780, Anne, daughter of the late William Cunninghame, esq., of Lainham.

John Dunning, in the reign of George II. had issue, 1. John, 2. Mary, born in September 1733. John, the father, died December 1780. John, son of John, embraced the profession of the law, and was constituted, December 23, 1767, solicitor-general to the king; which office he resigned in March 1770. He was a considerable leader in the opposition to the administration of lord North; and is described by Mr. Edmund Burke as "the first man of his profession," and he adds that "there is not a man of any profession, or in any situation, of more ercft and independent spirit, of a more proud honour, a more manly mind, a more firm and determined integrity." By George III. he was created baron Ashburton, and constituted, April 13, 1782, chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the members of the cabinet-council in the administration of the marquis of Rockingham. He died August 18, 1783; having married, March 31, 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, of Larkbeare, in the county of Devonshire; by whom he had issue Richard-Barre, the present and second lord; and Mary, married to Robert Ashburnham, of ashburnham in the county of Devon, April 8, 1782.

Residence.—Roe-Hall, in the county of Sutherland.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Studitis et rebus honos. —"By learning and virtue."

NORTON, BARON GRANTLEY.

WILLIAM NORTON, BARON GRANTLEY, Baron of Markenfield, in Yorkshire; Recorder of Guildford, and Lord High Steward of Allertonshire; born February 13, 1743; succeeded his father, Fletcher, the late lord, January 1, 1789; married, September 25, 1791, Miss Midgley, daughter of Jonathan Midgley, of Beverley, esq., by which lady, who died April 22, 1795, he had a son, born November 16, 1792, died November 13, 1793; and a second son, born January 29, 1794, and died in March following.

The family of Norton is descended from Egbert Coniers, whose ancestors came over to England with William the Conqueror. Roger, his son, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Norton, of Norton, in the county of York; in right of which marriage the family assumed the surname of Norton. Richard, sixth descendant from Roger, joined the insurrection of Charles the noble earl of Weefmorland, and Thomas seventh earl of Shrewsbury, from which family he was excluded by Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Serjeanton, of Hanlh, in the county of York, esquire; by which lady, who died September 10, 1774, he had issue, Fletcher, and Mary, married to John Braithwaite, of Shano, in the county of York, esquire, and died February 22, 1719.

Fletcher, son of Thomas, being bred to the law, was, in December 1761, appointed solicitor-general; and, in November 1763, he was made attorney-general. In 1769, he was appointed chief justice in eyre, south of Trent; and, in 1770, was chosen speaker of the house of commons, in which station he continued till 1780; when he was advanced to the peerage; he married, May 21, 1743, Grace, daughter of Sir William Chapple, knight, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; by which lady, who died October 30, 1803, he had issue, William, his successor. Fletcher, one of the barons of the exchequer, in Scotland; born November 16, 1744; married to Miss Caroline Elizaude Balmain. Chapple, born April 5, 1746, a general in the army. Edward, who died in 1786. Thomas, died an infant. Grace, born November 8, 1752; married, November 19, 1779, John Charles earl of Portmouth. His lordship died January 1, 1789, and was succeeded by his son, the present lord Grantley. The presumptive heir is Fletcher, his lordship's brother.

Creation.—Baron Grantley, April 9, 1782.

Residences.—Grantley Park, in Yorkshire; and Woneith, in the county of Surrey. — Town-house, in Sloane-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Das numerantur avorum. —"I follow a long train of ancestors."

RODNEY, BARON RODNEY.

GEORGE RODNEY, LORD RODNEY, Baron Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke, in the county of Somerset, and a Baronet; Lord-Lieutenant of Radnorshire; born June 17, 1752; succeeded his father, George, the late lord, January 20, 1802.

Henry Rodney, in the reign of George I. was a cornet in the horse-guards; and married Mary, daughter and co-heir of sir Henry Newton, knight, judge of the high court of admiralty; by which lady, who died in January 1737, he had the following issue: George-Bridges, lord Rodney; Maria Constance, married to Charles Netherston, esq.; and died April 18, 1783; Catherine, died an infant; Henry, died in 1776; James, married, fifth, in 1751, Anne, daughter of Stephen Newcombe, esq., go-
vener of Benooleen, in the East Indies; who dying February 27, 1774, he married, secondly, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Ruffell, esq. and died Nov. 19, 1793. George-Bridges, the eldest son, was born in Feb. 1718; and, having entered at an early age into the royal navy, performed, under different appointments, those important services to his country, which were the ultimate cause of his advancement to the peerage. For his numerous and brilliant exploits, see the biographical sketch of his life, under the head Rodney. He married, first, January 11, 1753, Jane, daughter of Charles Compton, esq. and after to Spencer earl of Northampton; by which lady, who died January 15, 1757, he had his second son, James, a captain in the navy, lost at sea in 1776; Jane, died an infant. His lordship married, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, esq. a merchant of Lisbon, by whom he had issue, George, the second lord Rodney. His lordship married, thirdly, Henrietta, born January 27, 1769; Sarah, born May 24, 1772; and ten other sons, and one daughter. His lordship died January 20, 1804, was succeeded by his eldest son, and third lord Rodney. — The presumptive heir is lord George Thynne, second son of his brother, the first lord Rodney, born January 17, 1791: and married, secondly, October 13, 1799, Louisa Stratford, second daughter of John, third earl of Aldborough, in Ireland. Jane, born December 24, 1765; married to Mr. Chambers, feon of Sir William Chambers, knight, and his wife. Henrietta, born January 27, 1769; Sarah, born April 17, 1770; Margaret Anne, born May 7, 1775; Edward, born June 18, 1776. His lordship died May 24, 1792, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the second lord, born December 25, 1772; married April 10, 1781, to Martha, daughter of the late Honourable Thomas Harley, alderman of London, and had issue, George, his succesor, born January 14, 1782, and ten other sons, and one daughter. His lordship died January 20, 1804, and was succeeded by George, his eldest son, and third lord Rodney. — The presumptive heir is his lordship's brother. — Creation. — Baron Rodney, June 19, 1782. — Residences. — Town-house, in Grafton-street. — Armorial Bearings. — See the annexed Engraving. — Motto. — Non generant aquilz columbas. — Eagles do not breed crows.

Hastings, Lord Rawdon.

FRANCIS-RawDon Hastings, Lord RAwDON, Baron of Rawdon in Yorkshire; Earl of Moira Vol. IX, No. 607.

in Ireland; and Constable of the Tower of London. — See Earl of Moira, among the Peers of Ireland.

Carteret, Baron Carteret.

Henry-Frederic Carteret, Baron CARterET, of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire; High Bailiff of Jersey; LL. D. born November 17, 1735.

This nobleman is the second son of Thomas, second lord, viccount Weymouth; and next brother to the first marquis of Bath. He assumed the surname of Carteret in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, John Carteret, earl Granville. He was constellated, April 19, 1764, master of the household to the king; which office he exchanged, December 19, 1770, for that of joint postmaster-general. By George III, he was created baron Carteret of Hawnes, with remainder to the second and younger sons of Thomas, lord, viccount Weymouth. — The presumptive heir is Lord George Thynne, second son of his brother, the first marquis of Bath.

Creation. — Baron Carteret of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, January 29, 1784.

Residences. — Hawnes-place, in the county of Bedford; and Carteret, in the county of Cornwall.

Armorial Bearings. — See the annexed Engraving.

Motto. — Loyal duty. — Loyal duty.

Eliot, Baron Eliot.

John-Craggs Eliot, Lord Eliot, Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, in the county of Cornwall; M. A. born September 25, 1751; succeeded his father, the late lord, February 25, 1794; married, September 8, 1790, Caroline York, esquire to Philip earl of Hardwicke.

The family of Eliot was of high distinction in the reign of Edward IV. Sir John Eliot, in the reign of Charles I. was one of the committee appointed by the house of lords, of common council, to manage the impeachment of George Villiers duke of Buckingham. He died November 27, 1623. Richard, third in descent from Sir John Eliot, married Harriet, daughter of the right honourable James Craggs, secretary of state to George I. by which lady, who married secondly John, son of James, seventh earl of Abbercorn of the kingdom of Scotland, and died in 1769, he had issue, Edward, first lord Eliot, married to Hugh Harriet, esq. in the royal navy. 3. Harriet, married to Pendock Neale, of Tofferton, in the county of Nottingham, esquire; and died January 27, 1776. 4. Elizabeth, married to Charles first lord Somers; and died January 1, 1771. 5. Catharine.

John-Craggs Eliot, Lord Eliot, of St. Germain's, in the county of Cornwall; M. A. born September 28, 1761; succeeded his father, the late lord, February 25, 1794; married, September 8, 1790, Caroline York, esquire to Philip earl of Hardwicke.

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plea; and Viscount Bulkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland; which see among the Peers of Ireland.

COCKS, BARON SOMERS.

JOHN-SOMERS COCKS, LORD SOMERS, Baron of Evechal, in Worcestershire; born May 6, 1786; succeeded his father, Charles, the late lord, January 30, 1806.

The family of Cocks has pedigree as far as the reign of Edward I. Thomas Cocks, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had issue 1. Thomas 2. Richard, father of Richard, who was created a baronet by Charles II. February 7, 1666. Richard, the elder son, had issue 1. Thomas, grandfather of Mary. 2. Charles, who married Mary, sister and co-heir of John lord Somers, of Evechal, lord high chancellor of England; by which lady he had issue, Catharine, married to James Harris, esq. of Salibury, ancestor of the present earl of Malmelecbury, and died in 1755. Elizabeth, died young; Margaret, married to Philip York, esq. afterwards earl of Hardwicke, and lord chancellor of Great Britain: he died in 1761, leaving issue the present earl of Hardwicke, and the lady of the first lord Anon. The sons were, James, who married, first, in 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard earl of Bradford, by whom he had no living issue. He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of William lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who died February 3, 1739, leaving a son, James, who died unmarried in 1758, when the whole of the family estate descended to his uncle, John Cocks, who married Mary, sole daughter of his uncle, the reverend Thomas Cocks, and died in 1726, leaving issue the reverend Thomas Cocks, and died in January 1789.

The family of Cocks was of considerable eminence in the reign of queen Elizabeth. John Parker, in the reign of George II. married Catharine, daughter of John, first earl Poulet; by which lady, who died August 16, 1758, he had issue, 1. John. 2. Montagu-Edmund, who married, in 1773, Charity, daughter of Paul Ourry, of Salibury, in the county of Middlesex, by which lady he had issue, Montagu, and Frances. 3. Hemetta, married to Henry Lambert, of Hope End, in the county of Hereford, esquire. 5. Bridget, married to Redmond Kelly, of Ilievorth, in the county of Middlesex, esquire. John, the father, died April 15, 1768.

John, the elder son, was created by George III. baron Boringdon, of Boringdon. He married, first, in 1763, Frances, daughter of Jofiah Hert, archbishop of Tuam, by lady Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, eldest daughter of Thomas first earl of Kerry; but by her, who died in 1764, he had no issue; and, secondly, May 18, 1769, Thereza, second daughter of Thomas first lord Grantham; by which lady, who died December 21, 1775, he had issue, John, his successor, and Thereza, married, April 17, 1789, the honourable George Villiers, brother to Thomas earl of Clarendon. His lordship died in January 1789, when he was succeeded by his son, John, the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Boringdon, May 18, 1784.

Residences.—Saltram, and Filton, in the county of Devon.—Town-houfe, Berkeley-fquare.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Fidelia certa merces. — "Fidelity has its certain reward."

HILL, BARON BERWICK.

THOMAS NOEL HILL, BARON BERWICK, of Attingham, in the county of Salop; D.C.L. and F.R.S. born October 21, 1770; succeeded his father, the late lord, in January 1789.

The family of Hill has been traced beyond the era of the reign of Henry III. Humphrey Hill, in the reign of Henry VII. had issue, 1. Ralph. 2. Thomas, father of Sir Rowland Hill, a most distinguished lord-mayor of London, who was created in 1679, died in 1702, and was many exentive charters in the reign of Edward VI.

Rowland, fifth in descent from Ralph, adhered to the party of Charles I. in the civil wars, and contributed largely towards the exigencies of the king. He had issue, 1. Richard, who was employed in several foreign embassies, particularly to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia; and was afterwards paymaster-general of the army in Flanders, during the reigns of king William and queen Anne. He died June 11, 1727. 2. John, father of Rowland, who was, by George I. in confirmation of the public services of Richard his uncle, created a baronet, January 20, 1727, with remainder to Samuel and Thomas, his cousins. He married, June 27, 1735, Jane, daughter of Sir Brian Broughton, of Broughton, in the county of Stafford, baronet; by which lady he had issue, 1. Sir Richard, the third baronet. 2. Rowland, who embraced the clerical profession. 3. Jane. 4. Elizabeth. Sir Rowland, the father, died in 1783.

Thomas, third nephew, married Sufan-Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir with Frances her sister, countesses of Hertford, and one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas; by which lady, who died February 14, 1760, he had issue, 1. Noel,
Noel, first lord Berwick. 2. Maria, married, first, to Sir Brian Broughton Delves, of Broughton, in the county of Stafford, baronet; and, secondly, to Henry Errington, of Beaufort, in the county of Northumberland, esquire; half-brother to Charles, first earl of Sefton. Thomas, the father, died, in June 1782.

Noel, the eldest son, was created a peer by George III. and married, November 18, 1778, Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq. of Hilton, in Staffordshire, cousin of lord Vernon; by which lady he had issue six children: Thomas-Noel, his successor; William, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sardinia; Richard, in holy orders, married, in October 1770, for the late William of Moffy Uwe, esq. by which lady he has Richard-Noel, and other issue; Henrietta-Maria, married to Charles lord Bruce, only son of Thomas-Bruce Brudenell, earl of Aylebury, by whom she has issue, George-Augustus-Frederic, to whom her majesty's flood sons; Anne; and Amelia-Louisa. His lordship died in January 1782, when he was succeeded by his son, Thomas-Noel, the present lord. The presumptive heir is William, next brother to his lordship.

Creation.—Baron Berwick, May 19, 1784.

Residences.—Attingham House, near Shrewsbury.—Town-house, Grosvener-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—"Qui uti fidei bona."—"Nobility is an honour to him who does what he ought."

DUTTON, BARON SHERBORNE.

JAMES DUTTON, Lord SHERBORNE, Baron Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester; born in October 1744; married, July 7, 1773, Mary, daughter of Wellery-Blackbards Cook, esq. of Longdon, in the county of Derby; by which lady he has issue, John, heir apparent, born in February 1779; married, August 11, 1803, the honourable Mary Legge, only daughter of Henry lord Stawell; Elizabeth-Jane, born May 28, 1775; married, January 14, 1803, viscount An-dover, son of John earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; Anne-Margaret, born November 1776; married, April 26, 1806, prince Bariatinsky, of the Russian empire, and died at St. Peterburgh, in March 1807, leaving issue a son; Frances-Mary, born in December 1777.

The family of Dutton is descended from Odar, who is in the list of thoze ancient warriors who came over to Englands in the Conquest. Hugh, his grandson, assumed the surname of Dutton. William Dutton, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, had issue, 1. John, who was committed to the prison of Gloucester for refusing to contribute to the bencovolves required by Charles I., though he afterwards distinguished himself on behalf of the sovereign. 2. Ralph, whose grandson Ralph was created a baronet by Charles II. June 22, 1678; and had issue, 1. Sir John, second baronet; upon whose death, February 1, 1743, the title became extinct. 2. Anne, married to James Naper, of Loughtrow, in the county of Meath, in the kingdom of Ireland, esquire; by whom she had issue, James-Leno; Anne; married to Archibald lord Douglas, of Huntly; William, married, first, November 17, 1758, Anne, daughter of Henry Vernon, of Halkhill, in Northumberland; and married, secondly, July 28, 1787, Mifs Travell, and died November 28, 1791, leaving issue a son, Thomas, died in 1791; and six daughters; Suannah, married to John Potter, esq. by which lady, who died October 1, 1783, he had issue one son, John, born in 1755, who died in 1773; and six daughters, Suannah, and Rhoda, who died young; Sophia-Alice, married to —— Jadi, esq. and died July 24, 1793; Elizabeth, married, May 1805; and issue three sons, and three daughters. 3. James, married, first, November 17, 1758, Fanny, daughter of Mr. Johnson, of Wiston, in the county of Yorks; and had issue, ——; his son, married, first, to a lady; and, secondly, to a lady, and had issue.

James-Leno, the eldest son, assumed the name of Dutton, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle; and married Jane, daughter of Christopher Bond, of Newland, in the county of Gloucester, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Jane, now lord Shirburn; William-Noel, married, first, November 17, 1758, to a lady, who bore the name and arms of Naper, and married, June 5, 1787, Mifs Travell, and died November 28, 1791, leaving issue a son; Thomas, died an infant; Ralph, born in 1755, died February 25, 1784; having married Mifs Honur Gubbins, of Bath, who died without issue, in January 1807; Jane, and Jemima, died infants; Anne, married, in 1760, Samuel Blackwell, esq. of Amneyec Park, in the county of Gloucester; Mary, married, in 1769, to Thomas Maister, esq. of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester; Frances, married, in September 1771, Charles Lambert, of Bean Park, in Meath, esquire; Jane, married, in 1775, Thomas-William Cock, of Holkham Hall, in Norfolk, esquire, and died July 20, 1800, leaving issue two daughters, one of whom married the late viscount Andover, and, secondly, April 16, 1806, captain Digby, of the royal navy; and Jane, married Thomas Viscount Aton.

Creation.—Baron Sherborne, May 20, 1784.

Residence.—Sherborne Lodge, in the county of Gloucester.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Servo et fidem.—"I will keep the faith."

GORDON, BARON GORDON.

GEORGE GORDON, Baron GORDON, of Hunt ley, Marquis of Huntley, in North Britain, a Major-general in the Army, and Colonel of the 43d Regiment of Foot; born February 2, 1770. His lordship is the eldest son of Alexander duke of Gordon; and was summoned to parliament, April 11, 1807, and placed in his father's barony of Gordon, granted July 12, 1784.—See DUKE OF GORDON, among the Peers of Scotland.

DOUGLAS, BARON DOUGLAS.

JAMES DOUGLAS, BARON DOUGLAS, of Amebury, created an English baron, August 8, 1786; Duke of Queenberry, &c. in Scotland.—See DUKE OF QUEEN-BERRY, among the Peers of Scotland.

Residences.—Ameybury Park, in the county of Wilts; and Richmond, in Surrey.—Town-house, in Piccadilly.

SCOTT, BARON MONTAGU.

HENRY-JAMES-MONTAGU SCOTT, Baron MONTAGU, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire, D.C.L. born December 16, 1776; married, November 22, 1804, the honourable Jane-Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald lord Douglas, by lady Lucy Graham, daughter of William marquis of Graham. His lordship succeeded to this barony, May 25, 1790, on the death of his grandfather, George, last duke of Montagu, agreeably to the limitation of the patent granted in 1765, when he took the name of Montagu. His lordship is the second son of Henry duke of Buccleuch.—See Duke of BUCCLEUCH, among the Peers of Scotland.

Residences.—Boughton House, in the county of Northampton.—Town-house, in Privy Gardens.

BERESFORD, BARON TYRONE.

HENRY DE LA POER BERESFORD, BARON TYRONE, of Haverfordwell; created an English baron, August 8, 1786, and Marquis of Waterford, in Ireland.—See MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, among the Peers of IRELAND.

BOYLE, BARON CARLETON.

HENRY BOYLE, Baron CARLETON, in Yorkshire, created August 8, 1786; and Earl of Shannon, in Ireland.—See EARL OF SHANNON, among the Peers of IRELAND.

Residences.—Castle Martyr, in Corkshire.—Town-house, George-street, Hanover-square.

DELAVAL, BARON DELAVAL.

JOHN-HUSSEY DELAVAL, Baron DELAVAL, of Delaval, in the county of Northumberland; and Baron Delaval, of Redford, in Ireland, married, first, Suannah, daughter of R. Robinson, esq. and widow of John Potter, esq. by which lady, who died October 1, 1783, he had issue one son, John, born in 1755, who died in 1773; and six daughters, Suannah, and Rhoda, who died young; Sophia-Ann, married to —— Jadi, esq. and died July 24, 1793; Elizabeth, married, May 1805; and issue three sons, and three daughters.
HERALDRY.

19, 1781, George Tuchet, sixteenth lord Audley, and died July 11, 1782, leaving issue; Frances, married to John-Penton Cawthorn, esquire; and Sarah, married to George Carpenter, second earl of Tyrconnel. His lordship married, secondly, January 5, 1783, Miss Knight.

The ancient family of Delaval is descended from Gouldbrand, her of Gouldbrand's, in the kingdom of Norway, whose daughter, married to the banner of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, bore his regiment and with his standard. The motto is: "God be my conductor." —Dim me conduif'.

George Carpenter, second earl of Tyrconnel. His lordship married, first, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Delaval, and died July 1, 1785, leaving issue; Frances, married to Sir Henry Delaval, was a bearer of one of the principal seals of the Duchy of Normandy. The arms of Delaval are: Or, a chevron between three garbs sable, for Blake.

Rhoda, daughter of Robert Appreece, of Washingley, in the county of Northumberland, and widow of lord Naftau Paulett, had issue, 1. Mary, eldest daughter of Edward King, of Ashkain castle, in the county of Kent, and widow of lord Suffield, second son of Philip third earl of Chesterfield, and, secondly, to captain Morris; Sarah, married, Jane, who died August 4, 1779, he had issue, Harbord Harbord, the present baron Suffield; Robert, born September 28, 1767; Catharine, married, October 19, 1802, John Petre, esquire, born November 10, 1792.

William Morden, the father of lord Suffield, assumed, in January 1742, the name of Harbord, in compliance with the will of Harbord Harbord, elder son of Sir Robert Harbord, eldest son of Sir Robert Harbord, to whose fortune and estates he succeeded. In May 1744, he was made a knight of the bath; and was created a baronet by George II. March 22, 1746; and was afterwards advanced to the peerage by George III. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bristole, of Banthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and died August 8, 1777. He had issue, Harbord Harbord, the present baron Suffield; Robert, born September 18, 1785; and several other children.

CREATION.—Baron Suffield, of the county of Norfolk, August 24, 1786.

RESIDENCES.—Gunton Park, and Suffield Hall, in the county of Norfolk. — Townhouse, in Ashwell-street.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. MOTTO.—Equanimity of mind.

CARLETON, BARON DORCHESTER.

Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, Baron of Dorchester, in the county of Oxford; Knight of the Bath; a general in the army, colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of Fort Charlemont, in Ireland. He married, May 21, 1772, lady Mary Howard, daughter of Thomas second earl of Effingham, and elder to the present earl; by which lady he had issue, Guy, who died young; Thomas, a captain in the army, died February 4, 1806; having married Priscilla, daughter of William Bellord, esquire, and niece of the late Sir Adam Williamson, knight of the bath; by whom he had issue, Maria-Pelham, born June 27, 1795; William, died October 23, 1790; Laurencet, deceased; George, born September 25, 1781, heir apparent, a colonel in the army; married, in October 1805, Mary-ettes, eldest daughter of Edward King, of Ashkain Hall, esquire; Charles, died young; Dudley, born June 22, 1790; Richard, born February 10, 1792; Maria, born August 20, 1777; Frances, born February 3, 1785; married, in 1802, the reverend John Orde, vicar of King's-cres, in Hampshire.

This nobleman early in life embraced the military profession; and having passed through the inferior ranks of the army, was constituted April 21, 1772, colonel of the 47th regiment of foot; and May 25, in that year, major-general of his majesty's forces; and declared, in December 1774, captain-general and governor in chief of the province of Canada. He endured considerable hardships in a forward position, and undertook the fortiess of Quebec by the Americans, under the command of general Arnold, in the close of the year 1775; but at length, falling out of the garison, he defeated the besiegers, and killed general...
general Montgomery. Receiving succours from England in the following spring, he drove the enemy to the frontiers of New York, and destroyed all their maritime preparations upon Lake Champlain; and thus to his valour and intrepidity we owe the preservation of the Canadas, which now form the principal part of British America. (See vol. i. p. 424.) He was appointed January 1, 1776, to the rank of general in America, and soon after elected knight of the military order of the bath. He was promoted, August 29, 1777, to the rank of lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces; and, having restored the government of Canada, was chosen, in 1780, by the inhabitants of that province to be their king. He was appointed to the command of the 4th regiment of dragoons at New York, and was promoted to the rank of general in America, and was made governor of fort Charleson. On his lordship's return from the government of Canada, he was advanced to the rank of general, appointed to the command of the 4th regiment of dragoon guards, and made governor of fort Charlemont in Ireland.

The family of Carleton had residence for many centuries at Carleton-hall, in the county of Cumberland; it was raised to the peerage by the title and style of viscount Dorchester and baron of Imbercourt, in 1628; which now form the principal part of British America. (See vol. i. p. 424.) He was appointed January 1, 1776, to the rank of general in America, and soon after elected knight of the military order of the bath. He was promoted, August 29, 1777, to the rank of lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces; and, having restored the government of Canada, was chosen, in 1780, by the inhabitants of that province to be their king. He was appointed to the command of the 4th regiment of dragoons at New York, and was promoted to the rank of general in America, and was made governor of fort Charleson in Ireland. On his lordship's return from the government of Canada, he was advanced to the rank of general, appointed to the command of the 4th regiment of dragoon guards, and made governor of fort Charlemont in Ireland.

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yon, the late lord, April 5, 1803; married, January 1803. Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hamner, bart. of Bettisfield, in the county of Flint; and has issue, a daughter, born June 1807.

Eliza Kenyon is descended from Adam de Lowton, who lived in the reign of Henry II. and whose grandson, Jordan, assumed the surname of Kenyon. Roger, tenth in descent from Jordan, had issue, 1. George. 2. Thomas. 3. Edward, who was governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, and died in 1701. George, the eldest of issue, George, who married, October 23, 1731, Peregrina, daughter of Robert Eddowes, of Eagle Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. Anne, born July 25, 1732. 2. George, born December 28, 1734; who married, first, February 25, 1759, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Banks, of Wigan, in the county palatine of Lancaster, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Margaret, born December 10, 1759, and married to Sir Thomas Hamner, of Hamner, in the county of Flint, baronet. He married, secondly, Ellen, daughter of William Curghey, eqy, by which lady he had issue, Elizabeth, Peregrina, and Jane. 3. Peregrina, born August 10, 1736. 4. Mary, born July 10, 1741, and married to Lord Kenyon. 5. Robert, who married, July 25, 1771, Sarah, daughter of Otho Cooke, eqy, and died May 6, 1787. 6. Alice, born in August 1744. George, the father, died December 29, 1780.

Thomas, second son of Roger, had issue, Lloyd, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Eddowes, of Eagle Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, esquire; by which lady, who died August 25, 1771, he had issue, Thomas, born in September 1771, and died in May 1770; Lloyd, the first lord, born October 5, 1772; married his cousin Mary, third daughter of George Kenyon, of Pecle, eqy, by whom (who survived him, and died in August 1808) he had three sons, viz. Lloyd, died September 15, 1802; George, the present baron; and Thomas, born September 27, 1780; married, in 1803, Charlotte, sister to William Lloyd, eqy, of Afton, and has a son, born in June 1804. Richard, who died October 26, 1751. Roger, married to Mary, only daughter of Edward Lloyd, eqy, of Penyllin, in Denbighshire, and had issue by her three sons and two daughters, viz. Edward-Lloyd, George, and Thomas; Jane, and Anna-Maria. His lordship's superior abilities in the law, occasioned his being appointed to the office of attorney-general in 1782, and chief justice of Chester; in 1784, master of the rolls; and, in 1788, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench. His lordship having married, April 5, 1785, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present lord.—The presumptive heir is Thomas, his lordship's brother.

Creation.—Baron Kenyon, of Gredington, June 7, 1788.

Residences.—Gredington Hall, in the county of Flint; and Marthgate, in Surrey.—Town-house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Magna imitatur crucem sejusinum. — "Bear affections with magnanimity."

GRiffin, Baron Braybrooke.

Richard-Aldworth-Neville Griffin, Lord Braybrooke, Baron of Braybrooke, in the county of Northampton; Provost Marshal of Jamaica; Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral, and Cuts of Rotulorum, of the county of Essex; Recorder of Salisbury; High Steward of Wingham, and Hereditary Visitor of McGillen College, Cambridge; F. R. S. and succeeded in the family of Jenkyn to the estate of Lord Howard de Walden, May 25, 1797. His lordship was born July 3, 1790; married, June 9, 1790, Catharine Grenville, youngest daughter of the late right honourable George Grenville, and sister to George marquis of Buckingham; by which lady, who died November 6, 1796, he had issue, Catharine, born February 23, 1785; Richard, heir apparent, born September 26, 1783; Francis, died May 8, 1786; Mary, died September 30, 1786; Elizabeth, married to Sir Wyndham Collete, in Flintshire, baronet; Henry, born March 1, 1788; George, born August 17, 1789; Caroline, born October 6, 1792; and William, who died in April 1803.

His lordship is descended from the ancient family of the Nevilles, of Billingbear, in the county of Berks, who have been seated there ever since the original grant of the Nevilles, of Billingbear, near Wokingham, in Berkshire. His lordship's father was Richard Griffin, eldest son of Edward VI. to Sir Henry Neville, one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber, who was second son of lord Aber-gavenny. Pursuant to the will of the late lord Howard de Walden, and conformable to act of parliament, lord Braybrooke changed his name, in 1798, from Neville to Griffin.

Creation.—Baron Braybrooke, September 5, 1788.

Residences.—Adeley House, in the county of Essex; and Billingbear, near Wokingham, in Efssex.—Town-house, in New Burlington-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Ne vitus est. — "Forn no mean with."

AMHERST, Baron Amherst.

William Pitt Amherst, Lord Amherst, Baron Amherst, of Montreal, in Kent; a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; born January 1773; succeeded his uncle, the late lord, August 3, 1797; married July 24, 1800, Sarah countess of Plymouth, daughter and co-heir of Andrew Archer, laft lord Archer; and has issue a daughter, born July 9, 1801; a son, and heir apparent, born August 29, 1802; William-Pitt, who married March 26, 1803; a son, born November 24, 1803; and a son, born in February 1809.

The family of Amherst is descended from Hamo, a Saxon baron, who was sheriff of the county of Kent in the reign of William the Conqueror. Hamo, his descendant, was lord bishop of Rochester; and Hamo, in the reign of Edward III. wrote himself Hamo de Hurst. The genealogy has been regularly traced from the reign of Richard II.

Jeffery Amherst, in the reign of George I. was a beneficer of the Society of Gray's Inn; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kerril, of Hadlow, in the county of Kent, esquire; by which lady, who died May 1, 1752, he had issue, Sackville, born in 1715, and died in 1761; Jeffery, born Jan. 29, 1717, commander-in-chief of the army in America, in the war against the French, from 1758 to 1764, was made a knight of the Bath in 1764; and was created baron Amherst by George III. in reward of his long and great services to his country; for particulars of which, see the article Amherst, vol. i. p. 473. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Thomas Dalton, eqy, of Hampton, in Kent, who died without issue, January 7, 1765; his lordship married, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the honourable general George Carey, son of vicecount Falkland, by whom he had no issue. His lordship was colonel of the second regiment of lifeguards, colonel-in-chief of the 60th regiment of foot, governor of Guernsey, and a field-marshall; and, dying August 3, 1797, was succeeded by his nephew, the present lord. John, who died, an admiral of the blue, February 12, 1778, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lindzee, eqy, by whom he had no issue, and died February 14, 1778; Thomas, Sidney, and Charles, died in their infancy; William, born in 1732, died-de-camp to his majesty, and colonel of the 3rd regiment of foot, lieutenant-governor of St. John's in the island of Newfoundland, and a lieutenant-general in the army; died May 23, 1781, having married, March 31, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Patterson, eqy, and by her had issue, 1. William-Pitt, the present lord. 2. Elizabeth, born in February...
briary 1774. 3. Harriet, born in October 1775, died young. Elizabeth, born in 1714, married the reverend John Thomas, rector of Nutgrove, in Chehshire, and died in 1759. Margaret, died unmarried in 1735; Mary, born in December 1720, died an infant.

Creations. — Baron Amberlief, of Holmesdale, in the county of Kent, May 20, 1776. Baron Amberlief, of Montreal, in the county of Kent, August 30, 1728, named after Montreal, which he took from the French in America.

Residences. — Montreal, in the county of Kent. — Town-houfe, in Lower Grosvenor-street.

The Armorial Bearings of lord Amberlief, as given in the annexed Engraving, are: Gules, three fances or tilting-fores erect in fefs or, their heads argent. This bearing was granted to the family of Amberlief in 1611, as a token of their prowefs at jousts and tournaments.

Crest. — On a mount vert, three fuch fores; the centre one erect, the other two in faltire, girt with a wreath of laurel proper.

Supporters. — Two Canadian war-Indians, of a copper colour; rings in their nores and ears, and bracelets on their arms and wrists proper, their crofts-belts over their shoulders. To one a powder-horn pendant, to the other a scrapping-knife; each of their waffes covered with a short apron gules; their gaiters blue, feam'd or; their legs fettered and fastened by a chain to the brace¬let on the outer wiff proper, the dexter Indian holding in his exterior hand a tomahawk: thence a wiff proper. Thefe supporters were granted to Jeffrey lord Amberlief, when he was invested a knight of the Bath, in allusion to his extenfive conquefts in America.

Motto. — Cofcor concordia crefte. — "Concord infures victory."

CHICHESTER, BARON FISHERWICK.

GEORGE-AUGUSTUS CHICHESTER, BARON FISHERWICK, in the county of Stafford, July 9, 1790; and Marquis of Donegal, in Ireland. — See Marquis of Donegal among the Peers of Ireland.

DUFF, BARON FIFE.

JAMES DUFF, BARON FIFE, in Great Britain, July 9, 1790; and Earl of Fife, in Scotland. — See Earl of Fife among the Peers of Scotland.

GRIMSTON, BARON VERULAM.

JAMES-BUCKNALL GRIMSTON, BARON VERULAM, of Gorhambury, in Hertfordshire, July 9, 1790; and Viscount Grimston, in Ireland. — See Viscount Grimston among the Peers of Ireland.

DOUGLAS, BARON DOUGLAS.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, BARON DOUGLAS, of Douglas Castle; Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff for Forfarshire; married, June 1771, Lucy, sister to the present duke, and only daughter of William, fifth marquis and second duke, of Montrose; by which lady, who died February 13, 1779, he had nine three sons, Archibald, heir apparent; Charles; and William, born March 2, 1773, who died February 10, 1780; and one daughter, Jane-Margaret, married, November 25, 1804, Henry-James, lord Montagu, second son of Henry duke of Buccleuch. His lordship married, secondly, May 13, 1783, lady Frances Scott, sister to the present duke of Buccleuch; by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His lordship is maternally descended from lady Jane Douglas, only sister and heir of the late duke of Douglas, &c. of Scotland; and paternally from the house of Stewart, by the marriage of lady Jane with fir John Stewart, of Grantully, in Scotland, baronet, by whom she had two sons, viz. Archibald and Sholto, the latter of whom died young; but the eldest, Archibald, was declared heir-at-law to the late duke of Douglas, on September 9, 1761, succeeded to his real estate, and is the present peer.


The Armorial Bearings. — See the annexed Engraving. — Motto. — Jamais arrière. — "Never behind."

GAGE, BARON GAGE.

HENRY-HALL GAGE, BARON GAGE, of High Meadow; and Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland. — See Viscount Gage among the Peers of Ireland.

GRENVILLE, BARON GRENVILLE.

WILLIAM-WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, BARON GRENVILLE, of Wotton, in the county of Buckingham; Auditor of the Exchequer, Elder Brother of the Trinity-houfe, a Governor of the Charter-houfe, D.C.L. and F.S.A. born October 25, 1739; married, July 18, 1792, the honourable Anne Pitt, daughter of Thomas, first lord Camelloyd. His lordship is second brother to George marquis of Buckingham; was appointed Speaker of the Houfe of Commons, in 1739; secretary of State in 1790; and in 1806, first lord commiffioner of the treasury; created lord Grenville, of Wotton. — See Marquis of Buckingham, for particulars of this illustrious family, armorial bearings, &c.

Creation. — Baron Grenville, November 25, 1790.

DOUGLAS, BARON DOUGLAS.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, BARON DOUGLAS, of Lochieven, was created an English peer August 11, 1791; and is also Earl of Morton in Scotland. — See Earl of Morton, among the Peers of Scotland.

THURLOW, BARON THURLOW.

EDWARD THURLOW, BARON THURLOW; Patentee of the Bankrupts' Office, and Clerk of the CUT¬
odies of Idiots and Lunatics in possession; a Clerk of the Hanaper, and one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Chancery; born June 11, 1784; succeeded his uncle, Edward, the late lord, September 12, 1806.

Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, father of the first lord, married Mifs Elizabeth Smith, of that place; by whom he had issue, Edward, afterwards lord Thurlow. 2. Thomas, born September 19, 1757; on whom the barony of Thurlow was granted in reversion; and three daughters, Amelia; Elizabeth; and Anne, who married, April 12, 1804, Charles Godfrey, esq. of the royal artillery. 3. John, an alderman of the city of Norwich, who died March 4, 1782, having married Jofeph, daughter of John Moore, esq. by which lady, he had issue, Edward, Smith, prebendary of Norwich, to whom the barony of Thurlow was granted in remainder, in default of issue male of his uncle and his cousins, Edward, the present lord, and Thomas.

Edward, first lord Thurlow, being bred to the law, was, in May 1770, conftituted foliciitor-general to his majesty; which office he exchanged January 23, 1773, for that of attorney-general. By George III. he was created baron Thurlow of Ashfield; and was promoted, June 2, 1778, to be lord high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he resigned in April 1783. The feals were again delivered to him, December
HENRY Phipps, Lord Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, Baron Mulgrave, of New Ross, in Ireland; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the North Riding of Yorkshire, a Lieutenant-general in the Army, Governor of Scarborough, and Colonel of the thirty first regiment of foot; F.S.A. born February 14, 1755; appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1804, and principal secretary of state for the foreign department in 1805.

He succeeded his brother, the late lord, October 19, 1792; married, October 20, 1795, Sophia, daughter of William Maling, of West Hennington, in the county palatine of Durham, esquire; and has issue, Henry-Confinantine, heir apparent, born May 15, 1796; Henrietta-Sophia, born May 28, 1799; Augusta-Maria, born September 3, 1802; Charles-Beamont, born December 27, 1804.

Constantine Phipps, great-grandfather of the late lord, was, in 1714, lord chancellor of Ireland, and died in 1723, leaving only one son, William. His lordship's grandfather, William Phipps, married, February 26, 1718, Catharine, only daughter of James Earl of Anglesey, by whom he had issue, Constantine, the first lord Mulgrave; and James, who died without issue.

Constantine was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by George III. and married Lepel, eldest daughter of John Lord Harvey, who died in 1782, by whom he had issue, Constantine-John, the late lord, who was created a peer of Great Britain. His lordship was born in 1744; married, June 20, 1785, Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Cholmondeley, esquire of Whity, in Yorkshire; by whom, who died May 22, 1788, he had issue, Anne-Elizabeth-Cholmondeley, born May 19, 1788; but dying without male issue, October 10, 1792, his English title became extinct, but his Irish honours descended to his brother, Henry; Charles, a captain in the Royal Navy, died unmarried, October 20, 1786; Henry, the present lord; Edmund, born 1760; Augustus, born in 1762, married, August 1792, Maria, eldest daughter of Peter Thellulon, esquire of Broadwood Hall, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire; Henrietta-Maria, born March 1717, married, August 1718, to the present lord, and has issue.

His lordship's dying September 16, 1775, was succeeded by his son, Constantine-John, the late lord; who dying October 10, 1792, was succeeded by his brother, Henry, the present lord, who was created a peer of Great Britain, August 13, 1794, by the title of baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, in Yorkshire.

Creating Baron Mulgrave, in Ireland, August 13, 1794; Baron Mulgrave, in England, August 13, 1794.

Residences.—Mulgrave Castle, in the county of York.—Town-residence, at the Admiralty. Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—Fertusique virtus.—"Content in virtue."

LYTTLETON, BARON LYTTLETON.

GEORGE-FULKE LYTTELTON, LORD LYTTELTON, Baron of Frankley in Worcestershire, Baron Weichton of Balamore; succeeded his father, the late lord, in September 1808.

The family of Lyttleton were very early seated at South Lyttleton, in the county of Worcester. In the reign of Henry III. 1235, Thomas de Lyttleton married Emma de Frankley, an heir and lady of the manor; and his grandson, Thomas de Lyttleton, in the reign of Edward II. was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Worcester; from whom descended John Lyttleton, who took part in the murder of the earl of Leicester. Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart., married, May 8, 1708, Christiana,
tian, daughter of sir Richard Temple, bart. of Stowe, in Buckinghamshire, and had issue, 1. George, first lord Lyttelton. 2. Thomas, died unmarried. 3. Charles, lord bishop of Carlisle, died unmarried. 4. Richard, died young. 5. Sir Richard, knight of the bath; married lady Rachel Ruffell, died daughter of Sir Lionel, second duke of Bedford, and had issue, second daughter, for Henley Bridgewater, and died without issue, October 1, 1770. 6. William-Henry, the late baron. 7. Christian, married Sir Thomas Pitt, esq. of Boscococ, father of the first lord Camford, and died June 4, 1720. 8. Anne, married the reverend Francis Ayliffe, D. D. and died March 3, 1796. 9. Mary, died young, for Sir Penelope. 10. Penelope, died. 11. Heiter, married John Fitzmaurice, esq. of Springfield Castle, in the county of Limerick, Ireland.

George, first lord Lyttelton, was born January 17, 1763, and married, June 15, 1784, Lady, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, esq. of Filleigh, in Devonshire; by which lady, who died January 19, 1787, he had issue, 1. Thomas, the second lord. 2. Lucy, married to Arthur Amelee, earl of Mount Norris. His lordship married, secondly, August 10, 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of field-marshall sir Robert Rich, bart, who died September 27, 1795; and his lordship dying August 22, 1795, was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, the second lord, who died without issue in 1779, when the barony of Lyttelton became extinct; but the ancient baronetcy devolved on his uncle, William-Henry Lyttelton, lord Welcote, who, after serving in many embassies, was created baron Welcote, of Ballmore; and was afterwards advanced to the title of lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. He was born December 20, 1734; married, in June 1761, Mary, daughter and co-heir of James Macartney, esq. of Longford, in Ireland; by which lady, who died in 1765, he had issue, Heiter, born March 17, 1764, married to Richard-Coll Hoare, bart of Stourhead, in the county of Wilts; George-Fulke, the present lord, born December 20, 1724; married, in 1765, he had issue, Heder, born March 17, 1762, married to sir Richard-Colt Hoare, bart. of Stour-
came William Peachey, of Newgrove, near Petworth; and Edmund Peachey, of Eartham, in the county of Sussex, who had an only son, Edward, who died in 1679, having been twice married; and left issue by Anne, his second wife, three sons, Edward, William, and John; and two daughters, Anne and Sarah. Edward, the eldest of the sons, had two sons and two daughters, and died in 1685. John, the second son, was twice married, and died May 25, 1693, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Farringdon, knight. William, the second son, married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Hall, of Petworth, in the county of Sussex, who had an only son, Edward, who died in 1657.

He married the second, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth, the sons, the second, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth, died unmarried, viz. Edward; William, an officer in the guards, killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain; Henry; Edward; William; John; Bulstrode; George; Charles, who died in Peru; and James, in the service of the East-India company, died February 15, 1771.

Bulstrode, the fifth son, assumed the name of Knight, in addition to that of Peachey, on his marriage, June 8, 1725, with Elizabeth, relish of William-woodward Knight, of Wealden, in the county of Sussex, esq. but left no issue. Henry was created a baronet by George II. March 1, 1736, with remainder to John, his fourth brother, who married Jane, daughter of William Jarret, esq. of the city of London; by whom he had issue two sons, William, who died an infant, and Henry, who died at the age of twenty; and three daughters, Jane, married to Gawan-Harris Naff, of Petworth, esq. and Elizabeth, and Eleanor, who both died unmarried. The male issue of sir Henry Peachey thus becoming extinct in his own line, the title of baronet, pursuant to limitation, devolved on his next brother, sir John Peachey; who married Henrietta, daughter of George London, of Long Ditton, in the county of Surrey, esquire; by which lady he had issue two sons, John and James, and three daughters, Henrietta and Rebecca, both of whom died unmarried; and Mary, who married Michael Scare, esq. of the Grove, near Tring, in Hertfordshire. Sir John Peachey dying April 12, 1744, was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John-Meres Fagge, esq. of Glenley, in Sussex, by whom he had no issue; and, dying July 3, 1757, the title and estate devolved on his only brother, John, the late peer, who was born March 8, 1732; married, August 19, 1747, lady Georgiana-Carolina, eldest daughter of Henry, first earl of Deloraine; by which lady he had issue one son, and one daughter, viz. John, his successor; and Georgiana, married, April 1, 1771, to the earl of Warwick and Brooke; and died April 1, 1772, without issue. His lordship was appointed, in 1751, groom of the bedchamber to his present majesty, when prince of Wales; and, in 1752, he succeeded the earl of Cardigan as master of the robes to the king; and, dying February 1, 1768, was succeeded by his only son, John, the present and second lord.

Creation.—Baron Dundas, of Selfy, of Selfy, in the county of Sussex, August 13, 1794.

Residences.—Wealden House, in the county of Sussex; and Newells Park, in Hertfordshire.—Townhouse, in Lower Grosvenor-street.

Arms.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—"Mindful and faithful."

Dundas, Baron Dundas.

THOMAS DUNDAS, Baron Dundas, of Ake, in the North Riding of the county of York, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of the shires of Orkney and Shetland; F.R.S. and F.A.S. married, May 24, 1754, lady Charlotte Wentworth, sister of William earl Fitzwilliam; and has issue, Lawrence, heir apparent, married to Mrs. Hale, daughter of Mr. Hale; Charles-Lawrence, married lady Caroline Beancler, sister to Aubrey duke of St. Alban's; William, who died in 1796; George-Heneage-Lawrence, a captain in the royal navy; Thomas-Lawrence, in holy orders; Robert-Lawrence, a colonel in the army; Margaret, married to Arch. Spiers, esq. Charlotte, married, July 3, 1773, to Charles Bruce, of Kinnaird, esquire, and died June 17, 1806; Mary, married to John, son of William earl Fitzwilliam; Frances-Laura, married, January 24, 1805, Robert Chaloner, esq. of Guilborough, in Yorkshire; Mary; Isabella.

The family of Dundas is of high antiquity. In 1431, James de Dundas married Euphan, daughter of sir Alexander Bruce, of Kinnaird, esquire. He was created a baronet, November 11, 1625, with limitation to his male issue, and in default thereof, to his brother Thomas. Sir Lawrence married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, esquire, by Mary Balfour, daughter of lord Burleigh, and died September 24, 1781, leaving issue one son, Thomas, the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Dundas, August 13, 1794.

Residences.—Ake Hall, and Upleatham Park, in the county of York.—Townhouse, in Arlington-street.

Arms.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—"Try."

Pellham, Baron Yarborough.

Charles-Anderson Pellham, Baron Yarborough, in the county of Lincoln, D.C.L. born July 3, 1748; took the surname and arms of Pellham, in compliance with the will of his great-uncle, Charles Pellham, of Brockley, in Lincolnshire, married July 25, 1770, Sophia, sole heir of George Aurifche, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, esquire; and by her had issue, Charles-Anderson, heir apparent, married, August 11, 1806, Miss Simpson, daughter of the honourable John-Bridgeman Simpson, son of Henry lord Bradford; Sophia, born September 15, 1774; Sophia, born October 3, 1775, married to Dudley North, esq. of Glenham, Hall.
HOOD, BARON HOOD.
HENRY HOOD, BARON HOOD, of Catherington, in the county of Hampshire, created a peer by George I., and succeeded his brother, the late lord, March 27, 1795.
Residence.—Catherington, near Portsmouth, in Hampshire.
Armoirial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.
Motto.—Vincit amor patriae.—“The love of my country predominates.”

STUART, BARON STUART.
FRANCIS STUART, BARON STUART, of Castle Stuart, in the county of Inverness, created a peer by George III., and married, May 28, 1796.—See EARL OF MORAY, among the PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

STEWART, BARON STEWART.
GEORGE STEWART, BARON STEWART, of Gairlies, in the shire of Kirkcudbright. His lordship is also Earl of Galloway, in Scotland.—See EARL OF GALLOWAY, among the PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

STOPFORD, BARON SALTERSFORD.
JAMES STOPFORD, BARON SALTERSFORD, of Salterford, in the county patrimonial of Chester, created May 28, 1796: Knight of St. Patrick. His lordship is also Earl of Courtenay.—See EARL OF COURTOWN, among the PEERS OF IRELAND.

DAWNAY, BARON DAWNAY.
JOHN CHRISTOPHER BURTON DAWNAY, BARON DAWNAY, of Cowick, in the county of York; created May 28, 1796. His lordship is also Viscount Downe.—See VISCOUNT DOWNE, among the PEERS OF IRELAND.

BRODRICK, BARON BRODRICK.
GEORGE BRODRICK, BARON BRODRICK, of Pepper Harrow, in the county of Surrey; created May 28, 1796, with remainder to the heirs male of his family, George, late viscount Midleton. His lordship is also Viscount Midleton.—See VISCOUNT MIDLETON, among the PEERS OF IRELAND.
Motto.—“Gradus diverso via ana.”—“The same way by different steps.”

BURRELL, BARON GWYDIR.
PETER BURRELL, BARON GWYDIR, of Gwydir, in Caernarvonshire, and a Baronet; Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, F.R.S. married, February 23, 1779, Priscilla, Barbara-Elizabeth-Lindsey, daughter and co-heir of Peregrine duke of Ancaster, and baroness Willoughby de Eresby; by which lady he has issue, Peter-Robert, heir apparent, born March 1782; married, October 20, 1807, Clementia, daughter and heir of James Drummond lord Perth; and by this marriage acquired the property of Cillya, daughter and heir of Alan de Dunstanyille; which Alan married the daughter of Reginald Fitzhenry, earl highest officer in the kingdom at that period. In the time when signed Magna Charta, and married into the Dunstanyille family, took an active part; two of them signed Magna Charta, and married into the Dunstanville family. William Burrell married, in 1150, Cecilia, daughter and heir of Alan de Dunstanville; which Alan married the daughter of Reginald Fitzhenry, earl of Cornwall, and by this marriage acquired the property of Teydih, in that county.

Francis Basset, grandson of lord de Dunstanville, had two sons by his lady, Mary Pendarves, viz. John Pendarves Basset, and Francis, his lordship's father; the former married Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund Prideaux, bart; John died in 1759, left issue; when Francis, the father of the present lord, succeeded to the family estate, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, in the county of Cornwall, bart, who died in 1769, leaving issue, two sons and four daughters, viz. Francis, the present baron; John, who married Miss Mary Wingfield; Margaret, married to John Rogers, esq. of Penrose, in Cornwall; Cecilia; Mary; and Catharine. On his lordship's decease, the barony of De Dunstanville will become extinct, but the barony of Ballet will descend to his daughter, and her issue male.

CREATIONS.—Baron De Dunstanville, June 17, 1796. Baron Ballet, of Stratton, November 7, 1795.


ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—“Pro rege et populo.”—“For king and for people.”

LASCELLES, BARON HAREWOOD.
EDWARD LASCELLES, BARON HAREWOOD, of Harewood, in the county of York; married, in 1761, Miss Chaloner, daughter of William Chaloner, esq. of Guilsborough, in the county of York; by which lady, who died February 22, 1805, he has issue, Edward, heir apparent, born January 10, 1764; Henry, born December 25, 1767; married, in 1794, Henrietta Saunders, daughter of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart. of Beachwood, in Hertfordshire, by whom he has a son, Edmund Lascelles, born June 8, 1790; Francis, born June 1763; married the honourable John Douglas, son of the earl of Morton, by his second wife, Bridget, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, in Rutlandshire, and has issue, Frances, born January 10, 1786; Anne, died an infant; George-Sholto, born December 23, 1789; Charles, born March 10, 1790; Harriet, born June 8, 1792; Charlotte, born July 14, 1793; and Emma-Elizabeth, born October 8, 1794. Mary-Anne, born November 22, 1775.

His lordship is descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire. His father's uncle, Edwin Lascelles, esq. was created baron Barewood in 1790; but dying without male issue, in 1795, the title became extinct. The estate defending to his lordship, he was raised by George III. to the same dignity.

CREATION.—Baron Harewood, June 18, 1796.

RESIDENCES.—Harewood House, in the county of York. Town-house, in Hanover-square.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving. Motto.—In sole Deo salus. — “Salvation is in God alone.”

ROLE, BARON ROLLE.
JOHN ROLLE, BARON ROLLE, of Stevenstone, in the county of Devon, and Recorder of Torrington; married Miss Walcott, of Bovey, in Devonshire. The family of Rolle is of Norman descent, and related to William the Conqueror, with whom they came into England, and were early settled in Devonshire. George Rolle, esq. of Stevenstone, in the county of Devon, had five sons and five daughters: John, the eldest, died in 1759; George, the second son, was ancestor to the present and late lord; Christopher, died without issue; Henry, was ancestor of that branch which possessed the barony of Clinton and Saye, now enjoyed by the family of Trefus, by a daughter of Samuel Rolle, esquire; Robert was the fifth son, whole daughter, Margaret, married Hugh Boicawen, esquire, ancestor to the present without issue; John, the younger son, had no issue.—George, the second son, left issue, Andrew, whose son, John, was a knight of the bath, and died in 1705, leaving issue four sons and two daughters: John, the eldest, died in 1689, having married Christian Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Aylebury; by whom lady had this issue; John died in 1726; John, the second son, died in 1720, having married Mrs. Walter, bart. leaving issue four sons, and three daughters.
HERALDRY.

Cawdor
Carrington
Bokon
WoMu
J.T.
K.V
L.Cord
Morton
Kirk
Ribblesdale
Rippon
Eldon

English Barons.
Henry, the eldest, was created by George II. Baron Rolfe, of Stevenfbone, in 1748, but died without issue in 1759, when the title became extinct. John, second son, took the name of Walter, and is deceased. William, third son, died without issue. Dennis, fourth son, died on July 25, 1797, leaving issue the present baron, and two daughters.

Creation.—Baron Rolfe, June 20, 1748.
Residences.—Stevenfbone Houfe, Bovy Houfe, and Bidfon Lodge, in the county of Devon.—Town-houfe, in Upper Grosvenor-court.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Ne reris, nec populo, sed utroque.—Neither for king, nor people, but for both."

CAMPBELL, BARON CAWDOR.


Women invaders, who landed in Pembrokefhire, in February became defervedly celebfions by attacking the French

His lordlhip is alfo Earl of Mornington, and Marquis of VVellesLey, in Ireland.—See the annexed Engraving.

Knight of St. Patrick, and of the Crefcent, and D.C.L. among the Peers Ireland.

Baron Cawdor, June 21, 1796.
Residences.—Cawdor Caftle, in Nairnshre.—Town-houfe, in Hanover-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Be mindful."

WELLESLEY, BARON WELLESLEY.

Richard Colley Wellesley, Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset; Knight of St. Patrick, and of the Crefcent, and D.C.L. His lordlhip is alfo Earl of Mornington, and Marquis of Wellesley, in Ireland.—See Marquis Wellesley, among the Peers of Ireland.

SMITH, BARON CARRINGTON.

Robert Smith, Baron Carrington, of Upton, in the county of Nottingham; and Baron Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge, in Ireland; Captain of Deal Caftles; F. R. S. married Mifs Bernard, of South Cave, near Beverley, in Yorkshire; by which lady he has issue, one fon, Robert-John, her apparent, and eleven daughters, viz. Caroline-Lucy, fourth daughter, married, November 18, 1823, viccount Mahon, eldest fon of Charles earl Stanhope.

The family of Smith has been longfeated in the coun¬try of Nottingham; where their great progenitor, Thomas Smith, had issue two fons, Thomas and Abel. Abel Smith, the youngest, married Jane, daughter of George Beaumont, efn. and had issue, i. Sir George, created a baronet, October 31, 1759, and married Mary, daughter and heir of major William Howe, eldest fon of major-general Howe; by which lady he had issue for George, the second baronet, who allomed the name of Bromley in 1778, and in 1803 took the name of Pauncefote; he resided at the houfehold, and one of his majefty's maft honourable Privy Council, in 1761, and died in February 1783; hav¬ing married, April 8, 1740, Mary, daughter and heir of James Smith, efn. of Harden, in Hertfordshire; by which lady, who died December 14, 1757, he had issue, Richard, born April 2, 1741, died an infant; James, the preffent baron; Richard, born March 1, 1744, a general in the army, and colonel of the 54th regiment of foote; The heir presumptive is general Richard Grenville, only brother to his lordlhip.

Creation.—Baron Glafonbury, October 20, 1797.
Residences.—Burleigh-court, in the county of Somerset.—Town-houfe, in Conduit-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Ut as equo sustine—Friendly only to virtue."

Pawlet, Vol. IX. No. 630. TOWNSHEND, BARON BAYNING.

Charles Townshend, Baron Bayning, of Foxley, in the county of Berks, D.C.L. born August 27, 1728; appointed Secretary to his majefty's Embaffy in Spain, September 16, 1751; Lord of the Admiralty, June 30, 1755; Lord of theTreafury, February 6, 1770; one of the joint Vice-treafurers of Ireland; and of one of his majefty's most honourable Privy Council; Treafurer of the Navy, April 2, 1783; and High Steward of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk; married, August 21, 1777, Annabella-Powlett Smyth, eldest daughter of Richard Smyth, clerk, M. A. by which lady he has issue, Charles-Fredric-Powlett, heir apparent, born September 26, 1755; William, died an infant; Henry, born June 8, 1757; Caroline, born September 25, 1758; Amelia, born December 31, 1779; Henrietta, died an infant; Annabella, born December 12, 1783; Anne, born January 8, 1789; Louisa, born January 17, 1795.

His lordlhip is maternally descended from the eldest daughter of Anne vicountes Bayning; his father, the honourable William Townwhend, of Honyrugham, in the county of Norfol; was aid-de-camp to George II. groom of the bedchamber to Frederic prince of Wales, and uisher of the Exchequer; third furviving fon of Charles the fecond vicount Townwhend, by Elizabeth, his firft wife, only furviving daughter of Thomas lord Pelham, fon and heir of sir John Pelham, bart. and Lucy, his father, of Robert Sydney, the fecond fon of Lord Pelham, and heiress of the fecond fon of Lucie. He died January 18, 1775, having married Henrietta, daughter of William Powlett, fecound furviving fon of Charles Powlett, firl in the county of Pembroke, efn., and of the Peers Ireland.

Creation.—Baron Bayning, October 20, 1797.
Residences.—Heningham-hall, in the county of Norfolk.—Town-houfe, in Stanhope-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Stare jopor viae antiquae.—" I pursue the track of my ancestors."

GRENVILLE, BARON GLASTONBURY.

James Grenville, Baron Glastonbury, of Budleigh, in the county of Somerset; a general in the army; born July 6, 1743; and was a privy counsellor, and a lord of the treafury in 1782, and a lord of trade and plantations.

His lordlhip's father, James Grenville, third fon of Richard Grenville, efn. by Hefter, countefs Temple, his wife, was a lord of trade in 1740, deputy paymafter of the forces in 1755, a lord of the treafury in 1756, cofiter of the household, and one of his majefty's maft honourable Privy Council, in 1761, and died in December 1783; hav¬ing married, April 8, 1740, Mary, daughter and heir of James Smith, efn. of Harden, in Hertfordshire; by which lady, who died December 14, 1757, he had issue, Richard, born April 2, 1741, died an infant; James, the preffent baron; Richard, born March 1, 1744, a general in the army, and colonel of the 54th regiment of foote; The heir presumptive is general Richard Grenville, only brother to his lordlhip.

Creation.—Baron Glafonbury, October 20, 1797.
Residences.—Burleigh-court, in the county of Somerset.—Town-houfe, in Conduit-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Ut as equo sustine—Friendly only to virtue."

7 L
POWLET, BARON BOLTON.

WILLIAM ORDE POWLET, BARON BOLTON, of Bolton Castle, in the county of York; born October 31, 1782; succeeded his father, the late lord, July 30, 1807.

John Orde, esq., father of Thomas, first lord Bolton, died in 1784, having married, first, Anne, daughter of Edward Ward, of Nunnikirk, in the county of Northumberland; by whom he had issue one son, William Orde, esq., of Morpeth. He married, secondly, Anne, widow of the rev. William Pye, clerk; and by her he had issue, Thomas, first lord Bolton; John, now sir John Orde, bart., knight of the bath, and admiral of the late, and died in 1790, leaving three daughters. Sir John Orde married, first, Margaret, daughter of Stephen, esq., of Beaufort, South Carolina, who died in 1791, leaving no issue. He married, secondly, in December 1793, Jane, eldest daughter of John Freke, esq., of Royden, in the county of Norfolk. Thomas Orde, born August 30, 1748, was created by George III. baron Bolton, of Bolton Castle; and, on the death of Harry Powlet, sixth and last duke of Bolton, in 1794, he assumed the name and arms of Powlet; married, April 7, 1778, Jane-Mary, daughter of Charles, fifth duke of Bolton, and had issue, Mary-Jane, born May 22, 1781; died February 1806. William, the present baron; Anne, died November 1804; Thomas, born October 16, 1787; and Charles, who died August 1806. His lordship, dying July 30, 1807, was succeeded by his son, the present second lord. — The presumptive heir is Thomas, only brother of his lordship.

Creation.—Baron Bolton, October 20, 1797.

Residences.—Backwood Park, in the county of Southampton; and Bolton Hall, in Yorkshire.—Townhouse, in Gloucester-place.

Arms.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Aimez l'loyauté. — "Love loyalty."

KYNNMOUND, BARON MINTO.

GILBERT-ELLIOT-MURRAY KYNNMOUND, BARON MINTO, in the county of Roxburgh, and a baronet; Governor-General of Bengal, D.C.L. and F.R.S., born April 23, 1751; married, January 3, 1777, Anna, eldest daughter and co-heir of sir Edmund Bacon, bart., father of the present lord Minto, who died in 1784; having married, first, Anne, daughter of Pryce Stephens, esq., of Beaufort, South Carolina, who died in March 1759, he had issue, Ilabella. Gilbert, the present lord Minto. Robert, his majesty's late minister at Dresden, letter of the royal demesnes of the duchy of Lancaster, taking, on his promotion to the bench, the title of Minto, as his father had done. He married Helen Stuart, daughter of sir Robert Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, Berwickshire, by whom he had issue, Eleanor, married to John Rutherford, esq., of Edgerston; Gilbert, who succeeded him; Robert, who died an officer in the royal navy; and four other children, who died young.—The third sir Gilbert Elliot, bart., father of the present lord Minto, married Agnes Murray Kyynymound, heiress of Melgun, in Forfar, and Lochgelly and Kyynymound, in Fife; by which lady he had issue, Habella, the present lord Minto. Hugh, his majesty's late minister at Dresden, letter of the royal demesnes of the duchy of Lancaster, taking, on his promotion to the bench, the title of Minto, as his father had done. He married the late lady Murray, who died in the East Indies. Robert, son of this illustrious family, was one of the chosen knights who attended on the person of Henry V. in his wars in France. From him descended sir Armine Wodehouse, who died in 1784; having married Leticia, eldest daughter and co-heir of sir Edmund Bacon, bart. by which lady, who died in 1790, he had issue, four sons, viz. Edmund, who died in 1755; John, the present baron; Philip, born in May 1745; A. M. prebendary of Norwich, married, July 29, 1775, Apollonia, daughter and co-heir of sir John Neave, of Wood Eaton, in the county of Oxford, and has issue four sons and four daughters; Thomas, born in 1747, a barrister at law; married, September 21, 1769, daughter of Pryce Campbell, esq. of Stackpole Court, in the county of Pembroke; and sister to John lord Cawdor.

Creation.—Baron Minto, October 26, 1797.

Residences.—Kemberley Hall, in the county of Norfolk.—Town-house, in Upper Brook-street.

Arms.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Suisiet et fortes. — "Mildly, but firmly."

WODEHOUSE, BARON WODEHOUSE.

JOHN WODEHOUSE, BARON WODEHOUSE, of Kimberley, in the county of Norfolk; and a baronet; Recorder of Falmouth; born April 4, 1744; married, in March 1769, Sophia, daughter and heiress of the honourable Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey, in Somersetshire, brother to lord Berkeley, of Stratton, whose titles became extinct in 1773; by which lady he had issue, John, heir apparent, married November 15, 1796, to Miss Norris, only daughter of the late John Norris, esq., of Wilton Park, in Hereford; Philip, captain in the royal navy, born in 1773; Armine, born in 1774; William, born August 4, 1782, in holy orders, married February 11, 1807, the eldest daughter of Thomas Hufley, esq. of Galtrim, in Ireland; Sophia, born December 26, 1769; and Frances, born June 21, 1770.

The great ancestor of this family received knighthood in the reign of Henry I. from whom descended John Wodehouse, who attended Henry V. in his wars in France. From him descended sir Armine Wodehouse, bart., who died May 2, 1777, having married Leticia, eldest daughter and co-heir of sir Edmund Bacon, bart. by which lady, who died in March 1759, he had issue, four sons, viz. Edmund, who died in 1755; John, the present baron; Philip, born in May 1745; A. M. prebendary of Norwich, married, July 29, 1775, Apollonia, daughter and co-heir of sir John Neave, of Wood Eaton, in the county of Oxford, and has issue four sons and four daughters; Thomas, born in 1747, a barrister at law; married, September 21, 1769, daughter of Pryce Campbell, esq. of Stackpole Court, in the county of Pembroke; and sister to John lord Cawdor.

Creation.—Baron Wodehouse, October 26, 1797.

Residences.—Kemberley Hall, in the county of Norfolk.—Town-house, in Upper Brook-street.

Arms.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Suaviter et fortes. — "Mildly, but firmly."

The Armorial Bearings of this illustrious family, as shown in the annexed Engraving, were given as the reward of valour and prowess in arms. They are: Sable, a chevron or, goutte de sang, (or charged with drops of blood), between three cinquefoiles ermine. Crest.—A dexter hand issuing from clouds proper, holding a club, with the motto over it, Frappe fort. — "Strike home."

Supporters.—Two savages proper, wreathed about the temples and waists with oak-leaves vert; each with a club over his exterior shoulder of the same.

Motto.—On the scroll, AGINCOURT.

The renowned John Wodehouse, above referred to, was one of the chosen knights who attended on the person of Henry V. and, fighting near the royal standard, at Agincourt, performed wonders against the enemy, and acquired immortal renown. The king, for his gallant conduct, granted him the profits issuing out of his manor of Thetford, and made himeward of the royal demesnes of the duchy of Lancaster. And as a perpetual token of his valor, he approved the crest of the hand and club, with its appropriate motto.

The wild man, the ancient crest of the family, won
in the croissades, formed the supports of the valorous knight, in the ever to be remembered battle of Agincourt.—See the article ENGLAND, vol. vi. p. 609.

RUSHOUT, BARON NORTHWICK.

JOHN RUSHOUT, BARON NORTHWICK, of Northwick Park, in the county of Worcester, and a Baronet; F. S. A. succeeded his father, the late lord, October 26, 1800.

The family of Rushout was related to the dukes of Normandy; and before the conquest bore the same arms as the three first kings of that magnaminous race. James Rushout, lineally descended from this stock, was created a baronet by Charles II. and, at the revolution, he raised a regiment in support of King William. He married Milis Pyttts, of Harrow, and left two sons and three daughters, viz. James and John; the daughters were, Alice, who married into the Sandys family; the second daughter married Edmund Pyttts, esq. and the third became the second wife of the fourth Earl of Northampton. Of the sons, James, the eldest, left one son, who died young, his brother John then succeeding; he married Anne Compton, daughter of George, fourth earl of Northampton, and died March 2, 1775, leaving issue John, the late lord, born July 12, 1749; married, June 8, 1766, Rebecca, daughter of Humphry Bowles, of Wanstead, in the county of Essex, esq. and, dying October 26, 1785, was succeeded by his present lord, George Rushout, esq; married, January 10, 1803, Caroline Stewart, daughter to John earl of Galloway, and has a daughter, born October 26, 1803. Anne Henrietta, Elizabeth, born December 6, 1744; married to Sidney Bowles, esq. and had two daughters. His lordship, dying October 29, 1800, was succeeded by his son John, the present lord.—His lordship is the honurable and reverend George Rushout, his lordship's only brother.

Creation.—Baron Northwick, October 26, 1797.

Residences.—Northwick Park, in the county of Worcester; and Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex.—Town-house, in Cavendish-square.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—"Parta tua turri. —"I will defend that I have won."
of Ambone Surtees, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, esquire; by whom he had issue, John, who died December 24, 1805, having married, Augst 22, 1804, Miss Ridley, only daughter of Mr. Matthew-White Ridley, bart. of Blagdon, in the county of Northumberland, and had issue a son, Elizabeth; William-Henry; and Frances. His lordship, on April 14, 1801, constituted lord high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he resigned in February 1806; and to which he was re-appointed in 1817.

His lordship's family have been long seated in the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; his father, William Scott, esq. was a man of most respectable character; he married, and had issue, 1. Henry, merchant in Newcastle; 2. Sir William, knight, D.C.L. bred to his grand father, William Scott, esq. was a man of most respectable character; he married, and had issue, 1. Henry, merchant in Newcastle; 2. Sir William, knight, D.C.L. bred to his grand father, William Scott, esq. who died in 1753, he had issue, William; John, who died in 1753; John, who died in 1753; and 4. Catharine, who married, April 9, 1787, Jane, daughter and heir of William Littleri-Poynz Meynell, esq. by his wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Altham, esq. of the island of Barbadoes; by which lady, who died in 1752, he had issue, William; John, who died in the East Indies; Thomas, a lieutenant in the army, died young; Selina, married to Henry Galley, esquire; and Alleyn, the present lord.

C REATION.—Baron Eldon, July 18, 1799.

RESIDENCES.—Newby Park, in the county of York; and Kemmfer, in the county of Northumberland.—Town-house, in Piccadilly.

ARMOI RIALBEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Sed fas et labores.'—'Honour without a stain.'

FITZGIEBON, BARON FITZGIEBON.

JOHN FITZGIEBON, BARON FITZGIEBON, of Sidbury, in the county of Devon; and Earl of Clare, Viscounl and Baron Fitzgibbon, in Ireland.—See EARL OF CLARE, among the Peers of Ireland.

MOORE, BARON MOORE.

CHARLES MOORE, BARON MOORE, of Moore Place, in the county of Kent; and Marquis of Drogheda, in Ireland.—See MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA, among the Peers of Ireland.

TOTTENHAM, BARON LOFTUS.

JOHN TOTTENHAM, BARON LOFTUS, of Long Loftus, in the county of York; and Marquis of Ely, in Ireland.—See MARQUIS OF ELY, among the Peers of Ireland.

BUTLER, BARON BUTLER.

WALTER BUTLER, BARON BUTLER, of Lanthony, in the county of Monmouth; and Earl of Ormond and Ossory, in Ireland.—See EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY, among the Peers of Ireland.

PROBY, BARON CARYSFORT.

JOHN-JOSHUA PROBY, BARON CARYSFORT, of Norman Crofts, in the county of Huntingdon; and Earl of Carysfort, in Ireland.—See EARL OF CARYSFORT, among the Peers of Ireland.

ARDEN, BARON ALVANLEY.

WILLIAM ARDEN, BARON ALVANLEY, of Alvany, in Cheshire, an officer in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards; succeeded his father, the late lord, March 19, 1804.

Richard, first baron Alvanley, father of the present lord, was son of J. Arden, of Arden, in the county of Chester, esquire; born in 1725; and, being bred to the study of the law, was successively appointed, in 1782, solicitor-general; and in 1784, attorney-general, master of the rolls, and chief justice of the court of Common Pleas; and afterwards advanced to the prerogative.

His lordship married Miss Bootle, daughter of Richard, William Bootle, esq. and had issue, 1. William, the present baron; 2. Richard; 3. Frances; and 4. Catharine. His lordship, dying March 19, 1804, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the present lord.—The heir presumptive is Richard, brother to his lordship.

C REATION.—Baron Alvanley, May 22, 1801.

RESIDENCES.—Harpenden, near London; and Torporley House, in Cheshire.—Town-house, Great George-street, Westminster.

ARMOI RIALBEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Pulat is vinces.—'Conquer by patience.'

FITZHERBERT, BARON ST. HELENS.

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, BARON ST. HELENS, in the Isle of Wight, and county of Southampton. His lordship is also Baron St. Helens, in Ireland; a Lord of the King's Bench, a Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, Baron St. Helens in Ireland; and a Privy Councillor also there; F.S.A.

William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, in the county of Derby, esquire, his lordship's father, died in 1775, having married Mary, daughter of Littleton-Poynz Meynell, esq. by his wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Altham, esq. of the island of Barbadoes; by which lady, who died in 1752, he had issue, William; John, who died in the East Indies; Thomas, a lieutenant in the army, died young; Selina, married to Henry Galley, esquire; and Alleyn, the present lord.

C REATION.—Baron St. Helens, July 15, 1801.

RESIDENCES.—Mickudden Place, in the county of Derby.—Town-house, in Old Burlington-street.

ARMOI RIALBEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

MOTTO.—Inteminiatis honoribus.—'Uneptoned honour.'

ELPHINSTONE, BARON KEITH.

GEORGE-KEITH ELPHINSTONE, BARON KEITH, in England, with remainder to his lordship's only daughter; Baron Keith, of Stonehaven, Marischal of Scotland, an Admiral of the Navy, and Peer of the Realm, by the Military Order of the Bath, and of the Crescent; Secretary, Chamberlain, Keeper of the Signet, and Counsellor of State, for Scotland, and for Cornwall, to the Prince of Wales, and Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household to the Duke of Clarence; F.S.A. born in 1747; married, April 9, 1787, Jane, daughter and heir of William Mercer, of Aldie, in the county of Perth; by which lady, who died December 12, 1789, he had issue, Margaret-Mercer, heir apparent, on whom the English barony of Keith is in remainder. His lordship married, secondly, February 4, 1803, Miss Thrale, eldest daughter of the late Henry Thrale, esq.

His lordship is the youngest son of Charles, tenth lord Elphinstone, King of the Keep of Scotland, who married Clementina, only daughter of John Fleming, esquire at Wigtoun; by which lady he had issue, John, eleventh lord Elphinstone; Charles, esquire in the Prince George man of war, in 1758; William Fullarton, a director of the East-India company; George Keith, created, in July 1777, lord Keith, in Ireland; and Earl of Keith, in 1777, William Adam, esq. sergeant at law, and chancellor to the prince of Wales; by whom, who died February 4, 1800, he had issue, Primrose; Charlotte, died July 4, 1801; Clementina, married to James, late lord Perth; by whom she had issue, James, who died young, and Clementina. Charles, lord Keith's father, died in 1725; he had issue, John, the seventh and present lord Elphinstone, who is nephew to lord Keith.

C REATION.—Baron Keith, in England, December 15, 1801.
HERALDRY.

Alvanley

S. Idass

Keith

Hutchinson

Reddendale

Ellenborough

Arden

Sheffield

Barham

Collingwood

Erskine

Grene

English Barons.
HUTCHINSON, BARON HUTCHINSON.

JOHN-HELY HUTCHINSON, Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, Knight of the Bath, of the county of Southampton; and Ardal, in Kincardine-shire—Town-house, in Harley-street.

He entered into command; and, on the fall of Sir Ralph Abercromby, at an early period into the military service; and in the celebrated battle of Alexandria, the chief com¬mand of the forces in Egypt devolved on his lordship; for particulars of all which see the article EGYPT, vol. vi. p. 335-338.

Creation.—Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, December 6, 1806.

Residence.—Welbeck-street, London.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Fortiter gerit crucem. "He bravely supports the cross."

MITFORD, BARON REDESDALE.

JOHN MITFORD, Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland; a Privy Councillor in Ireland, F.R.S. and F.S.A. married, June 6, 1803, lady Frances Perceval, daughter of John, second earl of Egmont, by Catharine, baronets of Arden, sister of Spencer, eighth earl of Northampton; and has issue a daughter, born April 10, 1804.

Sir John Mitford, knight, lord of Mitford Castle in the time of William the Conqueror, was ancestor, through his only daughter, of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford; but from his brother Matthew descended the Mitfords from Charles II. From him, in the fifth descent, was married, in 1796, Louisa, daughter of Anthony Wyke, esq. attorney-general of Montserrat; she died June 11, 1784, who had been created a peeress, May 23, 1770, and was married to John first earl of Egmont; by whom she had issue, Charles-George, the present baron; Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilton, bart., of Charlton, in the county of Kent; by which lady he had issue, Catharine Compton, daughter of Charles Compton, esq. He succeeded to the barony on the death of his mother, June 11, 1784, who had been created a peeress, May 23, 1770, and was married to John first earl of Egmont; by whom she had issue, Charles-George, the present baron; the right honourable Spencer, chancellor of the exchequer, esq. married to Jane, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilton, bart. Mary, born July 15, 1785; Helena, born August 27, 1796; Charles-Thomas, born November 20, 1791, died February 17, 1793; John, heir apparent, born April 13, 1795; George-James, born March 15, 1794; Edward, born July 30, 1795; a son, born December 25, 1796; another son, born November 22, 1799.

His lordship is maternally descended from the earl of Northampton, and paternally from the earl of Egmont, to which last earl his lordship is the eldest son, by lady Catharine Compton, daughter of Charles Compton, esq.

Creation.—Baron Redesdale, February 15, 1803.

Residence.—Mitcham, in the county of Surrey.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Equabiliter et diligentiter. "Steadily, and diligently."

LAW, BARON ELLENBOROUGH.

EDWARD LAW, Baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland; Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, an official Trustee of the British Museum, and a Governor of the Charter House; F.S.A., married, in October 1784, Miss Towry, daughter of George-Philipps Towry, esquire; by which lady he has issue, Edward; heir apparent, Charles-Ewan, Mary, John, Elizabeth, and Anne.

The family of Law has been long respectable in the county of Cumberland. His lordship's father, Edmund Law, who was master of the ordnance, married, in 1758, Elizabeth, widow of Peter Wilton, esq., of Ardal, in Kincardine shire; by which lady he had issue, John Edward, born in 1760, and was married to Johnfirst earl of Egmont; by whom he had issue, William; and, February 18, 1801, was chosen Speaker of the house of commons, to which he resigned on being appointed lord chancellor of Ireland.

Creation.—Baron Ellenborough, April 19, 1802.

Residence.—Bloombury-square, London.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Compositum jus fugeque animi. "Law and equity."

PERCEVAL, BARON ARDEN.

CHARLES-GEORGE PERCEVAL, Baron Arden, of Arden, in the county of Warwick; also Baron Arden, of Loholt Castle, in the county of Cork; a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, F.R.S. and F.S.A. born October 15, 1766; married, March 11, 1787, Margareta-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilton, baronet, of Charlton, in the county of Kent; by which lady he had issue, William, born February 18, 1766, Frances, daughter of James Molley, of Dublin, esquire, and had issue: William, who died in December 1790, unmarried. Bertram, married, May 24, 1806, Frances, daughter of John Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, esquire. Henry, a captain in the royal navy; married, in 1796, Louisa, daughter of Anthony Wyke, esq. attorney-general of Montserrat; he died in May 1803, having had issue, William-Reveley, who died June 14, 1803; Frances, born August 8, 1797; and Louisa, born December 21, 1798. John, born May 25, 1772. Bertram, born October 1, 1774. Charles, born in September 1775. Frances, born June 22, 1768. John, the present baron. Mary, died unmarried. Frances, born in Philadelphia, born in 1772. His lordship was successively nominated solicitor and attorney-general; and, February 18, 1801, was chosen Speaker of the house of commons, to which he resigned on being appointed lord chancellor of Ireland.

Creation.—Baron Redesdale, February 15, 1803.
Thomas Walpole, esq., nephew of Horatio earl of Orford, and has issue a daughter, born October 2, 1804; and a son, born in September 1805.

Creation.—Baron Arden, July 28, 1802.

Residences.—Lohort Castle, in Corkshire, Ireland; and Nook House, in the county of Surrey.—Townhouse, in Bruton-street.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Sub urce candida.—"Under the white crofs."

HOLROYD, BARON SHEFFIELD.

JOHN-BAKER HOLROYD, BARON SHEFFIELD, of Sheffield, in the county of York; also Lord Sheffield, Baron of Dunamore, in the county of Meath; and Lord Sheffield, Baron of Roscommon, in Ireland, with remainder, in failure of issue male, severally to his daughters, and their issue male; F.R.S. and F.S.A. married, first, in 1797, Abigail, daughter of Louis Wey, esq., by which lady, who died April 3, 1793, he had issue, John, William, who died young; Maria-Josepha, married to Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. of Alderley, in Cheshire, and has issue, Maria-Margaret, Lucy, Louisa, and Isabella; Louisa-Dorothea, married, March 14, 1797; and has issue, Cuthbert, the present lord; Wilford, in the royal county of Northumberland, Vice-admiral of the Red; born in 1750; married, Patience, daughter and co-heir of Erazinus Blackett, esq., alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and has issue, Sarah, born in 1793; and Mary—Patience, born in 1792.

His lordship is descended from Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, Baron Sheffield, Equestrian of the Red, and was, September 4, 1781, created a baronet; in 1778, comptroller of the navy; and 1805, first lord of the admiralty, which office he resigned February 4, 1806.

Creation.—Baron Sheffield, July 29, 1802.

Residences.—Greave Hall, in Yorksire; and Sheffield Place, in the county of Suffolk.—Town-house in Prinvy Garden.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Quem ten Deus effe sujicit.—"Be what God commands you to be."

MIDDLETOWN, BARON BARHAM.

CHARLES MIDDLETON, BARON BARHAM, of Barham Court, in the county of Kent; and a Baronet; an Admiral of the Red; an Elder Brother of the Trinity House; and President of the Commissioners for Naval Improvements; married, and has issue, Diana, an only daughter, and her apparent, married to Gerrard-Noel Noel, esq., who succeeded to the estates of Noel, the 1st earl of Gainsborough, by whom she has a numerous issue; on whom, and her issue male, the barony of Barham is entailed; her second son, Gerard-Thomas Noel, vicar of Rainham, in Kent, married, in February 1806, Mildred O'Brien, daughter of Sir Lucas O'Brien, baronet of, in the county of Clare; her eldest daughter married, in February 1827, William-Henry, eldest son of Henry Hoare, esq.; Charles Middleton, lord Barham, was, September 4, 1781, created a baronet; in 1778, comptroller of the navy; and 1805, first lord of the admiralty, which office he resigned February 4, 1806.

Creation.—Baron Barham, April 27, 1805.

Residences.—Barham Court, in the county of Kent.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Fortis in arduis.—"Brave amidst dangers."

COLLINGWOOD, BARON COLLINGWOOD.

CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD, BARON COLLINGWOOD, of Coldbourne, and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland, Vice-admiral of the Red; born in 1750; married, Patience, daughter and co-heir of Erazinus Blackett, esq., alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and has issue, Sarah, born in 1793; and Mary—Patience, born in 1792.

His lordship is descended from Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, Baron Sheffield, Equestrian of the Red, and was, September 4, 1781, created a baronet; in 1778, comptroller of the navy; and 1805, first lord of the admiralty, which office he resigned February 4, 1806.

Creation.—Baron Sheffield, July 29, 1802.

Residences.—Greave Hall, in Yorksire; and Sheffield Place, in the county of Suffolk.—Town-house in Prinvy Garden.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Ferar unus et idem.—"Always the same."

ERSKINE, BARON ERSKINE.

THOMAS ERSKINE, BARON ERSKINE, of Reformerby, in the duchy of Cornwall; a Governor of the Charter Houte. His lordship is the third son of Henry-David Erskine, tenth earl of Buchan, in Scotland, who died in 1767, leaving issue, 1. Lady Anne-Agnes Erskine, who died unmarried, in October 1824.

2. David-Stewart Erskine, the present earl of Buchan.

3. Henry Erskine, lord-advocate of Scotland in 1806.

4. Thomas Erskine, the present baron.

5. Isabella Erskine, countess of the right honourable and reverend John Cunningham, eighteenth and last earl of Glencairn.—See the Earl of Buchan, among the Peers of Scotland.

Lord Erskine was called to the bar in 1778; took his seat as king's counsel, with a patent of precedence, before
HERALDRY.

English Barons.

[Various coat of arms and heraldic devices are depicted.]
fore the bar, in 1785. In the same year he was appointed attorney-general to the prince of Wales; and in 1802, instituted the office of chancellor to his royal highness, and keeper of the seals of the duchy of Cornwall. On February 8, 1806, he was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and speaker of the house of lords. His lordship married, March 29, 1770, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, esq. who died December 24, 1805; by which lady he had issue, 1. Frances, married, January 20, 1802, the reverend Dr. Holland, rector of Poyning, in Sussex, and of Beaufort, in Warwickshire; and has issue, Thomas-Agár; Erskine-William; and Frances-Elizabeth. 2. Elizabeth, married November 17, 1798, to her cousin, captain David Erskine, of the 31st regiment, and died August 21, 1800, without issue. 3. David-Montague, born, January 1800, Fanny, daughter of general Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, in North America, and has issue, Fanny, Thomas, and John. 4. Margaret. 5. Mary, married, January 26, 1805, to Edward Morris, esq. a mailer in attorney-general to the prince of Wales; and in 1802, of Thirleftan, in the United Kingdom; Earl of Lauderdale, and Frances-Elizabeth. 2. Elizabeth, married November 1, 1805; by which lady, who died in 1785, he had issue, 1. William, the present lord; 2. Elizabeth, who married the honourable John Yorke, fourth son of Philip, first earl of Haidwicke, and left issue an only child, Jemima, born June 5, 1763, married, November 18, 1784, the right honourable Reginald Pole Carew, of Cornwall, and died July 16, 1804, leaving issue, Charlotte-Jemima; Jemima; Joseph; Elizabeth; Harriet; Agneta; and Amabel.

Creation.—Baron Erskine, February 5, 1806.

Residences.—Residenz Castle, in the county of Cornwall; and Hampstead, in Middlesex.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Trial by jury.

BROWNE, BARON MONTEAGLE.

JOHN-DENIS BROWNE, BARON MONTEAGLE, of Weftport, in Mayo, in the United Kingdom; and Marquis of Sligo, in Ireland.—See Marquis of Sligo, among the Peers of Ireland.

MONTGOMERIE, BARON ARDROSSAN.

HUGH MONTGOMERIE, BARON ARDROSSAN, of Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr, in the United Kingdom; and Earl of Eglinton, and Lord Montgomerie, in Scotland.—See Earl of Eglinton, among the Peers of Scotland.

MAITLAND, BARON LAUDERDALE.

JAMES MAITLAND, BARON LAUDERDALE, of Thirlestane, in the United Kingdom; Earl of Lauderdale, and Viscount Maitland, in Scotland.—See Earl of Lauderdale, among the Peers of Scotland.

FORBES, BARON GRANARD.

GEORGE FORBES, BARON GRANARD, of Castle Donington, in Leicestershire; Earl of Granard, and Viscount Forbes, in Ireland.—See Earl of Granard, among the Peers of Ireland.

CREWE, BARON CREWE.

JOHN CREWE, BARON CREWE, of Crewe, in the county palatine of Chester; married, in 1755, Frances-Anne, daughter of Fulke Greville, esq. only son of the honourable Algernon Greville, second son of Fulke Greville, fifth lord Brooke, by Mary, daughter and co-heir of lord Arthur Somerset, fifth son of Henry duke of Beaufort; and has issue, John, heir apparent, a colonel in the army; married, May 5, 1807, Misses Hungerford, of Calne, in the county of Wilts; and Emma. His lordship is descended from an ancient family long seated in the county of Cheshire. John Crewe, his lordship's father, dying in 1752, left issue by his wife, the daughter of Richard Shuttleworth, esq., of Gofworth, in Lancashire; John, the present lord; Richard; a daughter, married to Dr. John Hinchlife, late lord bishop of Peterborough; and Emma. John Crewe, his lordship's father, married, in December 1776, to lieutenant-general John-Tadwell Watson, colonel of the 8th royal veteran battalion; and has issue.

Creation.—Baron Crewe, February 25, 1806.

Residences.—Crewe Hall, near Nantwich, in Cheshire.—Town-house, in Grosvenor-square.

LYGON, BARON BEAUCHAMP.


The family of Lygon is of great antiquity in the county of Worcestershire. In the reign of Henry VII, they derived additional honours by the marriage of Richard Lygon, esq. with Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Beauchamp, lord Beauchamp, of Povyke. From this union descended Reginald Lygon, esq. father of the present peer, who died December 25, 1789. He married Susan, daughter of William Hamer, of Bettisfield, in the county of Flint, esquire; by which lady, who died in 1755, he had issue, 1. William, the present lord; 2. Elizabeth, who married the honourable John Yorke, fourth son of Philip, first earl of Haidwicke, and left issue an only child, Jemima, born June 5, 1763, married, November 18, 1784, the right honourable Reginald Pole Carew, of Cornwall, and died July 16, 1804, leaving issue, Charlotte-Jemima; Jemima; Joseph; Elizabeth; Harriet; Agneta; and Amabel.

Creation.—Baron Beauchamp, February 25, 1806.

Residences.—Madresfield Court, in the county of Worcestershire.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

Motto.—Ex fide foris.—"Strong through faith."

PONSONBY, BARON PONSONBY.

JOHN PONSONBY, BARON PONSONBY, of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded his father, the late lord, November 5, 1806; married, January 13, 1803, lady Elizabeth-Frances Villiers, sixth daughter of George fourth earl of Jersey.

His lordship's grandfather, John Ponsonby, second son of Brabazon earl of Beaufort, in Ireland, and baron Ponsonby, of Syonby, in England, born in March 1713, was chosen speaker of the house of commons, and several times one of the justices of thepeace. He married, September 22, 1743, lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire, and died December 12, 1789, leaving issue, 1. William-Brabazon, late lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly. 2. John, who died in 1761. 3. George, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland, March 25, 1806; and married lady Mary Butler, eldest daughter of Brinley, second earl of Llandough. 4. Richard, died young. 5. Frederic, died July 28, 1769. 6. Catharine, born April 29, 1747; married to Richard Boyle, earl of Shannon. 7. Frances, born February 18, 1757; married to Cornelius O'Callaghan, viscount Lismore. 8. Caroline, died in 1768. 9. Charlotte, born December 22, 1761; married to Dennis-Bowes Daly, esq. 10. Henrietta, born March 12, 1765. William Brabazon, the eldest son, and third baron, married, December 25, 1766, the honourable Louisa Molesworth, fourth daughter of Richard, third viscount Molesworth, and had issue, 1. John, the present lord; 2. Richard, in holy orders; 3. George, married, April 7, 1787, the eldest daughter of John-Jacob Gledstanes, of Abbeytown, Tipperary. 4. Frederic-Cavendish, a major in the 23d regiment of dragoons; married, January 20, 1807, the honourable Miss Fitzroy, sister to lord Southampton. Mary-Elizabeth, married, November 10, 1794, Charles earl Grey, and has issue. His lordship, dying November 5, 1806, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the present...
HERALDRY.

1. Robert,紧迫 May 3, 1775; he married, secondly, September 23, 1784, George Clayton, of Longsuck Hall, in Lancashire, esquire, and has issue, George, born November 9, 1787; Frances, born July 29, 1783; William, born June 17, 1790; and Elizabeth, born October 15, 1792.

2. Creation.—Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, November 15, 1806.

3. Residences.—Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire; Townhouse, in Cornwall Place.

Motto.—See the annexed Engraving. 

GAMBIER, BARON GAMBIER.

James Gambier, Baron Gambier, of Iver, in the county of Buckingham; Admiral of the Blue, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; born October 13, 1753; married Louisa, second daughter of Daniel Matthew, esquire of Felix Hall, in the county of Essex, and has no issue.

His lordship is descended from a very ancient and numerous family; of Norman extraction. Nicholas Gambier, his great-grandfather, settled in England in 1690. He had two sons: James, born in 1692, and Henry, born in 1694. James, who was a barrister, married Miss Mary Mead, by whom he had issue, Susan, who married the late Sir Samuel Cornth, bart; John; James; Samuel; Robert; and Margaret, who married Charles lord Barham; and several other children, who, as well as Samuel and Robert, died without issue. Henry, who was a lieutenant-general, married Deborah Stiles, of the island of Bermuda, by whom he had issue, Samuel, a commissioner of his majesty's navy, who married Jane, fourth daughter of the aforementioned Daniel Matthew, esquire of Felix Hall, by whom he had issue, Susan, who married the late Sir Samuel Cornth, bart; John; James; Samuel; Robert; and Margaret, who married Charles baron Barham; and several other children, who, as well as Samuel and Robert, died without issue.

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DE ROS, BARONESS DE ROS.

CHARLOTTE-FITZGERALD DE ROS, BARONESS DE ROS, co-heir of Frances, lady Willoughby, of Parham, daughter of John-Manners, fourth earl of Rutland. Her ladyship married, August 4, 1791, lord Henry Fitzgerald, third son of James duke of Leinster, and has issue: 1. Charlotte-Fitzgerald de Ros, born January 9, 1793, married, July 17, 1759, Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by lady Frances Coonghyng, and had issue; 2. Richard-Barrett, esq., born March 6, 1763; married, September 22, 1782; and Olivia-Cecilia, born January 12, 1787.

BRAND, BARONESS DACRE.

GERTRUDE BRAND, BARONESS Dacre; born August 15, 1790; succeeded her brother, Charles-Trevor Roper, late lord Dacre, July 4, 1794; he dying without issue, and it being a barony in fee, defecded to her ladyship, who married, April 10, 1771, Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire; by whom, who died February 21, 1794, she had issue, Gertrude, born October 25, 1772; Thomas, born March 15, 1774; Henry, born July 27, 1777; a captain in the second regiment of guards; married, July 21, 1806, Pyne, eldest daughter of the honourable Maurice Crofby, dean of Limerick, and brother of William earl of Glandore.

Thomas lord Dacre was, by Charles II. created earl of Suffolk; which title, on his decease without issue male, became extinct. He married lady Anne Fitzroy, daughter of Barbara countess of Castlemain, afterwards duchess of Cleveland; and by her had two sons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and two daughters, Barbara and Anne, who became his heirs. Lady Barbara married lieutenant-general Charles Skelton; but dying without issue, in 1741, lady Anne became sole heir to her father, and therefore became baroness and barony having been till then in abeyance between the two fathers. She married, first, Richard-Barrett Lennard, esq. and by him had issue a posthumous son, named Thomas, who succeeded to the title on the death of his mother. She married, secondly, Henry Roper, eighth lord Teynham, and thirdly, Robert, son of Henry Moore, third earl of Drogheda. By her marriage with the eighth lord Teynham, she became his third wife; and by him had two sons, and one daughter, viz. 1. Charles, born May 28, 1724; married Gertrude, sister and co-heir of John Trevor, esq. of Glynd, in the county of Suffolk; and had two sons, Charles-Trevor Roper, the late lord Dacre, who succeeded to that title on the death of the former lord, January 12, 1786, and other children. On the death of her husband, she remarried, in October 1797, with Fulke Greville, brother to the earl of Warwick and Brooke, by whom she had issue; 2. Edmund-Emilius, born October 12, 1797; John-Frederick, born March 16, 1788; Richard, born in 1762, died October 13, 1788, and Charlotte-Georgiana-Elizabeth, her ladyship's eldest son; who by creation, March 1736, died unmarried; and Gertrude, who married Thomas-Wallop, esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, and is the present baroness Dacre. 3. George-Benjamin, born September 3, 1722; died young. 3. Richard-Henry, married, first, to Miss Chetwynd; and, after her decease, to Miss Mary Tennison, and had issue. 4. Anne. The heir apparent is Thomas, her ladyship's eldest son, who, from the early date of creation, November 5, 1797, will take precedence of all the English barons, as high as baron Grey of Ruthyn, whose date of creation is 1322.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

BURRELL, BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

PRISCILLA - BARBARA - ELIZABETH BURRELL, BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, born February 16, 1761; married February 23, 1779, sir Peter Burrell, bart. of Beckenham, in the county of Kent, now lord Gwydir; by whom she has issue, Peter-Robert, born in March 1782; married October 20, 1797, the honourable Mifs Daniels and Isabella-Suzannah countess of Beverley; 2. Henrietta-Mabel, born June 14, 1745; married March 2, 1773, Mary, only daughter and heir of sir Thomas Fludyer, knight, and had issue; 3. Richard-Henry, married, first, to Miss Chetwynd; and, after her decease, to Miss Mary Tennison, and had issue. 4. Anne. The heir apparent is Thomas, her ladyship's eldest son, who, from the early date of creation, November 5, 1797, will take precedence of all the English barons, as high as baron Grey of Ruthyn, whose date of creation is 1322.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—See the annexed Engraving.

CAMPBELL, BARONESS LUCAS.

AMABELLA - HUME CAMPBELL, BARONESS LUCAS; born January 12, 1713; succeeded her mother, Jemima de Courcey, marquis of Exeter, lord Gwydir. Her ladyship married, July 16, 1752, Alexander lord Poole, only son of Hugh, third and last earl of Marchmont, created lord Hume, of Berwick, in 1776, who died March 27, 1791, without issue, when that title became extinct.
The heir presumptive is lord Grantham, who, on his succession, from the date of creation, May 7, 1663, will take precedence immediately before baron Clifford.—See Baron Grantham, p. 568.

Residence.—Westr Houfe, in the county of Bedford.

Armorial Bearings.—See the annexed Engraving.

CURZON, BARONESS HOWE.

SOPHIA CHARLOTTE CURZON, BARONESS HOWE, of Langor, in Nottinghamshire, a dignity granted her father, Richard, the late earl, with remainder to his daughters, in June 1788. She succeeded to the barony on his death, August 15, 1793, was born February 19, 1762; married, July 31, 1787, Pennafeton Curzon, baronet, eldest son of the late lord Curzon, nephew to lord Scarfiled, who died in 1757; and by his wife, the present baronets, has issue, George-Augustus-William, born May 14, 1786; married, July 31, 1787, Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Egerton Leigh, of High Chetwynd Blundell, coheir of Montague viscount Blundell and baron of Edenderry.

From this illustrious family proceeded the barons of the Vine, now extinct: and the lords Sandys of Omberley, which became extinct on the death of Edwin lord Sandys, in 1796; but was revived in his niece, Mary Sandys, marchioness of Downshire, the peerage, the valour of her gallant husband was recorded to distant posterity, by an honourable augmentation, assigned by his majesty George III. to their coat of arms. Embattlements issuant in chief a dexter arm embawed in armour proper, garnisshed or, encircled by a wreath of sinifter, intended to represent those (styled by the French « The invincible standard.» In base the arms of Abercromby, the motto, ut vivas; « Live, that you may live.» See the annexed Engraving. —Residence, Lambeth Palace, Surrey.

The Right Honourable EDWARD VENABLES VERNON, LL.D. Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of all England; a Lord of Trade and Plantations, a Trustee of the British Museum, Governor of the Charter-house, Visitor of All Souls and Merton Colleges, Oxford. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £621. 12s. 6d. supposed value £20,000.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving. —Residence, Lambeth Palace, Surrey.

The Right Honourable BELBY PORTEUS, D.D. Lord Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, a Governor of the Charter-house, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, Trustee of the British Museum, Provost of the Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves, and a Vice-President of the Asylum, and of the General Lying-in-Hospital at Baywater. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £600, supposed value £6000.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving. —Residence, Fulham House, Middlesex.

HONOURABLE SHUTE BARRINGTON, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Durham, Count Palatine, Culfos Rotulorum of the Principality of Durham, a Trustee of the British Museum, Visitor of Baniol College, Oxford, and uncle to Richard viscount Barrington. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £100, supposed value £600.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving. —Residence, Durham Castle, and Auckland Palace, Durham; and Mongewell House, Oxon.

HONOURABLE BROWNLOW NORTH, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Winchester, Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury;
ARCHBISHOPS

Canterbury
York

BISHOPS

London
Durham
Winchester
Bath & Wells
Ely
Worcester

Hereford
Bangor
Lichfield
St. Asaph
Llandaff
Oxford

Lincoln
Salisbury
Chester
Bristol
Gloucester
Norwich

Carlisle
Peterborough
Exeter
St. David

Chichester

ARCHIEPISCOPAL and EPISCOPAL SEES in ENGLAND.
Canterbury; Visitor of Magdalene, New Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus, Colleges, Oxford; Prelate of the Order of the Garter, uncle to the Earl of Guildford. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £37L. 15s. 1d. furnished value 3000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residences, Farnham Castle, and Winchester House, Chelsea.

JOHN BUCKNER, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chichester, and rector of St. Giles's, Middletown; Vice President of the Bloomsbury Dispensary, and of the School for Indigent Blind. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £67L. 15s. 3d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residences, Farnham Castle, and Winchester House, Suffolk.

RICHARD BEADON, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £33L. 15s. 1d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Wells Palace, Somersetshire.

THOMAS DAMPIER, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ely. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £61L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 600L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Ely Palace, Cambridge.

RICHARD HURD, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester, Clerk of the Closet to the King. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £92L. 15s. 3d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residences, Worcester Palace, and Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire.

THOMAS BURGES, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £61L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 600L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Hereford Palace.

JOHN RANDOLPH, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bangor, Archdeacon of Anglesey and Bangor. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £131L. 15s. 3d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Bangor Palace, Carmarthenshire.

WILLIAM CLEAVER, D.D. Lord Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, and Principal of Brazen Nose College, Oxford. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £32L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

HONOURABLE DR. JAMES CORNWALLIS, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Dean of Durham, and Rector of Newington, Oxfordshire; uncle to marquis Cornwallis. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £53L. 15s. 3d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residences, Lichfield Palace; Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire; and Denney House, Durham.

RICHARD WATSON, D.D. and F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Archdeacon of Ely, Rectors of Carlile, Leicestershire, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £31L. 14s. 2d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Landaff Court, and Calgarth Park, Westmorland.


JOHN FISHER, D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Director of the Wren Museum. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £38L. 5s. 9d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Salisbury Palace, Wilts.

WILLIAM HENRY MAJENDIE, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Hungerford, Berks. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £17L. 15s. 3d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Gloucester Palace, and Winchester College.

GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and Warden of Winchester College. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £35L. 7s. 9d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Gloucester Palace, and Winchester College.

THOMAS BURGES, D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, Vicar of Cirencester, brother-in-law to Lord Castle Coote. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £32L. 16s. 4d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Norwich Palace.

HENRY BATHURST, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and Dean of Rochester. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £30L. 15s. 3d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Rochester Palace.

SPENCER MADAN, D.D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Rector of West Halton, Lincolnshire. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £41L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 1500L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Peterborough Palace, Northampton.

THOMAS BURGES, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. David's, Prebendary of Durham. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £32L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Abbergley Palace, Carmarthenshire.

HONOURABLE GEORGE PELHAM, D.C.L. Lord Bishop and Archdeacon of Exeter, Visitor of Exeter College, Oxford, a Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Vicar of Hellingley and Bovill, Suffolk, and brother of Thomas Earl of Chichester. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £32L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Exeter Palace.

W.H. MANSELL, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bristol. Charged in the king's books, at per annum £32L. 15s. 6d. furnished value 2000L.—Armorial Bearings, see the annexed Engraving.—Residence, Bristol Palace.

Bishopric in the Gift of the Atkyns Family.—DR. CLAUDE CRIGAN, Bishop of Sodor and Man; not a peer of the realm.—Residence, in the Isle of Man.

PEERS AND PEERASSES OF SCOTLAND.

The princes of the Blood Royal, except the Prince of Wales, though they are peers of Scotland, have no vote in the election of the Sixteen Peers who represent that illustrious body in the British Senate; having been created since the Union. See the titles of their Royal Highnesses.
DUKES OF SCOTLAND.

[For the Armorial Bearings, see the corresponding copper-plate Engravings of each.]


SCOT (HENRY), DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH in Scotland, Earl of Doncaster in England, and of Dalkeith in Scotland, Baron Scot of Buccleuch, of Tinyledale, Whitchefter, and Eifkdale; Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of Edinburghshire, and Governor of the Royal Scots Bank; succeeded his grandfather, the late duke, April 22, 1752; born September 2, 1746; married, March 20, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of George, late duke of Montagu; by whom he had issue, George, born April 24, 1753, died in May following; Charles-William-Montagu Scott, earl of Dalkeith, heir apparent, born May 24, 1772, married, March 24, 1795, Hafrett-Catharine Townshend, youngest daughter of vilcount Sydney, and has issue; Henry lord Scott, born August 15, 1766, and another son, born January 6, 1778; Mary, born May 19, 1769, married to viscount Sydney, and has issue; Caroline, born October 2, 1742, Caroline, eldest daughter of John, late Duke of Shrewsbury, he left issue; Harriet-Catharine Townshend, youngest daughter of vilcount Sydney, youngeft daughter of Richard, lord Powel, by whom he had issue, George, born February 9, 1785; George, fourth earl of Deloraine, his son, by the duchess, Anne, who married, fecondly, Charles, third lord Cowanwallis, and died February 6, 1735, he had issue, 1. Charles, father of Francis, second duke of Buccleuch, and earl of Doncaster. 2. Henry, created March 29, 1706, baron Scot, of Goldylinds, vilcount Hermitage, and earl of Deloraine, in the kingdom of Scotland. Henry, third earl of Deloraine, his fon, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Penwrick, esq, by which lady he had issue, Henry, fourth earl of Deloraine, born February 8, 1737; and John, born October 31, 1738, who married Mis Isabella Younge.

Francis, grandson of James duke of Monmouth, succeeded to the title of duke of Buccleuch, together with the other Scotch honours, which were not affected by the attainder of 1685, upon the death of his grandson; and was restored by a bill of parliament, March 31, 1743, to the titles of baron Scot of Tinyledale, and earl of Doncaster. He married Jane, daughter of James duke of Queenberry and Dover; by which lady he had issue, Henry, fourth earl of Doncaster, born February 19, 1719, James, died June 16, 1747, unmarried; John, died in 1743, unmarried; Mary, born May 12, 1735, unmarried. Francis, late earl of Dalkeith, married, October 2, 1742, Caroline, eldest daughter of John, late Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, by which lady, who married, fecondly, Charles Townshend, brother to George, marquis Townshend, and had been created countess Greenwich, he left issue, Henry, born December 13, 1752; John lord Eifkdale, died, January 12, 1748; Henry, the present duke; Campbell, died October 1765; James, died in January 1758. Their father, the earl of Dalkeith, dying in April 1750, left his lady enfeinte, which proving a daughter, in July following, was named Frances, and married, April 24, 1753, the present baron Douglas, by whom she has issue, Francis, the fecond duke, married, fecondly, Mis Alice Powell, by whom he had no issue; and, dying April 22, 1751, was succeeded by his grandfon, Henry, the present and third duke.

CREATIONS.—Lord Scot, of Buccleuch, March 16, 1605; Earl of Buccleuch, March 16, 1618; Baron of Daventry, Earl of Buccleuch, and Duke of Buccleuch, 1673; Earl of Doncaster, and Lord Tinyledale, in England, February 15, 1602.

RESIDENCES.—Adderbury, in the county of Oxford; Dalkeith and East Park, near Edinburgh; and Melrofs, in the county of Roxburgh.—Town-houfe, Privy Garden.

Motto.—Ano.—"I love."

LENNOX (CHARLES), DUKE OF LENNOX, in Scotland, Richmond in England, and Aubigny in France; Earl of March and Darley.—See DUKE of RICHMOND among the Peers of ENGLAND.

GORDON (ALEXANDER), DUKE of GORDON, Marquis and Earl of Huntly, and Earl of Enzie, Baron Gordon of Strathbogie, in Scotland; and Earl of Northwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntly, Glouceftershire, in England; Knight of the Thistle, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Chancellor of King's College Aber- deen; Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenhire, and hereditary Keeper of Inverness Castle; succeeded his father, the late duke, in August 1752; married, October 18, 1767, Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart, by whom he has issue, George, marquis of Huntly, heir apparent, born
born February 2, 1770; summoned to the House of Lords, April 11, 1797, as Baron Gordon, of Huntley, in Glengarry, a greater general in the army, and colonel of the 43d regiment of foot. Charlotte, married, September 28, 1782, to Lieutenant-General Lennox, now Duke of Richmond. Madelina, married, first, April 3, 1789, Sir Richard Sinclair, bart. and has issue; and, secondly, November 25, 1789, Charles Palmer, esq. of Luckley, near Hastings, Norfolk. George, third, May 8, 1775, William Duke of Mancheffer, and has issue. Louisa, married, April 17, 1797, Charles Marquis Cornwallis, and has issue. Georgiana, married, June 23, 1803, John Duke of Bedford. Alexander, born November 3, 1785, a captain in the 53d regiment of foot. The family of Gordon is descended from Adam de Gordon, and distinguished himself in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, by slaying and destroying a huge wild boar, which then ravaged the borders of Scotland; for at that period the wild boar was common in England and Scotland. This enterprise was considered almost as important and meritorious as the destruction of the famous Calydonian boar by Meleager; and in consequence of this exploit, Adam de Gordon painted upon his shield three boars' heads, which have ever since been borne by the family, and occupy the first quarter in the coat of arms of the Duke of Gordon.

The pedigree of this illustrious family is coeval with the Norman kings, and has perpetuated its offspring, the grands, earls, and marquises of Huntley; and in consequence of this exploit, Adam de Gordon painted upon his shield three boars' heads, which have ever since been borne by the family, and occupy the first quarter in the coat of arms of the Duke of Gordon.

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of great celebrity, in the kingdom of Scotland. Sir William Douglas was created, by Malcolm III. king of Scotland, in 1061, baron Douglas. William, lord Douglas, his descendant, was created by David II. 1356, earl of Douglas; and had issue, 1. William, second earl of Douglas. 2. George, who married Margaret, daughter of John Stuart, earl of Angus; and in whose right he Successor was created, by Charles I. in 1633, marquis of Douglas, and is ancestor to the present duke of Hamilton.

William, earl of Douglas, descended from the elder branch, married Margaret, daughter of Donald earl of Moray, whose right he succeeded to that title. James, his descendant, was created by Charles I. in 1633, marquis of Douglas, and is ancestor to the present duke of Hamilton.

William, grandson of William, younger son of James earl of Douglas, was killed in the defence of James III. in the action of Kincardie, July 22, 1485. William, his grandson, was killed in the famous battle of Flodden Field, September 9, 1513. William, his grandson, distinguished himself against Mary queen of Scots, at the battle of Langside, May 13, 1568.

The earl of Douglas, his father, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, July 31, 1388.

James, second earl of Queenberry, his son, suffered considerably for his loyalty to the house of Stuart, in the ensuing civil wars.

Charles, third earl of Queenberry, his son, was constituted by Charles II. June 1, 1660, lord justice general of the kingdom of Scotland; and created, February 11, 1683, baron Douglas of Kinmound, Middletby, and Donneick, viscount of Nith, Tortherald and Ros, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanguchar, and marquis of Queenberry. He exchanged, May 12, in that year, the office of lord justice general, for that of lord high treasurer of Scotland, and was farther created, November 3, 1688, marquis of Dumfries, and duke of Queenberry. By James II. he was appointed, in May 1685, lord high commissioner to the Scottish parliament; and in February 1686, lord president of the privy council of that kingdom. He died March 23, 1695, leaving issue, James, second duke of Queenberry; and William, second duke of Queenberry.

James, second duke of Queenberry, entered early into the patriotic measures of the revolution; and was constituted by king William III. in 1695, lord keeper of the privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland; and was twice his majesty's lord high commissioner to the Scottish parliament. Upon the accession of Queen Anne, he exchanged, May 8, 1702, the office of lord keeper of the privy seal, for that of secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland; and was twice her majesty's lord high commissioner to the Scottish parliament. In 1704, he resigned all his employments, and was again constituted, in 1705, lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland. He was declared, May 6, 1706, lord high commissioner to the parliament, by which the union between the two kingdoms was ratified and enacted; and for which services he was created, May 26, 1708, baron of Rippon in the county of York, marquis of Beverley in that county, and duke of Dover in the county of Kent. He exchanged, February 3, 1710, the office of lord keeper of the privy seal, for that of secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, and died July 6, 1712.

Charles, third duke of Queenberry, his son, was created by queen Anne, in 1706, earl of Salway, and was constituted, by George III. June 23, 1761, lord keeper of the privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland; which office he exchanged, April 16, 1763, for that of lord justice general of that kingdom. He married Catharine, second daughter of Henry Hyde, earl of Rochester; and, together with his amiable dwch, attached himself to the encouragement and protection of literature, and was the patron of Gay, and other literary characters. Her grace died in 1777, leaving issue two sons, and a daughter, viz. Henry, earl of Drumlanrig, born October 30, 1721; married, Elizabeth, daughter of John earl of Hopetoun and was killed by the accidental going off of his pifol, in his journey from Scotland to London, October 20, 1754; and his lady died in April 1756, without issue. Charles, who succeeded as earl of Drumlanrig, died in October 1756, unmarried. Catharine, died young.

His grace dying without male issue, October 22, 1778, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, first duke of Queenberry, as follows: William, second son of William, first duke, created earl of March, second son of William, first duke, created earl of March, married Jane Hay, daughter of John, first marquis of Tweedale, and left a daughter, Isabella, who died, unmarried, in April 1791; and a son, William, his heir, who married Anne Hamilton, daughter of John earl of Selkirk and Ruglane, and by her, who, in 1746, married, secondly, Anthony Sawyer, esq. had issue, James, the present duke; and three daughters, Isabella, Mary, and Jane. Charles, the third and last duke, dying, was succeeded by James, the third and last earl, and first marquis of Drumlanrig, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert, earl of Queenberry.—The heir presumptive is Sir Charles Douglas, bart. to the earldom of Queenberry, and barony of Hawick; but the dukedom will become extinct.

CAMPBELL (GEORGE-WILLIAM), Duke, Marquis, and Earl of ARGYLL, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lockhow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie; and Baron Sandrige and Hamilton, in England: Hereditary Master of the King's Household, Admiral of the Western Isles, Keeper of Dunoon Castle, and of Dun lainnage and Carric, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyll; born September 23, 1706, succeeded his father, the late duke, May 24, 1806.

The ancient and noble family of Campbell is descended from Diarmed O'Dwbin, lord of Lochow, who lived in the reign of king Fergus I. of Lorn. Iar O'Dwbin was lord treasurer of Scotland; and Gillespie, his son, in law, changed his surname of O'Dwbin to Campbell, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore. Sir Colin More, fifth in descent from Gillespie, adhered to the party of Robert Bruce in his contest for the crown of Scotland, and was killed in a conflict with Argusdon, lord of Lorn, which occasioned an unceasing feud between their families. He had issue, 1. Sir Neil. 2. Donald, ancestor of Robert Campbell earl of Loudoun, and Hugh Campbell earl Marchmont of the kingdom of Scotland.

Sir Neil signalised himself in the party of king Robert Bruce; and married Mary, sister of that monarch, by whom he had issue, 1. Sir Colin, ancestor of John earl of Breadalbane, of the kingdom of Scotland. Colin, second lord Campbell, was created by James II. in 1457, earl of the county of Argyll.
Argyll, and constituted, in 1664, master of the household to James III. He was farther promoted, in 1674, to the lord high chancellor of Scotland, and married Isabella, daughter of John Stuart, 1st Stuart, lord Lorn; in right of which marriage he assumed the title of Lorn, and died in 1693.

Archibald, second earl of Argyll, the issue of the above marriage, was constituted by James IV. in 1685, lord high chancellor of Scotland; and in 1692, created earl of Cowal. He died in 1705.

Archibald, third earl of Argyll, his son, was created by James V. in 1514, lord justiciary general of the kingdom of Scotland; and in 1529, heritable master of his majesty's household. He died in 1547, and was one of the earliest converts to the Protestant religion.

He had issue, 1. Archibald, fifth earl of Argyll, who was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and was deeply engaged in the political and religious transactions of that period. He entered into the cabinet of Stirling, in 1555, in consequence of which he was attainted by the Scottish parliament; but in the midst of the subsequent disorders he became reconciled to queen Mary, and commanded in chief on her behalf at the battle of Langside, May 15, 1568. He was constituted by James VI. January 17, 1574, lord high chancellor of Scotland; and married Jane, natural daughter of James V. He died September 12, 1575.

2. Colin, sixth earl of Argyll, who was constituted by James VI. April 16, 1579, lord high chancellor of Scotland; and died in 1584.

Archibald, seventh earl of Argyll, his son, commanded in chief at the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594; and distinguished himself in the suppression of the subsequent interregnum, as well as in the Spanish service against the States General. He disinterestedly surrendered to the crown, in 1625, the office of heritable lord justiciary general of the kingdom of Scotland. He had issue, 1. Archibald, eighth earl of Argyll. 2. James, who was created by James VI. in 1622, baron Kintyre, and by Charles I. March 28, 1624, baron Lundie, and earl of Irvine, which titles became extinct at his death.

Archibald, eighth earl of Argyll, was the great leader of the Scozzish covenanters, in 1639; and was created, by Charles I. November 15, 1641, marquis of Argyll. He in 1642, married to Isabella, natural daughter of James V. He died September 28, 1642, after having been mortally wounded at the battle of Drumoile, in 1642.

Archibald, seveth earl of Argyll, his son, commanded in chief, in 1642, and in 1644, distinguished himself at the battle of Pikney, September 10, 1645; and was one of the earliest converts to the Protestant religion.

He had issue, 1. Archibald, ninth earl of Argyll, was the great leader of the Covenanters, in 1681, baron Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyriell; viscount Lochow and Glenilla, earl of Campbell and Cowal, marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, and duke of Argyll. He died September 28, 1693, leaving issue, 1. John, second duke of Argyll. 2. Archibald, third duke of Argyll.

2. John, second duke of Argyll, bravely distinguished himself in the wars of queen Anne, with John duke of Marlborough; and was appointed by the queen, in 1705, lord high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland; and was one of the most considerable supporters of the act of union in 1707; and was constituted, in January 1714, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Charles III. titular king of Spain, and commander in chief of her majesty's forces in that kingdom. He was again created, in June 1715, to the office of lord high commissioner in chief of her majesty's forces in the kingdom of Scotland; and was extremely active in suppressing the rebellion of the year 1715. He resigned all his employments in June 1718; and was farther declared, in February 1719, lord steward of the household to George I. and created, April 30, in that year, duke of Greenwich in the county of Kent. He exchanged, June 3, 1725, the office of lord steward for that of master general of the office of ordnance; which employment he resigned in May 1730.

2. John, fourth duke of Argyll, brother to John, the second duke, was created by queen Anne, October 29, 1706, baron Ormby, Dunoon, and Arros; viscount Hay, and earl of Hay, of the kingdom of Scotland. He was constituted, in 1710, lord justiciary general of the kingdom of Scotland for life; and in 1744, lord clerk registrar of that kingdom, which office he resigned in 1716. He was further constituted, in 1721, lord keeper of the privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland; and exchanged that office, in 1733, for the place of master general of the office of ordnance; which employment he resigned in May 1730.

2. John, fifth duke, born in 1726, a field-marshal in the army, and constable of the third regiment of foot guards.
guards, married, March 3, 1759, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Gunning, esq. by Bridget Bourke, daughter of John vicount Mayo; her grace was created baroness Hamilton, May 14, 1776; by which lady, who died during the life-time of his grace, he had issue, George, who died an infant. George-William, the present duke. John-Douglas-Henry, born December 21, 1777; married, January 24, 1802, Miss Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, esq. of Fairfield. August, born March 31, 1760; married Captain Clavering, son of the late Sir John Clavering, K. B. and has issue, Charlotte-Susan-Maria, born June 21, 1775; married, January 1804, Miss Campbell, daughter of Patrick, 3. Mungo, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, and niece to David, first lord vicount Stormont; in consequence of which marriage he succeeded as heir of entail to the title of lord vicount Stormont. Upon his death the title reverted, first to James Murray earl of Annandale, and afterwards to the descendants of a first cousin of David first lord vicount Stormont, in which line it still remains.

William, second earl of Tullibardine, during the life-time of his father, was particularly instrumental infavoring the life of James VI. in the tumult of the conspiracy of the earl of Gowrie, August 5, 1600. He married Dorothea, daughter and heir of John Stuart, earl of Bute, and to the earl of Mansfield. William, son of the first earl of Athol, was created, February 17, 1670, to John, his only son. James, fourth earl of Tullibardine, son of Patrick third earl of Tullibardine, suffered death in 1646, in the eighteenth year of his age, for his loyalty to Charles I. and William, fifth earl of Tullibardine, his brother, died without issue, January 26, 1670; upon which event the title reverted to John second earl of Athol.

John, first earl of Athol of the family of Murray, adhered to Charles I. upon the rupture in 1629; and his death, in 1642, was regarded as a great loss to the royal cause. John, second earl of Athol, and fifth earl of Tullibardine, displayed an unshaken attachment to the royal cause during the predominance of the commonwealth; and was constituted, in 1663, lord justice general of the kingdom of Scotland; to which office he added, in 1674, that of lord privy seal of the same kingdom. By Charles II. he was created, February 17, 1670, marquis of Athol. He attached himself to the duke of Lauderdale, principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, in 1663; and was constituted, in 1663, lord justice general of the kingdom of Scotland; to which office he added, in 1674, that of lord privy seal of the same kingdom. By Charles II. he was created, February 17, 1670, marquis of Athol. He attached himself to the duke of Lauderdale, principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, and in his arbitration brought three thousand men against the insurrection of the western counties; but upon his arrival, finding the country perfectly quiet, he changed his plan, and immediately set out for the court of London, to represent the improper conduct of the duke. He was principally concerned in suppressing the invasion of Archibald, ninth earl of Argyll, in 1685; which nobleman was thereupon beheaded upon a sentence that had unjustly been obtained against him four years before. He resigned the office of lord justice general in 1674, and that of lord privy seal at the era of the revolution. He married Amelia Sophia, daughter of James seventh earl of Derby; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, second marquis of Athol. 2. Charles, created by James II. August 16, 1686, earl of Dummore, in the county of Perth. 3. William, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert lord Nairn; in consequence of which marriage he succeeded to the title, and took the surname of Nairn. 4. Mungo, who died in the expedition to the islemans of Faroe, in 1677. The marquis of Athol died May 6, 1693.
John, second marquis of Athol, was among the first who declared in favour of William III. and was constituted, during the life-time of his father, in 1666, joint secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, and in the following year lord high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland; soon after which he resigned his employ- ment. Upon his father's death, July 27, 1707, he was constituted, upon the accession of queen Anne, lord keeper of the privy seal, for that of lord keeper of the great seal, and the title of baron Strange, in the kingdom of Scotland; and was admitted, March 14, 1737, in right of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he had issue, John, third duke of Athol; and was constituted, in 1780, governor of Fort Tullibardine, who took part in the rebellion of 1715, and invaded the kingdom of Scotland with a body of Spanish forces, with which he was defeated at the battle of Glenfield, June 10, 1719. Being taken prisoner after this battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, he died in the Tower of London in the following year.

James, second duke of Athol. 4. Charles, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston Pans, and died a few years after. 5. George, lord Murray, who married Emilia, daughter and heir of John Murray, of Strowan and Glencarle, in the kingdom of Scotland, esquire; by which lady he had issue, John, third duke of Athol; and secondly, Charlotte, baronesse Strange of Knockyn; and secon- dly, in 1749, Jane, daughter of John Drummond, of Megginch, in the kingdom of Scotland, esquire; which lady married secondly Adam, son of Alexander fourth duke of Gordon. He died January 8, 1764, without male issue, and was succeeded by his son Charles, second duke of Athol, born December 5, 1757; and died April 1770.

James, son of the late duke of Athol, as stated was admitted, March 14, 1737, in right of his grandmother, to the office of lord of Man and the Isles, and the title of baron Strange of Knockyn, in the county of Salop. He exchanged the office of lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; April 16, 1765. He married, first, Jane, daughter of sir John Frederic of the county of Salop. He exchanged the office of lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he had issue, John, third duke of Athol; and George, lord George Murray died October 15, 1750.

6. Susan, married to William Gordon, second earl of Aberdeen of the Kingdom of Scotland. 7. Mary, married to James Ogilvie, sixth earl of Findlater of the kingdom of Scotland. The duke of Athol died November 14, 1744.

James, second duke of Athol, was constituted, in 1733, lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; and was admitted, March 14, 1737, in right of his grandmother, to the office of lord of Man and the Isles, and the title of baron Strange of Knockyn, in the county of Salop. He exchanged the office of lord keeper of the privy seal, for that of lord keeper of the great seal, for the kingdom of Scotland, April 16, 1765. He married, first, Jane, daughter of sir John Frederic of the county of Salop. He exchanged the office of lord keeper of the privy seal for the kingdom of Scotland; by which lady he had issue, John, third duke of Athol; and secondly, in 1749, Jane, daughter of John Drummond, of Megginch, in the kingdom of Scotland, esquire; which lady married secondly Adam, son of Alexander fourth duke of Gordon. He died January 8, 1764, without male issue, and was succeeded by his son Charles, second duke of Athol, born December 5, 1757; and died April 1770.

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annuities to them granted, covenanted never to acknowledge any other king of England but Edward and his successors, descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, and that they would be ready to serve him in all his wars against the Scots in Britain and Ireland. Thus revolting from his natural prince James III. and connecting himself with his adversary, James sent John Stuart earl of Athol, ancestor of the present duke, to subdue him, and John Stuart, the first earl of Athol, with his future fellows, took part with Edward in forcing the king, by whom he completely succeeded. It was then setting forward on this expedition against the Rebrides, that the earl of Athol affirmed the motto of "Furth fortune, and fill the fettors;" which afterwards was confirmed to his successors, and to which enterprize their supporters, &c. allude. Over a great part of the interior, Mountrose, in Banyfishie, in Kincardine, extends a scroll, whereon is the motto of the Athol family in the more ancient orthography, "Furth fortnight, and fill the fettors."

GRAHAM (JAMES), DUKE, MARQUIS, and EARL, of MONROSE, Marquis and Baron of Graham, Dun¬daff, Kincairn, Mindock, and Kinaber, in Scotland; and Earl Graham, and Lord Bellford, in the county of Northumberland, in England; Knight of the Thistle, Master of the Horse to the King, Lord Justice General of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire, Hereditary Sheriff of Dumfartshire, Chancellor of the University of Glagow, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, President Baron, of the Royal Bank of Scotland, D.C.L. born February 8, 1755; succeeded his father, the late duke, September 23, 1790; married, March 5, 1785, Jemima-Elizabeth, daughter of John, earl of Abnubram, by whom he had issue a son, born September 4, 1785, the marchioness died fourteen days after, and the child on April 9, 1787. His grace married, secondly, July 24, 1790, Charlotte, sister to William duke of Manchester, by which lady he has issue, a daughter, born June 3, 1791; another daughter, born September 30, 1792; a third daughter, born October 2, 1793; a son, marquis of Graham, heir apparent, born July 16, 1799; a daughter, born June 22, 1803; and a son, born February 2, 1807.

The family of Graham is descended from Greme, who was placed at the head of the Scottish government during the minority of king Eugene II. whose accession to the crown is dated A.D. 419. He had many fierce engagements with the Britons; and, by forcing the rampart they had erected between the firths of Forth and Clyde, gained so much reputation, that from him that trench received the name of Graham's Dyke, which it retains to the present day.

Sir David Graham, in the reign of king Alexander III. had polloion of the barony of Kincardine; and was father of sir Patrick, who was killed at the battle of Dunbar, fighting against the English, in 1513, and sir John, who was the supporter and friend of the celebrated sir William Wallace, and was killed at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1299. Sir David, the grandson of sir Patrick, was a fireuous adherent to the family of Bruce, and was taken prisoner, together with king David, at the battle of Durham, October 27, 1346. Patrick, his son, born under the style of lord of Graham, Dundaff, and Kincardine; and by a younger son was ancestor of the extinct earls of Menteith.

William, lord Graham, defended from the elder branch, distinguished himself by his loyalty to James III. and was by James IV. March 31, 1504, advanced to the dignity of earl of Montrose, in the county of Forfar. He had five sons, William, lord of Montrose, and Andrew, who was elected first protestant bishop of Dumblaine, in 1575, and died in 1606. Earl William the father was killed, together with king James IV. in the battle of Flodden Field, September 7, 1513. William, second earl of Montrose, had issue Robert, commonly called Master of Montrose, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1569, John, third earl of Montrose, son of Robert, was appointed by James VI. May 1, 1584, lord high treasurer of Scotland; which office he resigned in 1583; and was farther constituted, in January 1598, lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, in which office he continued till the year 1604. At the same time he was appointed regent of the kingdom of Scotland, and received a commiffion from the Scottish covenanters; but, being deputed to negotiate with Charles I. at Berwick, in 1639, he became reconciled to his sovereign; and ever after devoted himself to his service. In 1643, he was created marquis of Montrose, and received a commiffion from the king, constituting him captain general and commander in chief of the forces in Scotland. Upon this occasion, by almost incredible efforts, he raised a small army, and gained six victories in one year against a great superiority of numbers. He then marched to Edinburgh, and put himself in possession of the metropolis, but was at length defeated, September 13, 1645, by a detachment from the English. In the following year, when king Charles surrendered himself to the Scottifh army at Newark, he received orders from the sovereign to retire from the kingdom, which he obeyed. Having resided for some time at Paris, he contracted an acquaintance with cardinal de Retz, by whom his genius and courage are highly celebrated. In 1650, his commiffion of captain-general was renewed by Charles II. and, having collected a small force of about five hundred men, he failed for Scotland. Here he was defeated and taken prisoner, and was treated by the adherents of the covenant, who were then negotiating with the king, with every unmannerly species of indignity. Being brought before the Scottish parliament, the marquis displayed the utmost firmness and dignity, and was sentenced to be hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, and then to have his head stuck up at Edinburgh, and his legs and arms at four principal towns of the kingdom. When this judgment was pronounced, he replied, "that he was prouder to have his head let upon the gate of the city than to have his picture hanged even in the bed-chamber of the king his master;" adding, "that he wished that he had limbs enough to be dispersed into all the cities of Christendom, there to remain as testimonies of the cause for which he suffered." He was executed May 21, 1650.

James, second marquis of Montrose, his son, was created to his honours and estate at the restoration, by Charles II. and had issue James, third marquis of Montrose; who was constituted, in 1665, lord president of the privy council of the kingdom of Scotland, and died April 23, 1684. James fourth marquis of Montrose, his son, was constituted by queen Anne, in 1705, lord high admiral of the kingdom of Scotland, which office he exchanged in the following year for that of lord president of the privy council, in which post he continued till the union. By the same princess he was farther created, April 24, 1707, marquis of Graham, and duke of Montrose, with remainder to his heirs of entail, and declared, February 28, 1709, lord keeper of the privy seal of the kingdom of Scotland, which office he exchanged, upon the accession of George I. he was raised, September 24, 1714, to the office of principal secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, which office he exchanged, July 9, 1716, for that of lord clerk register; and was further constituted, November 11, in that year, lord keeper of the great seal. He married Christian Car¬negy, daughter of David, third earl of Northesk; by which
which lady, who died in 1744, he had issue a daughter, Margaret, who died young; and four sons; James, died in his infancy; David; William; George; and ten other children, who all died in their infancy. His grace died in 1741, and was succeeded by the late duke. King George I. was pleased to advance his eldest son, David, marquis of Graham, to the peerage of England, in 1742, first of his name; and Baron Graham, of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, with remainder to his two brothers, William and George: but David dying in 1731, unmarried, and George, a captain in the navy, dying in 1746, William, the second son of the late duke, succeeded his father, in 1742, as duke of Montrose, having fought in the English armies on the death of his brother David, in 1731, married, in October 1741, Lucy, daughter of John, second duke of Rutland; by which lady, who died June 15, 1788, he had issue, James, the present duke; Lucy, born July 15, 1751; married, June 1777, Archibald Douglas, present baron Douglas, nephew to the late duke of Douglas. His grace died September 23, 1790, and was succeeded by his only son, James, the present duke.  

**CREATIONS.**—Earl of Tweedale, in the county of Forfar, March 3, 1524; Marquis, May 16, 1644; and Marquis Graham, and Duke of Montrose, April 4, 1707; also Earl Graham, and Baron Belford, in the county of Northumberland, May 25, 1712. —Glasgow, in the county of Lanark; Kincardine, in the county of Perth; Minder Cañle, in the county of Dumfart; and Buchanan, in the county ofRoss.—Town-house, Grosvenor-square.  

**MORTO.**—Ne oubliez.—“Never forget.”

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**MARQUISES OF SCOTLAND.**  

**HAY (GEORGE), MARQUIS AND EARL OF TWEEDALE.** Earl Gifford, Viscount Walden, Lord Yester, Hereditary Chamberlain of Dunfermline; succeeded his father, the late marquis, August 19, 1802.  

William Hay, in the reign of queen Mary, married Margaret, daughter of sir John Kerr, of Fernheath; by which lady he had two sons, William and James, William, the eldest, was lord Yester; who dying in 1591, without issue male, his brother James became lord Yester; and at the coronation of James VI. was created a knight of the bath; he married Margaret, daughter of Mark Kerr, earl of Lothian; by whom he had issue, John, lord Yester; William Hay, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, married Anna, daughter of David, marquis; and, secondly, James Levingston, earl of Caithness; and was succeeded by his son, John Hay, lord Yester, who was created earl of Tweedale in 1646; whose son, by William and Mary, in 1694, was created marquis of Tweedale. David, the second son of the first marquis, left issue a son, William; and a daughter, Catharine, married to sir William Anstruther, bart. John, the second marquis, married Anne, daughter of John duke of Lauderdale; and, dying in May 1713, by her left three sons and two daughters; Jane, married to the earl of Rothes; the sons were, Charles lord Yester; John; William. Charles, the eldest, succeeded his father; dying in December 1745, by a daughter, Sarah, daughter of William and Anne duke of Hamilton, and widow of John Cochran earl of Dunbar.—Spare nought.  

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**KERR (WILLIAM-JOHN), MARQUIS AND EARL OF LOTHIAN, EARL OF ANCRAM, BARON KERR, OF NEWBOTTLE AND JEDBURGH, KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE; A GENERAL IN THE ARMY, AND COLONEL OF THE 11TH REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS; BORN IN 1737; MARRIED, JULY 15, 1750, ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, ESQ. OF DROMIFKEN, IN IRELAND; MARRIED SECONDLY, JENET WELLEDAY, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF RICHARD LORD MORNINGTON, GRANDFATHER OF RICHARD MARQUIS WELLEDAY; BY WHICH MARRIAGE, HE LEFT ISSUE, WILLIAM-JOHN, PRINCESS OF DUMBARTON, AND LOUISA, MARRIED, MARCH 1, 1722, TO WILLIAM, EARL OF LESTER; LOUISA, MARRIED, JUNE 2, 1723, ARTHUR ARTHUR, ESQ.  

Robert, fourth earl of Lothian, was a privy counsellor to William III. and was bred in Dublin, as lord justice general in Scotland; and created marquis of Lothian. His eldest son was William, who succeeded as second marquis of Lothian in 1703; and died March 1, 1722. He married Jane, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyll; by which lady he left issue, William his heir, and four daughters; Jane, married to William, fifth lord Cranfield; Anne, married to Alexander, the seventh earl of Hume; Elizabeth, married, first to George lord Rofes; and, secondly, to Robert viscount Jocelyn, lord chancellor of Ireland. William, the third marquis, married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Nichollon, bart. by which lady, who died September 27, 1750, he had issue William, earl of Ancram, who succeeded him; and Robert, born December 7, 1797; and Henry Francis, born August 17, 1800; secondly, his lordship married, in December 1806, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Henry duke of Bucklebury. Charles Beauchamp; Mark-Robert, a captain in the royal navy, married Charlotte, daughter of the late marquis of Antrim; Elizabeth, married, November 6, 1753, the honourable Evelyn Dormer, son of Charles lord Dormer; Caroline; Sidney; Mary, married, December 9, 1778; lieutenant-general Frederick St. John, brother to viscount Bolingbroke, and died February 6, 1791; Louisa, married, June 2, 1793, Arthur Arthur, esq.  

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ERIAL DRY.

CRAUFURD (GEORGE-LINDSEY), EARL OF CRAUFURD AND LINDSEY, VISCOUNT AND BARON GARNOCK, BARON CRAUFURD AND SPINZLY; LORD LIEU-\TANT OF FIFE, AND A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY; born in 1758; succeeded his father, the late earl, June 25, 1781.

Sir David Lindsay, of Glenelk, son of Sir Alexander, who, by Robert III. king of Scotland, was created earl of Craufurd in 1399, married Jane, daughter of King James II. in recompence of faithful services, created earl of Garnock, and, dying in 1399, left issue, by Margaret Stuart, daughter of King James, created viscount Garnock, who, by Queen Anne, in 1703, created viscount Mount Craufurd, which he afterwards changed to the title of Garnock; and, dying in 1709, left issue, by Margaret Stuart, daughter of James Earl of Bute, five sons and three daughters; Patrick, the eldest, married Miss Hume, and had issue, Patrick, the next viscount; who was succeeded by George, the late viscount. John Lindsay, seventeenth earl of Craufurd, dying without issue in 1749, having succeeded to the title of earl of Craufurd, took the surname of Craufurd. His lordship married, December 26, 1755, Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Hamilton, esquire; by which lady, who died May 5, 1794, he had issue three sons and two daughters: George, his successor; Robert; Bute; Jane, married, October 16, 1779, Archibald, twelfth earl of Eglinton, and died in January 1778; Mary. His lordship married June 25, 1781, and was succeeded by his son, George, the present and nineteenth earl. —The presumptive heir is Robert, brother to the present earl.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Craufurd, in the county of Lanark, 1799; Baron of Spinzly, 1799; Earl of Lindsay, in the county of Ayr, 1833; Baron and Viscount Garnock, April 20, 1793. MOTO.—Indure furth.

HAY-CARR (WILLIAM), EARL OF ERROL, Baron Hay, of Slanes, Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marshal of Scotland; born March 12, 1772; succeeded his brother, the late earl, June 14, 1778; married, June 7, 1792. Miss Jane Bell; by which lady, who died May 1, 1761, he had issue one daughter, Mary, married to the reverend George Moore, esquire; Mary, married to Sir William Carm, bart., esquire, of Etal, in Northumberland, by whom he had issue three sons and nine daughters, viz. Charlotte, married to the reverend William Holwell; Isabella, married to Charles Cameron, esquire; Maria-Elizabeth, William Hay-Carr, the present earl; Frances, who died in August 1806; Emeline; Jemima; and James. His lordship died June 3, 1778, and was succeeded by George, nineteenth earl; who married, January 25, 1790, Elizabeth-Jemima Blake, second daughter of Joseph Blake, esquire, of Ardrey, in the county of Galway; and dying, without issue, June 14, 1798, was succeeded by his next brother, William, the present earl. —The presumptive heir is James, his lordship's brother.

CREATIONS.—Baron Hay, of Slanes, and Earl of Errol, March 17, 1452. MOTO.—Succum jagun.—"Adhere to the yoke."

SINCLAIR (JAMES), EARL OF CAITHNESS, and Lord Berriedale, Lord Lieutenant of Caithness-shire; married, in 1784, Jane, daughter of —Campbell, of Barcaldine, esquire; and has issue, Alexander Lord Berriedale, heir apparent, born February 25, 1800; a son, born September 1801; and other issue, of whom lady Helen died in October 1803; and Lady Janet, the eldest daughter, married, May 10, 1805, James Buchanan, of Ardencarron, esquire.

His lordship's father, William, the tenth earl, descended from John, grandson of the fourth earl, and succeeded in 1767. He married Barbara, daughter of Mr. Sinclair; by which lady, who died in 1795, they had issue two sons, William and John; William died at New York, in December 1761, and a daughter, Janet, married, on July 31, 1784, to James Traill, esquire. His lordship died in November 1799, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, the late lord, who died, unmarried, April 5, 1789; and was succeeded by John, the
the present and twelfth earl, descended from Alexander, second son of William, the second earl.

**Creation.**—Earl of the county of Caithness, April 29, 1456.

**Motto.**—Commit thy work to God.

**DOUGLAS (GEORGE), EARL OF MORTON, and Lord Aberdour,** in Fifehire; and Baron Douglas, of Lochleven; Knight of the Thistle, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty’s Household; born in 1579; succeeded his father, George, first earl, September 27, 1795.

His lordship's grandfather, James Douglas, fourteenth earl of Morton, married, first, Agatha, daughter of Halliburton, of Pittcur, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Charles, who died young; Sholto-Charles, the fifteenth earl; James; George; Robert; Frances; Mary, married to Charles Gordon, fourth earl of Abney, and his issue. His lordship married, secondly, Bridget, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, bart., of Northamton, in Rutlandshire, and had issue by her, who died March 3, 1805; John, married to Frances Lascelle, eldest daughter of Edward lord Harwood, and has issue; of which his eldest daughter married, April 24, 1604, the honourable counsellor Stuart, second son of John earl of Galway. Bridget, born April 28, 1658, married the honourable William-Henry Bouvierre, brother of the earl of Radnor, and has issue. The earl, dying October 10, 1763, was succeeded by his son, Sholto-Charles, the fifteenth earl, who married Catharine, daughter of John Hamilton, esquire, by whom he had issue one son, George; and Jane, married 1774, to the eldest son, John, that son’s only son, George, the sixteenth earl. The presumptive heir is James, the earl’s uncle.

**Creations.**—Earl of Morton, March 14, 1577, and Baron Douglas, of Lochleven, in the peerage of England, August 11, 1791.

**Residences.**—Aberdour Castle, Fifehire.—Townhouses, in Park-street, Piccadilly.

**Motto.**—Lock feker. **— Be sincere.**

**ERSKINE (DAVID-STUART), EARL OF BUCHAN, and Baron Cardrofs, of Monteith and Auchterdown,** in the county of Perth; succeeded his father, November 1, 1767; married, October 15, 1771, Margaret, daughter of William Fraser, of Fraferfield, esquire, nephew to the late earl of Buchan.

David, the grandfather of the present earl, was the ninth earl of Buchan, and married, in 1679, Frances, daughter and sole heir of Henry Fairfax, of Hurlf, in the county of Berks, esquire, eldest son of Henry, second son of Thomas vicount Fairfax, in Ireland, by whom he had issue, Henry-David, who succeeded to the earldom; Catharine-Anne, married to William Fraser, esquire, son of Alexander lord Saltoun, by whom she had issue, William Fraser, of Fraferfield, esquire, father of Margaret, who married her cousin, the present earl and Frances, married to colonel Gardner, killed in the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745; and also eight sons and five daughters, who died unmarried. His lordship married, secondly, Isabella, daughter of sir William Blackett, bart., by whom he had issue; and, dying October 11, 1745, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present earl, born April 6, 1710; married, January 31, 1739, Agnes, second daughter of sir James Stuart, of Coltness and Goodtref, esquire, and had issue, Mary, married to sir William Wardlaw, bart., by whom she had issue, 1. Anne-Agnes, died May 5, 1804. 2. David-Stuart, the present earl. 3. Henry, married to Christiana, daughter of George Foulis, colonel William Stuart, second son of John earl of Galway, by whom he had issue, 2. Sir Henry Griften, who died without issue. 3. Sir Henry Griften, married, first, to Margaret, daughter of William, the second earl, and had issue, 2. Susanna, married to sir John Foulis, of Barrowland, and her issue, 2. Sir Archibald Foulis, who married, first, to Margaret, daughter of the late earl of Buchan, and had issue two sons and four daughters; 1. Catharine, married to James earl of Galloway; 2. Grace, married to the earl of Carnwath; 3. Eupheme, married to George Lockhart, esquire; 4. Margaret, married to sir Alexander, who married, first, to Margaret, daughter of sir Henry, the eldest son of the earl of Buchan, and had issue, two sons and seven daughters, viz. James, died young; Alexander, the tenth earl; Archibald, the eleventh earl; Thomas, died unmarried; George, the twelfth earl; James, the thirteenth earl; Mary, married to sir John Heathcote, bart., of Northamton, in Rutlandshire, and had issue, Mary, born March 5, 1787, married, March 29, 1803, to Archibald Lord Montgomery, of Skermont and Coilsfield, by the title of Baron Ardroffan; succeeded Archibald Lord Montgomery, heir apparent, a colonel in the army; married, March 29, 1803, to Archibald Lord Montgomery, eleventh daughter of the late earl of Eglinton, and Lady Mary Montgomery; the eldest daughter of Archibald, eleventh earl of Eglinton; Roger, who died January 1799; Litha, married to Dundas Macqueen, esquire, and Jane.

Alexander, the sixth earl of Eglinton, died in 1661, and left issue the following sons: 1. Hugh, the seventh earl. 2. Sir Henry Griften, who died without issue. 3. James, a colonel in the army, who died in Ireland. 4. James, of Coilsfield, a colonel in the army, and presided over the present earl, Robert, a general in the army. Hugh succeeded his father, as seventh earl; married Mary, daughter of John earl of Rothes; and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, the eighth earl, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William earl of Dumfries; who was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, the ninth earl; married, first, to Margaret, daughter of William lord Cockrane, eldest son of the earl of Dundonald, and had issue two sons, who both died young, and four daughters; 1. Catharine, married to James earl of Galloway; 2. Grace, married to the earl of Carnwath; 3. Eupheme, married to George Lockhart, esquire; 4. Margaret, married to sir Alexander Maxwell, bart. His lordship married, secondly, Anne, daughter of George earl of Abercied; and had issue, one daughter, Mary, married to sir David Conyngham, bart. His lordship married, thirdly, Sufanna, daughter of sir Archibald Kennedy, bart. and had issue, three sons and four daughters, viz. James, died young; Alexander, the tenth earl; Archibald, the eleventh earl; and had issue, 2. sir Archibald Kennedy, bart., by whom she had issue, 1. Catharine, married to sir John, lord Cochrane, eldest son of the late earl, and had issue two sons, who both died unmarried, the honours and estates of Eglinton devolved upon the above-named col- onel James Montgomery, of Coilsfield, fourth son of Alexander, ninth earl of Eglinton; who married, first, Jane, daughter of William Primrose, of Carnwath, and her issue, 2. Sir Archibald Kennedy, bart., by whom she had issue two daughters; and, secondly, Catharine Arbuckle, widow of John Baillie, esquire, by which lady he had issue a son, Alexander, of Coilsfield, who married Lillias, daughter and heir of sir Robert Montgomery, of Skelmorlie, and had issue by this marriage; and, dying, without male issue, successive males, descended from the family of Coilsfield, and had issue, Hugh Montgomery, the present and twelfth earl.
Ninth earl, died also without issue, November 30, 1775.

William Home, of the United Kingdom, February 15, 1786.

Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

TOWNHOUSE, HOLLES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

MOTTO.—“Take good care.”

KENNEDY (ARCHIBALD), EARL OF CASSILS, and Lord Kennedy, Baron Ailfe, of the United Kingdom, in the county of Ayr, 1503; Baron Ardrofian, of the United Kingdom, February 15, 1786.

POWHERS—HOLLES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

MOTTO.—“Salus per Christum redemptionem.” —“Salvation through Christ my redeemer.”

STUART (FRANCIS), EARL OF MORAY, Baron Doune, and Baron Stuart, of Cafllefinn, in the county of Inverness; Lord Lieutenant of Elginshire; and Baron Stuart of Great Britain; married, in June 1763, Jane, eldest daughter of John lord Gray; by which lady, who died in 1786, he had issue, five sons and four daughters, viz. James, lord Doune, died July 11, 1776; John lord Doune, died July 6, 1791; Francis lord Doune, heir apparent, born June 26, 1755; Miss Scott, by marriage daughter of major-general Scott, who died August 3, 1798; and his lordship married, secondly, January 7, 1801, Margaret-Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pitton, bart. and has issue by both marriages. Archibald, married to Cornelia, daughter of Edmund Pleydell, esquire; Charles; Margaret, died September 1788; Grace, married to George Douglas, esq. of Cavers, and has issue a son, born October 10, 1790; and a daughter, born October 2, 1793; Jane; and Anne.

Frances, eighth earl of Moray, married Jane Elphinston, daughter of John lord Balmerino, and left two sons, James lord Doune; and Francis, who married Ellen Montgomery, daughter of the ninth earl of Eglinton, by whom she had a daughter, Anne, married to Mr.-obertson, and another daughter, Anne, married to John Stuart, esq. of Blair-hall, by whom she was left a widow, and died in January 1783. His lordship, dying in 1779, was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the ninth earl; who married Anne, daughter of Murray, first earl of Tullibardine, and had issue, John, the second earl; James; Frederick; Anne, who married William Hay, the eldest son of the first earl of Errol; and dying in 1615, was succeeded by his second son, John, who married, first, Martha, daughter of John Erkine, sixth earl of Mar; and, secondly, Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick, first earl of Panmure; by which lady he had issue, Patrick, his successor; and Elizabeth, who married, first, Charles Gordon, earl of Aboyne; and, secondly, captain Alexander Grant. The earl died in 1649, and was succeeded by Patrick, the third earl, who, with the approbation of Charles II. changed his title from Kinghorn to Strathmore, and was one of the privy council in that reign; and also one of the extraordinary lords of session; he married

BOWES (JOHN-LYON), EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINNOHORN, Lord Lyon and Glamis; born in April 1768; succeeded his father, the late earl, in 1776.

Patrick Lyon, eleventh lord Glamis, was one of the privy council to James VI. and lord treasurer of Scotland, and in 1606, was created earl of Kinghorn. He married Anne, daughter of Murray, first earl of Tullibardine, and had issue, John, the second earl; James; Frederick; Anne, who married William Hay, the eldest son of the first earl of Errol; and dying in 1615, was succeeded by his second son, John, who married, first, Martha, daughter of John Erkine, sixth earl of Mar; and, secondly, Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick, first earl of Panmure; by which lady he had issue, Patrick, his successor; and Elizabeth, who married, first, Charles Gordon, earl of Aboyne; and, secondly, captain Alexander Grant. The earl died in 1649, and was succeeded by Patrick, the third earl, who, with the approbation of Charles II. changed his title from Kinghorn to Strathmore, and was one of the privy council in that reign; and also one of the extraordinary lords of session; he married
married Helen Middleton, daughter of John, tenth earl of Melrose, and by her had issue, John, the fourth earl, and Patrick; Griessel, who married David Ogilvy, third earl of Airlie; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Gordon, second earl of Abony; and, after his decease, to Patrick, third lord Kinlaith. Patrick, on his death, in 1599, was succeeded by John, the fourth earl, who was of the privy council to queen Anne; he married Elizabeth Stanhope, daughter of Philip, second earl of Chesterfield, and had issue, John, the fifth earl; Charles, James, and Thomas, successive earls; and two daughters, of whom Helen married Robert Stewart, seventh lord Blantyre; and Mary, who died in 1767. The earl, on his death, was succeeded by his son, John, the fifth earl, who died at the battle of Dunkeld. Charles, his brother, and fifth earl, succeeded, and married Susan Cochrane, daughter of John, fourth earl of Dundonald; but having been accidentally killed at Forfar, in 1728, by James Carnegie, of Fainhaven, was succeeded by his brother, and sixth earl; who dying without issue, in 1735, was succeeded by Thomas, the seventh earl.

Thomas, the eighth earl of Strathmore, married Jane, daughter of James Nicholson, esquire; by which lady, who died May 13, 1768, he had issue, John, the ninth earl; James, who was created baronet, was succeeded by his son, John, the tenth earl. The countess married, firstly, to a Mr. Bowes, and died in May 1800. The earl married, secondly, January 16, 1777, Andrew Robinson Stoney, esquire.

Thomas, first earl of Kellie, died in 1599, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, second earl of Kellie, who was a steady adherent to king Charles. He died in 1644, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, third earl, who also adhered most faithfully to the royal family, and suffered many hardships, being taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and was in confinement many years. After the restoration, he was appointed governor of the fort and town of Ayre, lieutenant-colonel of the guards, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council; he married Mary Kilpatrick, daughter to lieutenant-general Kilpatrick; by whom he had issue, one daughter, Anne, married to her cousin, for Alexander Erskine, of Cambo; the second daughter, Mary Dalziel, sister of Robert, third earl of Carnwath; by which lady he had one son, his successor, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. The earl died in 1677, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, fourth earl of Kellie; who married Anne, daughter of Coln, third earl of Balcarres; by whom he had issue, one son, and one daughter, Jane, married to Walter Scott, of Harden, esquire. This earl was a great opponent of the union; and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, fifth earl, who died in 1710, and was succeeded by his brother, John, sixth earl; who also died unmarried, in November 1754; the second daughter, Anne, unmarried; Janet, married to Robert Anstruther, of Anstruther, baronet, and died in 1770, leaving three sons and three daughters. Alexander, fifth earl of Kellie, died in 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, sixth earl of Kellie, who died at Brufells in October 1781; and was succeeded by his brother, Archibald, seventh earl of Kellie; who served many years in the army, and was one of the representatives of the Scots peers in the late parliament. Andrew died in 1793, and Archibald, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his son, Thomas, seventh earl of Kellie, who died at Brufells in October 1781; and was succeeded by his brother, Archibald, seventh earl of Kellie; who served many years in the army, and was one of the representatives of the Scots peers in the late parliament. Andrew died in 1793, and Archibald, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, eighth earl of Kellie, who died in 1799; and was succeeded by his nephew, the late earl, November 1799; married Miss Gordon, daughter of captain Boyde: his lordship's second wife was a daughter of Sir James Forbes, bart. and his third wife was a daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr; by his second wife he had two sons and three daughters; whereas Thomas, the eldest

HAMILTON (CHARLES), EARL OF HADDINGTON, and Baron of Binning and Byres; succeeded his father, May 19, 1794; and in April 1799, married Sophia Hope, daughter of the second earl of Hopetoun; and has issue, Thomas lord Binning, heir apparent; married, November 15, 1802, lady Maria Parker, only daughter of George earl of Maccleish.

Thomas Hamilton, great ancestor of the present earl, was, by James VI. made one of the senators in the college of justice, secretary of state, and created baron Binning, and earl of Melros, which he afterwards changed to the title of Haddington; in 1627, he was constable lord privy seal, which office he held for ten years. He married, firstly, a daughter of James Bothwick, esquire, by whom he had a daughter, Christiana, married to John lord Lindsay, by whom she had a son, John, the fourteenth earl of Crawford; and, secondly, to Robert lord Boyce: his lordship's second wife was a daughter of Sir James Forbes, bart. and his third wife was a daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr; by his second wife he had three sons and three daughters; whereas Thomas, the eldest
The countesses remarried, in February 1796, Janies Dal-vere. "—Baron of Binning, November 30, 1613; and Earl of Haddington, in Earl Lothian, March 20, 1619.

**Residence.**—Tyningham Castle, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

**Motto.**—Priorit et perpetua. "—'Uirtue, when wounded, is increased."

**MAITLAND (JAMES), EARL OF LAUDERDALE, Viscount Maitland; Baron of Thirltian, Mufelburgh, and Bolton; and a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Lauderdale, of Thirltian; Hereditary Royal Standard-bearer of Scotland; and a Baronet; succeeded his father, the late earl, August 17, 1789; married, August 15, 1782, Eleanor, only daughter and heir of Anthony Todd, esquire; by whom he has a son, James, viscount Maitland, heir apparent, born July 12, 1784; and other issue. The family of Maitland is descended from James II. king of Scotland. The grandson of the first lord viscount Maitland enjoyed the distinguished confidence of Charles II. at the restoration, by whom he was, in 1672, created marquis of March, and duke of Lauderdale; and, in 1674, was farther advanced to the English honours of baron Peterham, and earl of Guildford; but dying without issue male, in 1682, these titles became extinct.

Charles, sixth earl of Lauderdale, married Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of James, fourth earl of Findlater and Seilid, the last successor of his father, James, second earl of Lauderdale, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, married, first, to Miss Barclay, heir of Towie, by whom he had no surviving issue; secondly, to Miss Hildane, of Gleneagles, without issue; and, thirdly, to Janet, daughter of Sir Richard Moncreif, baronet; George, an archdeacon in Ireland, died in 1672; Richard, adjutant-general in America, died August 24, 1773; Alexander, a general in the army, and colonel of the 40th regiment of foot; Frederic, a captain in the navy, married to Miss Dick, and died December 16, 1786, leaving issue a daughter, married, April 4, 1793, to Henry Scrymgour, esquire; Patrick, married to the countess-dowager of Rothes, and died May 17, 1797, leaving issue one daughter, Mary Turner, born in 1725; John, died January 29, 1791; Elizabeth, married, first, to James Ogilvy, esquire of Rothiemay; and, secondly, to general Anfrather; Margaret, died unmarried; Janet, married Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, esquire, and died December 30, 1805; Thomas, a general in the army, who died in the West Indies; and Charles, M. P. for the reign of Brikes. His lordship, dying July 19, 1744, was succeeded by his son, James, the seventh earl, who was born in 1718, and married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Lombe.
Lombe, bart. by which lady, who died on July 18, 1789, he had four, Valdave-Charles Lander, who died young; James, the present earl; Thomas, a privy councilor, governor and commander of the forces in the field; and a gentleman in the army. He died in October 1768.

William-Mordaunt, a brigadier-general in the army, married April 28, 1797, Miss Napier, daughter of major-general Napier; Charles, died young; Hannah, died young; Elizabeth, married to David Gavim, esq., by whom she had issue a daughter, who married, September 2, 1794, John Haye, of Penderine, by which marriage he had issue, Mary-Julian, married to Thomas Hogg, esquire; Hannah-Charlotte, married to the fifth marquis of Tweedale, and died May 8, 1804, leaving issue; June, married, December 22, 1787, Samuel Long, esquire; Anne, married, July 1, 1793, Francis Dawswook, esq. The earl died August 17, 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, James, the present and eighth earl.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron Maitland, of Thirlifian, in the county of Berwick, May 18, 1709; Victof Maitland, 1676; and Earl of Lauderdale, in the county aforesaid, March 24, 1623; and a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Lauderdale, of Thirlifian, February 23, 1704.

**Residence.**—Lauder Castle, in Berwickshire.

**Motto.**—Conjicio el animis. —“By wisdom and courage.”

**HAYE-DRUMMOND (THOMAS - ROBERT), EARL OF KINNOUL, VISCOUNT DUNLIP, AND BARON HAYE, OF PEDWARDINE, IN ENGLAND; LORD LION, KING AT ARMS, born April 5, 1783; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 12, 1804.

George, son of Patrick Haye, and nephew of James, baron Haye, of Bewicke, and viscount Doncaster, having been instrumental in defacing James VI. from the confraricey of the earl of Gowrie, Augast 5, 1600, was, in reward of his loyalty, constituted by that monarch, in 1616, lordregister of the kingdom of Scotland; which office he exchanged, in 1622, for that of lord high chancellor. He was created by Charles I. May 4, 1627, baron Haye, of Kinnoull, and viscount Dunion, of D union, in the county of Perth, and May 25, 1633, earl of Kinnooul, in that county. He died December 16, 1674.

George, second earl of Kinnoull, his son, was constituted, in 1632, captain of the yeomen of the guard to Charles I. and adhered to that monarch throughout the civil wars. He resigned the office of captain of the yeomen of the guard in 1653; and died October 5, 1644. Upon the death of his father, fifth earl of Kinnoull, in his great-grandfather, the present earl; Francis-John, born September 17, 1765; Sarah-Maria, born June 21, 1788. The earl died April 12, 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas-Robert, the present and tenth earl. —The heir presumptive is Francis-John, the earl’s brother.

**CREATIONS.**—Lord Haye, and Viscount Dunion, May 4, 1627; Earl of Kinnoull, May 15, 1633; and Baron Haye, of Pedwardine, in England, December 31, 1711.

**Residences.**—Dunlop Castle, in the county of Perth; and Broadworth, in the county of York. —Town-house, in Upper Harley-street.

**Motto.** — Renove animos. — “Rouse your courage.”

**CRICHTON (JOHN-STUART), EARL OF DUMFRIES, VICOUNT AYR, BARON CRICHTON, OF SANQUHAR AND CUMNOCK, EARL OF WINDSOR; ELDEST SON OF THE LATE JOHN VICOUNT MONTPHYNTON, SON OF THE PRESENT MARQUIS OF DUMFRIES, BORN AUG. 3, 1793; SUCCEEDED HIS GRANDFATHER AS EARL OF DUMFRIES, APRIL 7, 1803.

William, the second earl, procured a patent to his heirs-general; and dying, in 1691, was succeeded by an infant son, William, who died a minor, and was succeeded by his father, Penelope, in 1694.

The counts married Dalmah, second son of John first earl of Stair, and by him had issue five sons and two daughters, viz. Patrick, the late earl; William; Crichton; Stair; and James, succeeded as third earl of Stair, and died in 1760; Charles; Hugh; and George; three of which last died unmarried. Elizabeth, married John M’Dowal, of Freugh, esquire, and left five sons and two daughters, viz. Patrick, the late earl; William Crichton; Stair; officers in the royal navy; John; Penelope, married William M’Ghie, of Belmargie, esquire; Penelope, died unmarried; the counts of Dumfries died in 1744, and was succeeded by her eldest son, William lord Crichton, the fourth earl. He married Anne, daughter of William, second earl of Aberdeen, and had issue a son, William
lord Crichton, who died young; Anne, countess of Dumfries, died April 15, 1753; and his brother, James, third earl of Stair, dying in November 1760, succeeded to the title of Stair. He married Anne, daughter of William Duff, of Crombie, Esq., and dying without surviving issue, in 1768, the title of Stair descended to John Dalrymple, Esq., son of George Dalrymple, Baron of the exchequer, who was third son of John, first earl of Stair; and the title of Dumfries descended to John Dalrymple, of Windsor, eldest son of John marquis of Bute; and by her left issue, John, the present earl, and a posthumous son, Patrick-James-Herbert, born October 25, 1794. The earl, dying on April 7, 1830, was succeeded by his grandson, John, the present and sixth earl. The presumptive heir is Patrick, brother to the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Crichton, of Sandghar and Cumber, 1634; Viscount Ayr, in the County of Ayr, in 1625, and Earl of Dumfries, June 10, 1633.

RESIDENCE.—Dumfries House, in Ayrshire.

MOTTO.—"God fend grace."

BRUCE (THOMAS), EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Baron Bruce, of Kinloch and Torry, Knight of the Garter, and a Colonel in the Army, Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Fife; succeeded his brother, the late Earl, in 1777; married, March 11, 1799, Miss Nisbet, daughter of the late William-Hamilton Nisbet, Esq., of Dirleton; and has issue, a son, Lord Bruce, heir apparent, born April 8, 1800; a daughter, born March 4, 1801; and another daughter, born January 21, 1806. The earl, after the expulsion of the French from France, was appointed ambassador to the Court of Constantinople, where he received the most distinguished honours from the sultan, Selim III, lately massacred, by whom he was honoured with the Turkish order of the Crescent, in 1801, which his majesty granted him permission to wear, March 20, 1802.

Robert Bruce, of Kinloch, and Blairhall, of Elginshire, had a brother, George, from whom descended the earl of Kincardin; and Edward, who, in 1619, was created Baron of Kinloch, whose son, Thomas, was created Earl of Elgin, and a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Bruce of Worton; and, dying in 1623, his son Robert was, by William II, created Lord Bruce, Viscount Amphil, and Earl of Aylesbury; whose grandson, Thomas, was the grandfather of the princes of Stolberg. Charles, the fourth, in 1711, was called up to the house of peers by writ, as Lord Bruce of Worton, and succeeded, in 1744, as Earl of Elgin and Aylesbury. In April 1746, he was created Baron Bruce, of Tottonham, in Wiltshire, with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Bruce Brudenell, the youngest son of George Earl of Cardigan, by Elizabeth Bruce; and his lordship dying in February following without male issue, the title of Lord Bruce, of Tottonham, descended to his nephew, Thomas Brudenell.

This earl married three wives: first, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress to William marquis of Hallifax, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters; George, who died young; and Robert, who marrying Frances, daughter of Sir William Blacket, Bart., died without issue. Mary was the first wife of Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, by whom she had William-Robert, the late earl, who died unmarried, July 3, 1777; and he was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, the eleventh and present Earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron Bruce, of Kinloch, July 8, 1625; Earl of Elgin, June 10, 1633, and Earl of Kincardin; and Edward, who, in 1610, was created Baron of Skelton, for the establishment, married, first, Miss Blount, daughter of Mr. Blount; and, after the battle of Culloden, escaped into France, where he died in 1787, with whom the dignity of the family was suspended; but leaving no issue, it descended to his next brother, Francis-Charters Wemyss, Baron Bruce, of Torry, December 26, 1667.

RESIDENCE.—Abercfield House, in Fifehire.

MOTTO.—"Fatum."—"We have been."
Sutherland, daughter of William earl of Sutherland, by whom he had a son, born October 8, 1728, and other children. The daughters were, Frances, married to Sir James Stewart, baronet, who died in 1729; Walpole, married to M. Chaffel de la Barthe, a French gentleman, and Anne, married to John Hinton, esq. Helen, married to Hugh Dalempyle, esq. of Foddal. Francis Chartyes, the late earl, was born in 1723; and married, in 1745, Catharine, daughter of Alexander, second duke of Gordon; by which lady, who died in 1746, he had issue, Francis, lord Elcho; who succeeded to the titles and estate on the death of his father, in September 1808.

*CREATIONS.*—Baron Elcho, April 1, 1628; and Earl of Wemyss, in the county of Fife, May 15, 1623.

*RESIDENCES.*—Wemyss Castle, in Fifehire, and Amisetfield Park, in Haddingtonshire.

**MOTTO.**—*Fe, je, et age.*—"I think."

**Ramsay (George), Earl of Dalhousie,** and Lord Ramsay; a Brigadier-general in the Army; Lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot; and a Director Extraordinary of the Bank of Scotland; born in 1729; succeeded his father, November 15, 1787; married, May 14, 1805, Miss Brown.

William, the fourth earl, grandfather of the present earl, marrying Jane, daughter of George lord Ros, by her had three sons, Charles, George, and Malcolm; and two daughters. George, lord Ramsay, the eldest son, married Jane, daughter of Harry Man, of Kelly, esquire, and died, in January 1764, was succeeded by his brother, George, sixth earl, who married, August 27, 1757, Miss Glen, niece of governor Glen; by whom he had the present earl; William, who changed his name to Maule on his father's death, married Miss Hunter, and had Lucy, who died in March 1806, and other issue; James, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; and Andrew, in the East India Company's civil establishment, married, January 29, 1800, Miss Rachel Cock, of R umpore, in Hindoostan. His daughter, Elizabeth, married, July 1, 1786, in Thomas Moncrieffe. Charles-Frederick, uncle to lord Dalhousie, died on December 16, 1796. His lordship died, November 15, 1787, and was succeeded by his son, George, the present and seventh earl. The presumptive heir is Maule-William, the earl's brother.

*CREATIONS.*—Lord Ramsay, August 25, 1618; and John Dalhousie, of Dalhousie, in Mid-Lothian, June 19, 1623.

*RESIDENCE.*—Dalhousie Castle, in Mid-Lothian.

**MOTTO.**—*Ora et labora.*—"Pray and labour."

**Stuart (Charles), Earl and Baron of Traquair,** and Lord Linton; succeeded his father, the late earl, in April 1759; married, August 19, 1773, Miss Ravenston; by which lady, who died July 11, 1796, he had issue, a son, John, lord Linton, heir apparent, born in January 1783; and a daughter, born August 16, 1784.

His lordship's grandfather, Charles, the fourth earl, succeeded his brother, William, in 1744. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Maxwell, fourth earl of Nithideale; by whom he had issue, Charles, the fifth earl; John, the sixth earl; Lucy; Anne; Mary, married to John Drummond, esq. and died in 1773; Catharine, married to William lord Maxwell; Barbara, died November 15, 1774; Margaret, died April 12, 1793. Anne, his wife, died, April 28, 1758, was succeeded by his son, Charles, the fifth earl, married to Theresa, daughter of sir aldwin Conyers, and she died in 1778; and his lordship dying without issue, in 1764, was succeeded by his brother, John, sixth earl; who married Christiana, daughter of sir Peter Amielun, of Anstrutherfield, baronet; by which lady, who died in 1778, he had issue, Charles, the present and seventh earl.

*CREATIONS.*—Baron Linton, and Earl of Traquair, in the county of Peebles, June 21, 1633.

*RESIDENCE.*—Traquair Castle, in Tweedaleshire.

**MOTTO.**—*Judic mout.*

**Ogilvie (James), Earl of Finlatter and Seafield,** Viscount Redhaven, and Baron Delkford; succeeded his father, the late earl, in 1770; married Christiana-Theresia, daughter of Joseph, count Murray, of Bught.

James, the fifth earl, who succeeded his father in 1770, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, sixth earl of Kinnoul, and had a son, James, the fifth earl of Finlatter; and two daughters, Anne, married to John earl of Hopetoun; and Margaret, married to Ludovic Grant, of that ilk. His lordship married, to his second wife, Sophia Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopetoun, who died April 26, 1761. He was succeeded by his son, James, who married Mary, daughter of John duke of Athol; by which lady, who died December 29, 1799, he had two sons, James and John; he was succeeded by James, the present and seventh earl, in 1770. The present earl is the presumptive heir; to the titles of Seafield, and Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, to that of Finlatter.

*CREATIONS.*—Baron Delkford, October 4, 1616; Earl of Finlatter, February 20, 1637; both in the county of Banff; Viscount Redhaven, June 28, 1688; and Earl of Seafield, in the county of Fife, June 24, 1791.

*RESIDENCE.*—Alder-Eichies, in Banfshire.

**MOTTO.**—*Toujours.*—"Always."

**Leslie (Alexander), Earl of Leven and Melville,** Viscount Balgonie and Kircaldie; Baron Melville, Ruth, Monimieal, and Balwarie; and Comptroller of the Customs in Scotland; succeeded his father, the late earl, in 1694; married, August 12, 1724, Jane, only daughter of John Thornton, of Clapman, in Surrey, esquire; by whom he had issue, David, Viscount Balgonie, in the royal navy, heir apparent, born June 22, 1785; John-Thornton-Leesie-Melville; William-Henry; Lucy, died young; Robert-Samuel; Lucy; Jane-Elizabeth; Mary-Anne; Alexander.

George lord Melville, was, by William III, created earl of Melville; and marrying Catharine, grand-daughter and heir to the earl of Leven, by her had issue, David, his heir; who became earl of Leven and Melville, and was succeeded by his grandson, David; who dying young, the titles devolved on his uncle, Alexander; who married, first, Mary, daughter of John Erkine, of Carnock, by whom he had David, the late earl; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Moneypenny, of Pitmilly, esquire; by which lady, who died in 1783, he had Alexander, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 9th regiment of foot, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Tullisheid, esq. by whom he had issue, Mary-Anne, married in 1787, to John Rutherford, esq. of Kegerton; Anne, married to George, sixth earl of Norkeith; Betty, married to John Earl of Hopetoun; Mary, married to James Walker, esq. His lordship, dying September 2, 1754, was succeeded by his son David, the sixth earl, lord high commissioner to the general assembly, and married, first, to Margaret, daughter of William Neshby, of Dilton, esquire, by whom he had issue, 1. Alexander, the present earl.

2. William, killed in America, in January 1777; David, a brigadier-general in the army, married Rebecca, daughter the reverend Dr. Giles, of Glasgow, 3. John, a major-general in the army, married to Miss Vandergraft, of Ceylon. 5. Jane, married for John Smart, M.P. for the county of Kincardine, and has issue; a daughter, married to William Forbes, esq. eldest son of Sir William Forbes, of Pittligge, baronet. 6. Mary-Elizabeth, married James, fourth lord Ruthven, and has issue, 7. Charlotte. The earl dying,
TOLLEMACHE (WILBRAHAM), EARL OF DYSTART, and Lord Huntingtower, and a Baronet; High Steward of Ipswich; born in 1733; succeeded his brother, the late earl, February 22, 1799; married, February 6, 1773, Anne Maria Lewis, eldest daughter of David Lewis, esq. of Malvern, in the county of Warwick, who died without issue, September 14, 1804.

Of this noble family, which is of English extraction, there lived in the 25th of Edward I. Hugh de Tollema, a chief baron, who held of the crown the manor of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk; and, in the 29th, married to Sir W. Wolfely baron, and lady Jane, their mother, by whom he had issue, John Tollemache, of Woodhey, in the county of Cheshire, baronet; and Catharine, to John Bridges, marquis of Caernarvon, heir apparent to James, late duke of Chandos, and died in January 1754. Lionel, lord Huntingtower, their brother, who died in his father's lifetime, in 1712, left a son, Lionel, the late earl, born in June 1707, who, on the death of his grandfather, in 1712, succeeded to the title. In 1721, he married Grace, eldest daughter of John Carteret, earl of Granville; and in 1726, succeeded to the earldom of Selkirk. In 1731, he married Grace, eldest daughter of John Carte, earl of Granville, and by her, who died July 23, 1755, he had issue, Lionel, eldest son of the late lord William Manners, by which marriage he had no issue. He married, secondly, April 29, 1751, a captain in the navy, cast away in the Repulse.

Charlotte, who married Henry Wolfeley, esq. third son of Sir W. Wolfeley bart. and lady Jane, his mother, married, secondly, March 4, 1803, G. D. Ferris, who died Aug. 28, 1802. Lionel, the third earl, died Feb. 25, 1799, without issue, and was succeeded by his only brother, Wilbraham, the present and fourth earl. The presumptive heir is Sir William Manners, nephew to the earl.

DOUGLAS (THOMAS), EARL OF SELKIRK, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh, and Lord Lieutenant of the Stewartry of Kirkudbright; succeeded his father, the late earl, May 24, 1799.

William, the first earl of Selkirk, after his marriage with the duchess of Hamilton, was created duke of Hamilton; and in 1697, renounced the honour of earl of Selkirk into the hands of James VII. king of Scotland. His majesty was pleased to confer the title, with the first precedence, on the duke's third son, Charles Hamilton, who, dying unmarried in 1739, was succeeded by his next brother, John, who, in 1697, had been created earl of Ruglen; and he married, first, Anne, daughter of John, seventh earl of Carlis, by whom he had issue, and died in 1751, Anne, died November 1, 1776; and to his great-nephew, Dunbar, the late earl of Selkirk, who married Helen, daughter of John Hamilton, grandson of the earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue, Sholto-Baillie, who died young; Baillie-William, died November 5, 1794; John, died August 6, 1797; Dunbar, died November 1796; Alexander, died at Guadaloupe, in 1784; Thomas, the present earl; Isabella, died November 9, 1796, to Sir James Hall, bart. and had issue, Mary; Elizabeth, married August 1, 1806, to Sir James Montgomery, bart. and Catharine. His lordship died May 24, 1799, when he was succeeded by his son Thomas, the present earl. His lordship is the author of "Observations on the present State of the Highlands of Scotland," which work appears to have been the result of his lordship's exercistion in extending the blestings of agriculture, and a superior breed of sheep, into North Britain; and the crime of banishing the plough to make room for sheep. But the mind of lord Selkirk was of too high an order to content himself with this ill-judged complaint; and, while he lamented the sufferings of some individuals, he discerned the interests which the community polfed in the revolution that he was gradually affecting. As a well-wisher to the improved husbandry, his benevolence prompted him to become the benefactor of those who suffered through its introduction; and he conceived the laudable project which was at once to provide for their comfort, and to advance his country's welfare. The advantageous change in the rural economy of the Highlands, is confessed on all hands; and to those who applaud the principles of Dr. Adam Smith, the admired author of the "Wealth of Nations," and the more recent illustrations of Mr. Mal- thus, the well-founded claim of the earl of Selkirk to public approbation will be sufficiently obvious, as well for his genuine philanthropy, as for the information conveyed through the pages of his work; in which precision of ideas, and facility of style, unite with importance of the matter, to stamp a high value on it, and to establish the qualifications of its noble author to excel in the republic of letters.
Switch Earls.
LINDSAY (ALEXANDER), EARL OF BALCAR- 
RAS, and Lord Lindsay, of Cumbernauld; A General 
in the Army, and Colonel of the 63d Regiment of Foot; 
succeeded his father, James, the late earl, in February 
1767; married, in May 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of 
Charles Dalrymple, esq. by whom he had issue, Eliza-
abeth-Kelth; James, lord Lindsay, born August 23, 
1784, a major in the army, and heir apparent; Charles; 
Robert; Richard and Edwin, twins; and Anne. 

John, the ancestor of this noble family, was, by 
James VI. made one of the senators of the college of 
justice, secretary of state, and a commissioner of the trea-
ury. He married Margaret Lyon; and, dying in 1590, 
left David his heir, who was created lord Lindsay; he 
mustied Sophia, daughter of Alexander Seton, earl of 
Dunfermline, and left a son, Alexander, second lord; 
who was, by Charles II. created earl of Balcarres; he 
mustied Anne Mackenzie, daughter of Colin earl of Sea-
forth; and had issue two sons, Charles, second earl, and 
Colin, third earl; and the third son, and, on his 
dearth, was succeeded by his son Charles, the second 
earl; who dying unmarried, was succeeded by his bro-
ther Colin, third earl, who mustied three wives. By 
the first, Jane Carnegie, daughter of David, second 
earl of Northesk, he had a daughter, Anne, who married 
Christian, earl of Kellie, and left a son, John, second 
Earl; who dying unmarried, was succeeded by his bro-
thor Colin, second earl, of Rox-
burgh, he had a daughter, married to John Fleming, 
sixth earl of Wigtoun: by his third wife, Margaret 
Campbell, daughter of James, second earl of London, 
he had two sons, Alexander and James; and two daugh-
ters, of whom Eleanor was mustied to James Fraser, 
of Dunfermline, third son of William, the second lord Salt-
er Alexander, the eldest son and fourth earl, succeeded 
to the title in 1721; but dying, in 1746, without issue, was 
succeeded by his brother James, the fifth earl, who, in 
1749, mustied Anne, daughter of sir Robert Dalrymple, 
of North Berwick, by which lady he had issue, 1. Alex-
der, the present earl. 2. Robert, a major-general in 
the army, and who died in the West Indies, mustied to 
Mifs Dick, daughter of sir Alexander Dick. 3. Colin, 
deeased. 4. James, killed in the action off Cuddalore 
in Hindoos. 5. William, drowned in his passage to the 
East Indies. 6. Charles, lord bishop of Kildare, 
married Mifs Fydel, and, secondly, Mifs Couinaker. 
7. John, lieutenant-colonel in the army, married lady 
Guilford. 8. Hugh, married Jane, daughter of Alex-
der Gordon, brother to the earl of Aberdeen, and has 
issue. 9. Anne, married to Andrew Barnard, esq. son of 
the late bishop of Limeric. 10. Margaret, married to 
Alexander Fordyce, esq. 11. Elizabeth, married to 
Philip earl of Hardwicke. James, their father, dying in 
1779, was succeeded by his son Alexander, the sixth and 
present earl. 

CREATIONS.—Lord Lindsay, June 7, 1633; Earl of 
Balcarres, in the county of Fife, in 1651. 

RESIDENCE.—Hargh Hall, in Lancahire. 
Motto.—suffer corpa, nonem domen.—The stars my 
camp, the Deity my light. 

RADCLIFFE (ANTHONY-JAMES), EARL 
OF NEWBURY, Vitcount-Kinnaird, and Baron of Flang 
Oraig; born in 1757; succeeded his father, the late 
early, January 2, 1798; married, June 30, 1789, Anne 
Webb, first cousin to the countess of Stafford. 
Sir James Levington, bart. son and heir of sir John 
Levington, of Kinnaird, one of the gentlemen of the 
bedchamber to Charles I. was raised to the dignity of 
vitcount Newbury. After the death of his royal mat-
ther, he quitted England, and joined Charles II. at the 

Heraldry. 

URALER.
Hague in 1650, whom he attended till his restoration, when he was constituted captain of his majesty's guard, and raised to the dignity of Earl of Newburgh, December 31, 1660. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomasius earl of Suffolk, and widow of George lord Aubigny; by whom he had issue Charles, his heir; and, dying in December 1670, was succeeded by Charles, second earl of Newburgh, who married Frances, daughter of Francis lord Bridenell, and sister to George earl of Cardigan; and, dying in 1694, by her left issue an only daughter, Charlotte, countess of Newburgh, who married, first, Thomas Clifford, son and heir apparent of Hugh, third lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, by whom she had two daughters, Frances and Anne. The countess married, secondly, Charles Radcliffe, third son of Francis earl of Derwentwater; by whom she had three sons, James Bartholomew Radcliffe, the third earl, who married Barbara, daughter and heir of Anthony Kemp, of Silindon, in Sussex, esquire, by a daughter of viscount Montagu; and by which lady, who died September 12, 1797, he had issue Anne, who died November 26, 1785; and James Anthony, the present earl. Clement Radcliffe, died May 18, 1788. Charles, deceased. Also four daughters, Charlotte, Barbara, Thomason, and Mary. Lady Hardwicke married Frances Lord Bruderrill, and sister to George earl of Cardigan; and, dying in 1661, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the fourth earl; who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Edward Leslie, of Tarbert, county of Kert, bart. The Earl, dying May 9, 1780; Catharine, born April 24, 1783; and, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, died October 30, 1778, leaving issue two sons and a daughter, Grace Margaret, married to William Graham, esq.; John, the third earl, dying in 1732, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the fourth earl; who married, first, Margaret, daughter of the seventh earl of Galloway; by which lady he had the following issue: Charles, the present earl; Catharine, died young; Margaret, married to William Beckford, esq., by whom she had issue two daughters, and died in 1736. His lordship married, secondly, in May 1776, Mary, daughter of James, fourteenth earl of Morton, by whom he had issue Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, a major, and quarter-master general to the army; born December 2, 1746. James Batholomew, third earl, died January 2, 1768, and was succeeded by Anthony James, the fourth and present earl. The presumptive heir is Francis Eyre, esq., of Walworth Castle, Northamptonshire.

CREATIONS.—Viscount Newburgh, in the county of Aberdeen, September 17, 1667; Earl of Newburgh, and Baron of Kinmardin, December 31, 1660.

RESIDENCES.—Silindon Park, in the county of Sussex.

MOTTO.—Si je puis. — "If I can."

GORDON (GEORGE), EARL OF ABOYNE, and Baron Gordon, of Glenlivet and Strathaven; succeeded his father, the late earl, December 28, 1794; married, April 4, 1793, Mila Cope, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, bart., and has issue, George lord Strathaven, heir apparent, born January 4, 1792; another son, born December 22, 1792; a third son, born January 27, 1794; a daughter, born January 4, 1796; another daughter, born October 15, 1797; a son, born August 15, 1799; a daughter, born August 31, 1802; a son, born February 23, 1806.

This branch of the family of Gordon sprung from George second marquis of Huntley, who married Anne, daughter of the seventh earl of Argyll; by whom he had three sons; George, killed at the battle of Alford, in his father's lifetime, and had no issue; Louis, marquis of Huntley, who succeeded his father, and held the duchy of the dukes of Gordon; and Charles, who having manifested his loyalty to Charles I., and rendered important services to Charles II. during the interregnum, was, in recompense of those services, raised to the dignity of earl of Aboyne. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, earl of Kinghorn; and had issue, three sons; Charles, second earl; George, and John; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to a son of George earl of Cromartie. His lordship died in 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, second earl of Aboyne; who died in 1795, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Lyon, earl of Kinghorn, (who changed his title to that of Strathmore,) which lady died June 5, 1796, and left issue three children, his eldest son, married to George Kinnaird, esq., ancestor of the lords Kinnaird; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Grace, married to James Grant, esq.; and John, his successor, who married Miss Grace Lockhart, daughter of George Lockhart, esq., and by her (who married, secondly, the elder earl of Murray, and died unmarried), left issue two sons and a daughter, Grace, married to William Graham, esq.; John, the third earl, dying in 1732, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the fourth earl; who married, first, Margaret, daughter of the seventh earl of Galloway; by which lady he had the following issue: George, the present earl; Catharine, died young; Margaret, married to William Beckford, esq., by whom she had issue two daughters, and died in 1736. His lordship married, secondly, in May 1776, Mary, daughter of James, fourteenth earl of Morton, by whom he had issue Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, a major, and quarter-master general to the army; born December 2, 1746. James Batholomew, third earl, died January 2, 1768, and was succeeded by Anthony James, the fourth and present earl. The presumptive heir is Francis Eyre, esq., of Walworth Castle, Northamptonshire.

COCHRAN (ARCHIBALD), EARL OF DUNDONALD, and Lord Cochran; married, October 7, 1741, Anne, daughter of captain Gilchrist, of the royal navy; by which lady, who died November 13, 1784, he had issue five sons, of which Thomas, lord Cochran, a captain in the royal navy, and heir apparent, born December 24, 1775, is M.P. for the city of Westminster; William Erskine, a lieutenant in the fifteenth dragoons; Archibald, a captain in the royal navy. His lordship married, secondly, April 12, 1788, Mrs. Mayne. William Cochran, who was created, by Charles II. Baron Cochran and Earl of Dundonald, married Eupheme, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Airdrogs, and had two sons; viz. William, and John, the ancestor of the present earl; and a daughter, Grisel, married to George lord Rofs. William lord Cochran, dying before his grandfather; William, married to Grizel, daughter of John, the sixteenth earl of Sutherland; Jane, to John, nineteenth earl of Sutherland; Mary, to Robert, second lord Graham; Robert, married to Eupheme, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Airdrogs; Alexander, married to Eupheme, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Airdrogs; George, the present lord; Eupheme, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Airdrogs; and John, the present earl. Bogington, a major, and quarter-master general to the army; born October 10, 1777; Archibald, a captain in the royal navy. His lordship married, secondly, in May 1776, Mary, daughter of William Beckford, esq. by whom (she had issue two daughters, and died in 1786. His lordship's eldest son George, the present earl; Catharine, died young; Margaret, married to William Beckford, esq., by whom she had issue two daughters, and died in 1736. His lordship married, secondly, in May 1776, Mary, daughter of James, fourteenth earl of Morton, by whom he had issue Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, a major, and quarter-master general to the army; born December 2, 1746. James Batholomew, third earl, died January 2, 1768, and was succeeded by Anthony James, the fourth and present earl. The presumptive heir is Francis Eyre, esq., of Walworth Castle, Northamptonshire.
had two daughters. The eighth earl married Elizabeth, daughter of James Kerr, esq. by whom he had a son, William, who died young; and a daughter, Grizel. After the death of his first counts, his lordship married, secondly, the heiress of Archibald Stewart, of that ilk, by whom he had issue, Archibald, the present earl; Charles, a major in the army, aide-de-camp to Earl Cornwallis, killed at York Town, Virginia; and his widow married, February 19, 1789, Charles Owen Cambridge, esq.; John, married Mrs. Birch, and died November 1804; James, Balli, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 5th regiment of foot; Sir Alexander Forrester, K. B., a rear-admiral of the white; married, in April 1783, Lady Whate, widow of Sir Jacob Whate, bart. and has issue, three sons and two daughters; George-Augustus, M. P., for Grampound; Andrew, M. P., for Grampound, married, first, in November 1758, Georgiana, daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun; by which marriage, the Earl of Dundonald, in the county of Ayr, May 12, 1769.

Residence—Culross Abbey, in Perthshire.

Motto.—“By courage and labour.”

FALCONER (WILLIAM-KITTEL), LORD OF KINTORSE, LORD INVERURIE, AND LORD FALCONER; AND LORD-LIEUTENANT OF ARGYLLSHIRE: succeeded his father, the late earl, April 5, 1778, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William-Lachlan, who has rendered essential services to his country, and to the comforts and conveniences of society, by his many practical discoveries and pursuits in the science of chemistry.

CREATIONS.—December 10, 1647, Baron of Gophran, by letters patent; December 17, 1647, Baron of Gophran, by letters patent; December 18, 1647, Lord Falconer, of Halkerton, in 1779; Lord Falconer, of Halkerton, in 1779.

Residence.—Taymouth Castle, in Perthshire.

Motto.—“Virtutet labore.”

GORDON (GEORGE), EARL OF ABERDEEN, VISCOUNT FORMARTINE, AND LORD HADDON, born in 1776; son and heir apparent of the late earl; surnamed to the present earl, William, a colonel in the army, died in 1792. On the death of John, the third earl, who died without issue male, July 1782, the present earl succeeded.

CREATIONS.—Lord Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy, and Earl of Breadalbane, in the county of Perth, 1678; Baron Breadalbane, of Taymouth castle, in Perthshire, November 4, 1807.

Residence.—Taymouth Castle, in Perthshire.

Motto.—“Virtute et labore.”

CAMPBELL (JOHN), EARL OF BREADALBANE, VISCOUNT GLENORCHY, LORD CAMPBELL; BARON BREADALBANE, OF TAYMOUTH CASTLE, IN PERTHSHIRE, AND IN THE PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM; A BARONET; AND A COUNCILLOR OF THE COUNCIL; succeeded his father, the late earl, March 20, 1772, having married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield, January 28, 1758. By which marriage, the late earl, in July 1782, was succeeded by a descendant of his grandfather's uncle, Colin Campbell, of Callow, the present earl's father, who died March 20, 1772, having married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield, January 28, 1758. By which marriage, the late earl, in July 1782, was succeeded by a descendant of his grandfather's uncle, Colin Campbell, of Callow, the present earl's father, who died March 20, 1772, having married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield, January 28, 1758. By which marriage, the late earl, in July 1782, was succeeded by a descendant of his grandfather's uncle, Colin Campbell, of Callow, the present earl's father, who died March 20, 1772, having married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield, January 28, 1758.
fort and fourth earl. — The presumptive heir is William, brother to the earl.

MURRAY (JOHN), EARL OF DUNMORE, VISCOUNT FINCASTLE, and Baron Murray, of Blair, Moulin, and Tillement; succeeded his father, December 1, 1755; married, February 21, 1759, Charlotte, daughter of the seventh earl of Galloway; by which lady he has issue, George, lord Fincastle, heir apparent; married, August 4, 1783, lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of Archibald duke of Hamilton, by lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by Catharine, daughter of John earl of Dundonald; William, who died in 1773; Alexander, in the army; John, in the navy, died in July 1785; Catharine, married to Edward Bouvier, brother to the earl of Radnor, and died July 7, 1783; Augusta, (authorized by his majesty, October 15, 1806, to take and use the surname of De Ameandal, instead of her present surname of Murray,) married at Rome, July 1, 1743, to his royal highness prince Augustus Frederic, duke of Saffex, his majesty’s sixtth son, by whom she has issue a son, born January 15, 1743; and was remarried, December 5, 1793, at St. George’s, Hanover Square, London; to dissolve which a suit was brought and decided in Doctor’s Commons, and the marriage was declared void, in August 1794. Susan, married July 7, 1758, Joseph Thorpe, Esq., and had issue five sons, of whom William, the second, married, February 21, 1759, Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Atholl. His lordship’s grandfather, Charles, first earl of Dunmore, was, by king William, in recompense of his services, appointed a commissioner of the privy seal, a colonel of dragoons, a privy councilor, high commissary to the general assembly of that country, one of the secretaries of state, and created first earl of Hyndford. He married Beatrice, daughter of David Drummond lord Mabbery, by Beatrice, daughter of John Graham earl of Montrose, and niece to William the first viscount Strathallan; by which lady he had issue three sons and three daughters; the eldest of the daughters married John Cockburn, esquire; the second, John Maitland, fourth earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had Margaret, married to Sir John Anstruther, baronet; also five sons, of whom William, the second, married Miss Godchall; was archdeacon of Bucks, and doctor of laws; Archibald, died a captain in the army, at Mahon, in 1774; and James, who died without issue, John, the eldest son, and third earl, succeeded; and in 1732, married, first, Elizabeth, recept of the right of lord Romney, and daughter of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knight; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of Benjamin Vigor, of Fulham, esquire; and his lordship dying in 1793, without issue male, the title devolved on William, second son of the first earl; which William Carmichael married Helen, daughter of Sir John Clarke, baronet; and, dying without issue, November 2, 1797, was succeeded by his cousin, John, the fourth earl; James, the fifth earl; Elizabeth; Helen, married to John Gibson, Esq. John, the eldest son, and fourth earl, succeeded in 1768; he married Janet, daughter of Lord Preftongrange, by whom he had issue; and, dying December 20, 1787, was succeeded by his brother, John Maitland, fifth earl; James, the fifth earl; Lady Margaret, the eldest daughter; the second, John Clarke, baronet; and dying without issue male, December 2, 1787, was succeeded by his cousin, Thomas, the present and sixth earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Carmichael, in the county of Lanark, December 21, 1647; and Earl of Hyndford, in the same county, June 23, 1701.

RESIDENCE.—Carmichael House, in Lanercashire.

Motto.—Toujours prefr. — "Always ready."

DALRYMPLE (JOHN), EARL, VISCOUNT, and BARON, OF STAIR, and VISCOUNT DALRYMPLE, and a Baronet; succeeded his father, the late earl, in October 1759.

He was, the second viscount, who succeeded John, his father, was the first earl of Stair, sworn of the privy council to queen Anne, and was one of the commissioners in the treaty of union. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Dundas, of Newlon, in the county of Linlithgow; by which lady he had issue three sons, and one daughter, Margaret, married to Hugh Campbell, third earl of Loudon. The sons were, John; William; and George. John, the eldest, succeeding his father, married Eleanor, widow of James viscount Primrose, and daughter of James Campbell, second earl of Loudon; but by her he had no issue. His lordship affigned his title, which he thought he had a right to do by his patent, to John, son of his brother George; but, the same being contested in the house of peers, their lordships determined it in favour of James, second surviving son of the earl’s brother William; who dying without issue, Nov. 1760, the titles went to his brother John, who was also earl of Dumfries in right of his mother. He married Anne, daughter of William earl of Albemarle, but by her he had no issue. He dying without issue, in July 1763, was succeeded, as earl of Stair, by his cousin, John, the fifth earl. William, married to Penelope Crichton, countess of Dumfries in her own right, and died December 1744; he had a daughter, Margaret, and three sons, William lord Crichton,
ton, who died in October 1744; John, earl of Dumfries, died without issue male, in 1756. James, third earl, died without issue, in 1760, and was succeeded by his elder brother, John, earl of Dumfries, and fourth earl Stair. George, youngest son of the first earl, died in August 1745, having married Euphemia, daughter of Sir Andrew Mytton, of Gogar, baronet, and had issue: John, the fifth earl, to whom his uncle left his estate; and his younger sister, Mrs. Mills Middleton, daughter of the late George Middleton, esq. by which lady, who died February 3, 1798, he had issue: John, the present and sixth earl, who succeeded him in October 1789; William, a general in the army, married to Missf. Mills, daughter of Mrs. Mills; and Eleanor, married to Mr. Ferguson, of Craigmearoch, esquire, and Euphemia. The presumptive heir is William, brother of the late earl.

Creations.—Baron and Viscount Stair, in the county of Ayr, April 20, 1790; and Earl of Stair, and Viscount Dalrymple, of Newkiln and Stranraer, April 3, 1793.

Residence.—Culthorne Castle, in Ayrshire.

Motto.—Fide et fiducia. "By faith and courage."


Residences.—Halkhead Park, in Renfrewshire; and Kelburn House, in Ayrshire. —Town-house, Upper Seymour-street.

Motto.—Dulces priddict. "The Lord will provide."

STUART (JOHN), EARL OF BUTE, and Viscount Baron Mount Stuart; likewise Marquis of Bute, Earl of Windfor, and Baron Mount Stuart, and Baron Cardif, of Cardif Castle, in England. —See Marquis of Bute, among the Peers of England.

JOHNSTON (JAMES-HOPE), EARL OF HOPE-TOUN, Viscount Athtrie, and Lord Hope; Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of Linlithgowshire; and Keeper of Lochmaben; born in 1741; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 12, 1751; married, August 23, 1766, lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of the fifth earl of Northfie, and his wife, daughter of Mr. Hope, of the navy; and had issue: George, who succeeded his father, and was created a baronet, in 1703, by the king; the present and second earl; who married Helen, daughter of William Morrison, of Preston Grange, by whom he had issue: David, David, John, and James, who all died unmarried; Mary, married to Mr. Hope; and Elizabeth, married to Mr. Baillie, of Killearn.

Residences.——Bute, in Renfrewshire; and Cardif Castle, in England. —See Lords Bute, among the Peers of Scotland.
by her had two sons and eight daughters; of whom, Sophia was second wife to James, fifth earl of Fingland, and Seafield; Henrietta, married Francis, fifth lord Napier; Margaret, married John Dundas, esquire; Helen, married James Watson, of Saughton, esquire, and died in 1769: Christiana, married Thomas Graham, of Balgowan; Charlotte, married Thomas lord Erskine; and two of the ladies. The second son, took the name of Weir, having married the heir of Sir William Weir, bart. of Blackwood, by whom she had two sons and a daughter; and on whose death, he married, secondly, Anna, daughter of Henry, first earl of Darlington, by whom he had two sons, and from her she was divorced. He married, thirdly, in 1763, Miss N. Dunbar, by whom he had a son, and three daughters; and died December 30, 1791, leaving his lady with child, who was delivered of a posthumous son, January 20, 1792. The eldest son died September 8, 1794. His second daughter, Charlotte Weir, married John Knight, esquire, of Leight-castle, in Worcestershire.

John, the eldest son, succeeded his father as second earl, and married Anne Ogilvy, daughter of James fifth earl of Fingland; by which lady, who died in February 1753, he had issue, Charles, who died in 1767; James, the present earl; John, and William, who died young; Henry, who died August 27, 1776; Elizabeth, married to George careval, son of the third duke of Queensberry, and died without issue; and nineteen others. He was created a baronet, and married, January 1, 1787; Sophia, married to lord Binning, eldest son of the earl of Haddington. His lordship, married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Robert Oliphant, esquire, by whom he had issue, John, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 93d regiment of foot; Charles, a major-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoon guards; married, in April 1767, the eldest daughter of George-Finch hatton, esquire, of Eastwell Park, in the county of Kent; Alexander, a brigadier-general in the army, and lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh-castle; and two daughters, who married Henry viscount Melville. The youngest, Charlotte, married, on August 8, 1793, Charles Hope, esquire, and his issue, a son, born August 27, 1795. The earl married, thirdly, June 14, 1767, lady Betty Leslie, daughter of the fifth earl of Leven; by which lady he had issue two sons, and four daughters; John, married, August 3, 1735, Miss Hope, daughter of Charles Hope, esquire; and Mary-Anne, married, December 12, 1749, Peter Murray, esquire, son of Sir William Murray, bart. of Ochtertyre. His lordship, dying February 12, 1781, was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the present and third earl. —The presumptive heir is the earl's half-brother.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Hopetoun, and Baron Hope, in the county of Lanark, April 17, 1703.

RESIDENCES.—Mandale Park, in Dumfries-shire; and Hopetoun House, in Linlithgowshire.

MOTTO.—At fles non fraudla. —"My hope is not broken."

COLYBAR (WILLIAM-CHARLES), EARL AND BARON OF PORTMORE, VISCOUNT MILLINGTON; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 4, 1785; married, November 5, 1779, Mary Leslie, fifer to the present countess of Rothes; by which lady, who died March 21, 1799, he had issue, viscount Millington, heir apparent, born March 30, 1772, a colonel in the army; married, May 26, 1793, Mary-Elizabetli, daughter of the present duke of Acaffer, who died February 10, 1797, aged 26, leaving a son, Brownlow-Charles, born August 4, 1796. William, a major in the army; Catharine-Caroline, born November 5, 1779; and Francis, born January 30, 1781, and died in May 1786.

Sir W. Colyar, in 1654, having contributed to reduce Ireland, was created viscount Millington, June 28, 1686, in reward of his services, advanced to the dignity of earl of Portmore. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, in May 1702; was appointed commander in chief of queen Anne's forces in Portugal, in the room of the earl of Galway; in January following, was made a general of infantry; and in 1712, commanded part of the army in Flanders, under James duke of Ormond; and marrying Catharine, daughter of sir Charles Sedley, baronet, who, by James VII. was created countess of Dorchester. In 1731, after the death of his wife, he had issue, Edward, the eldest, David lord Milcston, married Bridget, daughter of John, third son of Balthazar, second viscount Campden, by his fourth wife, by whom he had several children; but he, and all his children, dying before the earl, Charles, his brother, succeeded to the title, and married, in 1732, Juliana, duchess dowager of Leeds, daughter of Roger Hele, esquire; by whom, who died November 20, 1794, he had issue, Caroline, born December 1733; who, in 1759, married Nathaniel lord Scarlade; Juliana, born in 1735, married James Dawkins, esquire, of Stadline-Charlton, in Wiltshire, and has issue several children; William-Charles, the present earl. Charles, the late earl, died July 4, 1785, when the present and third earl succeeded.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Portmore, June 1, 1679; Viscount Millington, and Earl of Portmore, April 16, 1703.

RESIDENCE.—Portmore Castle, in Roxburghshire.

MOTTO.——Advance. —VISCOUNTS OF SCOTLAND.

CARY (CHARLES-JOHN), VISCOUNT FALKLAND, and Baron Cary, a Captain in the Royal Navy; succeeded his brother, the late viscount, May 22, 1770. His lordship was born in November 1768; married, August 25, 1802, Miss Aiton, and has issue a son, and heir apparent, born November 5, 1803.

Sir Henry Cary, the first viscount Falkland, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Laurence Tanfield, chief baron of the exchequer; by which lady he had issue, Lucius, the second viscount; and Anne, married to James, second earl of Home. The viscount, dying, was succeeded by his son, Lucius, the second viscount, who married Letitia, daughter of Richard Morrison, of Tooley Park, in Leicester-shire, esquire; and had issue, Henry, the third viscount, who was a distinguished patron of poetry and literature. He wrote a play, intitled the Marriage Night; and on his death, was succeeded by his son, Anthony, the fourth viscount, who, under Charles II. was paymaster of the forces in the north. William III. was one of the privy council, and twice a commissioner of the admiralty. Dying, in 1654, he left a daughter, Frances, married to John Villiers, earl of Grandison; and one son, Lucius-Henry, fifth viscount; who married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Francis Mulcaster, of the city of London, esquire, and had two sons; but he, and all his children, dying before the earl, Lucius, the late viscount; and George, a general in the army, who married Isabella, daughter of Arthur Ingram, of Barraby, in Yorkshire, esquire; by whom he had issue Elizabeth, married to Jeffery, first lord Amherst; Catharine, married to sir John Ruffel, bart. His lordship, dying in France, was succeeded by his son, Lucas-Ferdinand, the first viscount; who married, first, in April 1734, Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, esquire, widow of lord Vilers, son of the earl of Grandison; by whom he had one son, Lucius-Ferdinand, and four daughters; Jane; Frances; Mary, married to the reverend John Law, archdeacon of Rochester; and Charlotte, married to Anthony Chapman, esquire. He married, secondly, in October 1752, Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Inwen, esquire, and widow of Henry earl of Suffolk; which lady died May 28, 1776. His only son, Lucas-Ferdinand, married Anne, daughter of colonel Charles Leith; by whom, who died in 1783, he had two sons; Henry-Thomas, the seventh viscount, born February 27, 1776; Charles, born November 20, 1779. Louisa-Caroline, married to major John Grattan, adjutant-general of his majesty's forces in India, by whom he
ARBUTHNOT (JOHN), Viscount and Baron ARBUTHNOT; born January 16, 1733; succeeded his father, the late viscount, February 27, 1790.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot, who, for his loyalty to Charles I., was created viscount and baron Arbuthnot, married lady Margery Carnegie, daughter of David, first earl of Southesk; by which lady he had issue a son, Robert, the second viscount, who married, first, Mary Keith, daughter of the sixth earl of Marischal, by whom he had Robert, his heir; secondly, Catharine, daughter of John Gordon, esquire; by which lady he had John, and other children; thirdly, Catharine, daughter of Hugh, sixth lord Lovat; and dying, was succeeded by his brother, Robert, the third viscount; who married Anne, daughter of George, eighteenth earl of Sutherland; by whom he had two sons, Robert, fourth viscount, and John, fifth viscount; and, dying in 1692, was succeeded by Robert, fourth viscount; who, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, John, fifth viscount, who married Jane, daughter of William Morrison, of Preffon Grange, esquire; but dying without issue, in May 1756, the title descended to his cousin, John, the sixth viscount; who married, first, Miss Mary Douglas, of Bridgeford; who dying without surviving issue, his lordship married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Alexander Arbuthnot, of Findourie; by which lady, who died March 15, 1786, he had issue, Robert; Hugh, a major in the 52d regiment of foot; Charlotte; and Margaret. His lordship died April 20, 1791, when he was succeeded by his son Robert, seventh viscount; who married Habella, daughter of — Graham, of Morphine, esquire, and had issue, John, the present viscount. His lordship died February 27, 1790, when he was succeeded by his son, John, the eighth viscount.—The presumptive heir is Henry J. Arbuthnot.

CREATIONS.—Viscount and Baron, November 16, 1617.

RESIDENCE.—Hatton Park, in Kincardineshire.

Motto.—Laud Deo.—"Praise be to God!"


BARONS OF SCOTLAND.

SOMERVILLE (JOHN), Lord SOMERVILLE, a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; succeeded his uncle, the late Lord Somerville, in 1792.

Sir Gaultier de Somerville, lord of Whichnour, came into England with William the Conqueror. Sir Gaultier, his eldest son, succeeded him in his English estates; and William, his second son, contracted a friendship with David I. king of Scotland, when that prince was in England, and accompanied him to Edinburgh. He died in 1162; and William de Somerville, his eldest son, obtained from king William the Lion, the barony of Linlawn. He left a son, William, who was the great ancestor of sir Thomas Somerville, first lord Somerville, and Alexander lord Darnley; and by which marriage he got the barony of Cambuskeneth. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, second lord, who married Janet, daughter of sir J. Mowat, of Stenhouse; and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, in 1436, third lord, who commanded the Clydfeldie horse at the battle of Sark, in 1479. He was also at the siege of Roxburgh, where James II. was slain, in 1460; he married Helen, daughter of Adam lord Hails, and had issue a daughter, married to the eldest son of Duncan Campbell, esq. of Lochow; and a son, William, who married a daughter of Hugh lord Montgomery, but, dying before his father, his brother, the fourth lord, succeeded his grandfather in 1491; and, dying without issue, was succeeded, in 1542, by his brother Hugh, the fifth lord, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway, and palled the time of his captivity in England at the feast of the earl of Suffolk; he married Janet, daughter of William Maitland, esq. of Erelington; and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the sixth lord, who married Agnes, daughter of lord Euanvale and, dying in 1570, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, seventh lord; he married Eleanor, daughter of George lord Seaton; and, his second son dying unmarried, his third son, Gilbert, eighth lord, succeeded to the title, in 1597; and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Hugh, the ninth lord, who, on the pages of honour to James VI., married a daughter of lord Hamilton, of Raploch; and was succeeded by James, his eldest son, who married Lillias, daughter of sir James Bannayme, of Newhall; and left issue a son, James, who married Martha, daughter of — Bannayme, of Coughou; and James, his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of G. Graham, esq. but was unfortunately killed in his father's lifetime, in endeavouring to part two of his friends, who were fighting; therefore his eldest son, James, succeeded his grandfather; and married a daughter of lord Murray, of Deanach. He was also succeeded by his eldest son, James, whose peerage was confirmed by the house of lords in 1722, where he afterwards sat as one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. William Somerville, esq. the last of the English branch of the family, dying soon after, bequeathed to him the estate of Aiton Somerville, in Gloucestershire, which had been in the possession of the Somervilles since the conquest; which James, the twenty-fifth lord, married, first, Anne Bayntoun, of Spy Park, in the county of Wiltis, grand-daughter of Wilmot, earl of Rochester; by her he had issue, James, the late lord, Hugh, who married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter of C. Letbridge, esq. of Welfaw, in the county of Devon; who died in 1765, and left issue one son, John, the present lord. He married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of the honourable Wriothesley Digby, of Meryden, in Warwickshire, who died September 8, 1796, leaving issue four sons, and four daughters. 3. Anne, who married George Burges, esq. and died in 1778, leaving issue a son, and two daughters. James, twenty-fifth lord, married, secondly, Frances, daughter and co-heir of J. Rotherham, esq. of Much Waltham, in Essex; by which lady he had issue one daughter, who died young; and his lordship, dying in 1765, was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the late lord; who, dying April 17, 1796, was succeeded by his nephew, John, the present lord.—The presumptive heir is his lordship's brother.

CREATION.—Baron Somerville, in 1424.

RESIDENCE.—Somerville House, in Mid Lothian.

Motto.—Fear God in life.

FORBES (JAMES-OCHANCAR), Lord FORBES, a Major-general in the Army, and second Major of the
Second Regiment of Foot Guards; succeeded his father, the late lord, July 29, 1804; married, July 2, 1792, Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Hunter, esq. of Polmoody and has issue.

Sir James Forbes, who was knighted by James II. in 1719, married, afterward August 10, 1719, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Keith, the first Earl Marischal; by which lady he had two sons, William, his heir; and Patrick, from whom descends Sir Arthur Forbes, bart. father of Arthur, first earl of Granard, in Ireland; and dying, was succeeded by his son, William, second lord; who married, Christian, daughter of Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntley, and ancestor of the dukes of Gordon; and by her had three sons, Alexander, Arthur, and John; and on his death was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, third lord; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his next brother, Arthur, fourth lord; who, also dying without issue, was succeeded by his only brother, John, fifth lord, married to Christian, daughter of Sir John Lundy; by which lady he had a son, William; and three daughters; and his lordship, dying, was succeeded by his son, William, the sixth lord; who married a daughter and co-heir of Sir William Keith, of Inverury; and by her had eight daughters; of whom Jane married James, fifth lord, of Carnoustie, and had five sons, from the youngest of whom the family of Forbes of Blackton is descended. His lordship, on his death, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, seventh lord; who married Jane, daughter of James Seton, of Torth, esquire, by whom he had Arthur, his successor; and, dying, was succeeded by his son, Arthur, eighth lord; who married, first, Jane, daughter of Alexander Lord Elphinstone; and by her had a son, William, who succeeded him; and a daughter, Barbara, who married George Mackenzie, second Earl of Seaforth. He married, secondly, Margaret Gordon, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Huntley; and, dying, was succeeded by William, ninth lord; who served with distinguished reputation under the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in his war with the Imperialists; and at the beginning of a civil war in Great Britain, he was one of the commanders in the army sent from Scotland to Ireland, to suppress the Irish rebellion in 1643. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Pitligio; and had issue, William, who succeeded him; and his lordship, dying, was succeeded by his son William, the tenth lord; who married Jane, daughter of John Campbell, of Calder, esquire; by whom he had three sons, William; Arthur; Archibald; and two daughters; of whom, Mary married William Sutherland, son of James, second Lord Duffus; and, dying, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the eleventh lord, who married, fifth, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Lord Kellet; and fourthly, Anne, daughter of James Brody, esq. and had issue, two sons, William, and James; and one daughter; and, dying, in 1716, was succeeded by William, his eldest son, the twelfth lord; who married Dorothy, daughter of William Dale, esq. by whom he had issue, William; and, dying, was succeeded by his son, William, the thirteenth lord; who dying a minor, in 1738, was succeeded by his uncle, James, the fourteenth lord; who married Mary Forbes, sister to Alexander Lord Pitligio, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters; of whom, Sophia married —— Cumming, of Kinnimount, esquire; and, dying, was succeeded by his son, James, the fifteenth lord, who married, fifth, Mary Forbes, sister to Alexander Lord Pitligio, and relict of John Forbes, esquire; by whom he had issue, James; Sophia, married to Charles Cumming, esquire; Mary, married to James Gordon, esquire; Anne, married to Thomas Erskine, esquire. His lordship married, secondly, Elizabeth; daughter of Sir James Gordon; by which lady, who died Nov. 5th, 1777, he had issue, James, the sixteenth lord; who married Catharine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, bart. by whom, who died April 16, 1805, he had issue, Margery, married, first, to John lord Melchoed, eldest son of the earl of Crighton; and, secondly, March 11, 1794, to John, fourth duke of Athol, and had issue, Mary-Elizabeth, married, July 9, 1785, to John Hay, esq. barrister, in Edinburgh, and died in November 1785; James-Ochancan, the present lord; Robert-Alaster-Cum, a captain in the royal navy; Andrew-Francis; and William, who died February 1, 1792. His lordship, dying July 29, 1804, was succeeded by his eldest son, the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Forbes, 1440.

Residence.—Castle Forbes, in Aberdeen.

Motto.—Grace my guide.

CATHCART (WILLIAM), Lord CATHCART; Viscount Cathcart, and Baron Grevock, of the United Kingdom.—See Viscount Cathcart, among the peers of England, p. 536.

FRASER (ALEXANDER-GEORGE), Lord SALTOUN and ABERNEATHY, a Captain in the Guards; born April 22, 1785; succeeded his father, the late lord, September 13, 1798.

Alexander, third lord Saltoun, married Mary Gordon, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Carnarvon; by which lady, who died in February 1751, he had Alexander, his successor; William, who died without issue; George, the fifth lord; Anne; and Sophia. Alexander succeeded his father, and died in 1751, without issue; whereupon his next surviving brother succeeded. George, the fifth lord, was born in 1750; he married, in 1759, Eleonora, daughter of John Gordon, esquire; and, dying in 1781, left issue, Alexander, the sixth lord, born in 1748; married, in June 1754, Margery, daughter of Simon Fraer, esq. by whom he had Alexander-George, the present lord; Simon, born July 31, 1747; Margaret, born August 29, 1749; William, born October 13, 1741; Eleonora, born July 13, 1748; George, an officer in the army, died January 8, 1799; Henrietta; and Mary. Eleonora married, first, Sir George Ramlay, of Bann, baronet, who was killed in a duel, but had no issue; and the married, secondly, in August 1792, Duncan Campbell, of Lochnell, esquire. Alexander, the sixth lord, dying September 13, 1793, his son, George-Alexander, the present and seventh lord, succeeded. —The presumptive heir is his lordship's brother.

Creation.—Baron Saltoun and Abernethy, 1445.

Residence.—Philorth Castle, in Aberdeen.

Motto.—In God is all.

GRAY (WILLIAM-JOHN), Lord Gray, Postmaster-general in Scotland; born March 1754; succeeded his brother, the late lord, in 1786.

Sir Andrew Gray was among those disaffected persons who, in the reign of James II., were confirmed hereditary lords; he obtained a licence from that king to build the castle of Haltley, in the Carse of Gowry, which his family possessed for several ages, now called Castle Lyon, belonging to the earl of Strathmore; and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Wemyss, of Kincairn, he had issue two daughters; and Andrew, the second lord, from whom descended John, the twelfth lord, who married Eleanor Stewart, daughter of Alexander Lord Blantyre; by whom he had issue, two sons, and one daughter; John, the thirteenth lord; Charles; Anne, married to William Gray, of Baillegaro, esquire; and his lordship, dying in 1738, was succeeded by John; who, in 1741, married Miss Blair, of Kinaunas, near Perth; by whom, who died January 23, 1750, he had issue, Andrew, who died young; Charles, his successor; and William-John, who succeeded his brother; Francis, who married, February 17, 1754, Miss Mary Anne Johnston; Jane, married to Francis lord Donne, son of the earl of Moray, and died in 1787; Helen, married to William Sterling, esq. and died in 1775; Margaret; Barbara, died.
HERALDRY.

[Diagram of heraldic crests and figures representing various families and places such as Caust, Elibank, Ruthven, Kirkcudbright, etc.]
died October 5, 1794; Elizabeth, married to sir Philip Aulff; Anne, married to George Paterfon, esquire; Charlotte, died unmarried; Mary, died young. His lordship died in August 1782, and was succeeded by his son, Charles, the late lord; on whose death, in 1786, unmarried, his brother, the present and fiftteenth lord, succeeded. The presumptive heir is Francis, brother to the present lord.

Creation.—Baron Gray, in 1445.

Residence.—Kilmarnock Castle, in Perthshire.

Motto.—Ancestor, salt anchor.

ELPHINSTONE (JOHN), LORD ELPHINSTONE, Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, a Major General in the Army, and Colonel of the 42d Regiment; born December 26, 1775; succeeded his father, the late lord, November 5, 1783; was succeeded by John, the eleventh lord, who married Anne, daughter of James, third lord Ruthven, and by her had issue, John, the twelfth lord; and several daughters; of whom the youngest married, September 3, 1805, David Erksine, of Cardross, esquire. Charles, succeeding to the estate of the earl of Wigtoun, took the name of Fleming; and dying, August 19, 1794, was succeeded by his son, John, the present and twelfth lord. The presumptive heir is Charles Elphinstone Fleming, a captain in the royal navy, his lordship's brother.

Creation.—Baron Elphinstone, 1509.

Residence.—Cumberland House, Dumfriethshire.

Motto. — "Caute caufed it."


SANDILANDS (JAMES), LORD TORPHICHEH, in Wigtounshire; born in 1759; succeeded his father in 1765; married, April 7, 1795, Anne, only surviving daughter of sir James Inglis, of Crammond, bart.

James, grandfather of Walter, sixth lord Torphichen, married four wives, viz. first, Jane, daughter of Alexander Lindsay, esquire, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Catherine, daughter of William Alexander, and sifter to William, second earl of Stirling, by whom he had issue Anne and Catharine; thirdly, Anne, daughter of Alexander, sixth lord Elphinstone. His fourth wife was Chrifiana, daughter and sole heir of James Primrose, esquire, brother to Archibald Primrose, ancestor of the earl of Roseberry and the viscount Primrose; by which lady he had one surviving son, James, his successor; and two daughters: Chrifiana, married to Robert Pringle, esquire, and Magdalen, who died unmarried. His lordship, dying in 1796, was succeeded by James, his eldest son, who married Jane, daughter of Patrick, first earl of Marchmont, and had eight sons, and three daughters: James, died unmarried; Walter, the late lord; Patrick, died without issue; Alexander, died young; Andrew; George, died young; Charles; Robert; Grizel; Chrifiana, died unmarried; Wilhelmina-Caroline. His lordship was succeeded by his son, Walter, the late lord, in 1753; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Sandilands, by whom he had issue, James, the present lord; Alexander; Walter; and Hugh; and, dying in 1763, was succeeded by the present lord—The presumptive heir is Alexander, his lordship's brother.

Residences.—Calder House, in Mid-Lothian.

STEWART (ROBERT-WALTER), LORD BLANTYRE, in the county of Lanark; Lieutenant Colonel of the 42d Regiment; born December 26, 1775; succeeded his father, the late lord, November 5, 1783; married, July 31, 1806, lady Carmichael.

Walter Stewart, commissary, of Blantyre, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI. by whom he was created a baron, dying in 1616, left, by Nichol his wife, daughter of James Somerville, two sons: William, his successor; and Walter. William, second lord, succeeded, married Ellen, daughter of sir William Scott, of Ardros; and had two sons, William, third lord, who succeeded; and, dying without issue, Alexander, his brother, and fourth lord, succeeded, and married Margaret, daughter of sir John Shaw, of Grench, bart., and had a son Alexander, the fifth lord; who succeeded, and married Anne, daughter of sir Robert Hamilton, of Patsmon, one of the judges of the court of feilion; and, dying in 1704, left four sons: Walter; Robert; John; Hugh; and as many daughters; of whom, Eleanor married John, twelfth lord Gray. Walter, sixth lord, succeeded his father, but dying unmarried, in 1713, was succeeded by his brother Robert, seventh lord Blantyre, who married first, Helen, daughter of John, fourth earl of Strathmore, but by her had no issue;
Colville (John), Lord Colville, of Culros;Inspector general of the Out-ports in Scotland; succeeded his brother, the late Lord, May 22, 1799; married July 18, 1795, Miss Webber, who died August 1, 1788, leaving alive five sons, and three daughters, viz. Charles, died in infancy; Isabella, Alexander, and Elizabeth, both died infants; James, who died February 18, 1786; Anne, died unmarried; John, in the royal navy, married Miss Ford, sister to Sir Francis Ford, Bart., by whom she had James-Edmund, the ninth and present lord; and died, January 2, 1775; married, April 13, 1784, Miss Isabel, daughter of Sir John Clavering, by whom she has issue, Frederic-William; Edward, Charles; George; and four daughters. Frederick, born November 25, 1774, died an infant. James, died without issue, in 1785, married Miss Eliza Turner, by whom she had James-Edmund, the ninth and present lord.

Creation.—By Royal charter, March 2, 1626; and advanced him to the title of Lord Colville, in 1609.

Motto.—Thou shalt want, ere I want.

NAPIER (Francis), Lord NAPIER, of Merchiston; Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire; born February 25, 1753; succeeded his father, January 2, 1775; married, April 13, 1784, Maria, aged eight years, eldest daughter of Sir John Clavering, Bart., by whom she has issue, Mary Margaret, born September 9, 1785; William John, heir apparent, born October 15, 1786; Charlotte, born January 18, 1788, and died June 6, 1789; Anne, born December 11, 1789; Sophia, born December 21, 1791; Francis, born July 30, 1793; Charles, born October 24, 1794; and a son, born June 1, 1795.

Sir Archibald Napier, knight, was gentleman of the privy chamber to James VI. and attended that monarch when he went to England to take possession of the crown on the death of queen Elizabeth. He was made one of the privy council in 1615, treasurer-deputy of Scotland in 1622, lord justice clerk, and one of the judges of the court of sewers, in 1623. Charles I. created him a baronet, Marci 2, 1626; and advanced him to the title of lord Napier, in 1627. He married Margaret, daughter of John, fourth earl of Montrose, by whom he had issue one son, Archibald, and two daughters; Margaret, married to Sir George Stirling, of Keir; and Lilias. Archibald, second lord Napier, distinguished himself in the civil wars, under his uncle the marquis of Montrose; and died in Holland, in 1660, leaving issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John, eighth earl of Mar, two sons, and three daughters, viz. Archibald, his heir; John, killed in a sea-fight against the Dutch, in 1674; Jane, married to Sir Thomas Nicholson, of Garnoch; Margaret, and one daughter.

Archibald, third lord Napier, obtained a new patent from Charles II. further granting the honours to his heirs female; and dying a bachelor, in 1683, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas Nicholson, of Garnoch, only child of his eldest sister. Thomas, fourth lord Napier, dying under age, without issue, was succeeded by his aunt, Margaret, who became baroness of Napier. Her ladyship married John Brisbane, esq. secretary to the admiralty, by whom she had one son, John, in the royal navy, who died on-board the Deptford man-of-war, on the coast of Guinea, in 1704; and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Scott, son and heir of Sir Francis Scott, of Thirlestane, bart., by whom she had one son, Francis, afterwards lord Napier; and two daughters, Margaret; and Anne-Isabella-Elizabeth. Margaret, lady
lady Napier, dying in 1706, was succeeded by her grandson.

Francis, who became the fifth lord Napier, and attorney-general of Napier, in consequence of a claueus in the last-mentioned patent, married, first, lady Henrietta Hope, daughter of Charles, first earl of Hopetoun; and by her had issue five sons and a daughter: William, his heir; Charles, a captain in the navy, who married Grizel, daughter of Sir John Warrender, of Lochend, bart. and secondly, Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, of Weilburn, eq. Francis, a lieuten-ant-colonel of marines, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Greenaway, eq. of Portsmouth, and died in 1779. John, a lieutenant in the army, who died in Germany in 1793. Mark, a major-general in the army, married, first, Anne, daughter of John Nelfon, eq. of Craignaff; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Simpson, eq. of Conraig; Henrietta, died an infant. His lordship married, secondly, Mary, daughter of George Johnston, eq. of Dublin; by which lady, who died September 25, 1795, he had issue five sons and three daughters: George, a colonel in the army, died in 1769; Patrick, a colon in the navy; James John, a lieutenant of marines, killed on-board the Fox frigate, in 1776. Stewart, a lieutenant of marines, died in 1778; Elizabeth, died an infant; Hether, married to Samuel Johnston, eq. who died in 1780, Alexander, procurator fiscal in the island of Ceylon, and two daughters; and Mary, who died in 1765. His lordship, dying April 11, 1773, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, sixth lord; who married Mainie-Anne, daughter of Charles, eighth lord Cathcart, by whom he had one son, Francis, and four daughters: Mainie-Schaw, married the Rev. Alexander D.D., and died in 1806. Henrietta; Mary; Elizabeth, died in 1778; and Jane-Williams, died in 1779. His lordship was lieutenant-colonel in the army, and deputy-adjutant-general of the forces in North Britain; and, dying January 5, 1775, was succeeded by his son, Francis, the seventh and present lord.

Creation.—Baron Napier, May 4, 1647.

Residence.—Thirlsflane Castle, in Selkirkshire.

Motto.—Ready, aye, ready!

FAIRFAX (BRYAN), LORD FAIRFAX, of Came¬
ron, in holy orders; married Elizabeth Carey, and has a male heir. His lordship is the only surviving son of William Fairfax, fourth son of Henry, fourth lord Fairfax; and his claim to this barony was confirmed by the house of peers in 1800.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in the county of York, was created baron Fairfax, by Charles I. He married Helen Alke, and died in 1649, leaving issue, Ferdinando, the second lord, who married, first, lady Mary Sheffield; and second, Rhoda Chapman; and died in 1647, leaving issue Thomas, third lord; who married Anne, daughter of Horatio, lord Vere, of Til¬bury; and died in 1679, without issue male. Henry, of Oglethorpe, in the county of York, second son of the first lord, married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Chol¬ley, and died in April, 1665, leaving a son, Henry, who succeeded as fourth lord, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Barwick, of Tollton, in the county of York, and died in 1688, leaving issue, Thomas and Henry. The elder, married, first, lord Fairfax, who married Catharine, daughter and heir of the lord Colepepper, and left issue, three sons, viz. Thomas, the sixth lord, died unmarried in 1781; Henry Colepepper, second son, died in the lifetime of his eldest brother, in 1734, without issue; Robert, third son, succeeded his eldest brother as the seventh lord; was twice married, but died, without issue, in 1793; when the whole male issue of Thomas, eldest son of Henry, lord Fairfax, became extinct. The title and dignity then de¬

cribed to John Dive, eq. William and Richard died with¬
Walter, of whom Philip, the eldest, being the heir and, dying unmarried, in 1755, the honour devolved upon Walter, son of Edward, uncle to the two last lords; which Walter, eighth lord, married Miss Anne Hutchinson; Walter Hutchinson, the present lord; William, the present lord, died July 29, 1805, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter Hutchinson, the present and ninth lord.

**Creation.**—Baronet, May 22, 1677; and Lord Advocate, in the county of Forfar, November 28, 1677.

**Motto.**—Namis et patria aeternitatem. 

**Residence.**—Aston House, in the county of Forfar.

**Mackay (Eric), Lord Reay,** in the county of Caithness, and a Baronet; succeeded his cousin, the late lord, in 1797.

Donald Mackay was the first Baron Reay; created by Charles II. He married Barbara, fifth sister of Colin MacKenzie, first earl of Seaforth; and left issue John, the second earl; who was succeeded by George, who married first, Margaret, daughter of lieutenant-general Hugh Mackay; and by her he had issue, Donald; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of John Sinclair, of Ullibster, esquire, and by her he had issue; by his third wife he had George, an advocate, and other issue; and, dying, left four sons and four daughters: Donald, his successor; Hugh, of Bighouse, a colonel in the army, who left no issue, but was succeeded in his estate by his grandson, Mr. Mackay, of Bighouse; who, in 1767, married John Mackay, of Inlandbank, esquire, guardian of the late lord Reay, and a defendant by the main issue from the same family; by whom he had issue, John, the second earl; and a daughter, Anne, daughter of Eric Sutherland, lord Duffus; by whom he had Eric, who succeeded on the death of Hugh, sixth lord, who has two brothers, Germans, Alexander and Donald, and Mary and Anne. Alexander Mackay, fourth son of George, third lord, married Miss Kerr, daughter of William Kerr, of Etal, in the county of Northumberland; by whom he had no issue; and died a lieutenant-general in the army, May 31, 1789. George, third lord, died in 1748, when he was succeeded by his son, Donald, fourth lord, who married Marianne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, by whom he had Eric, his successor; and, secondly, Christian, daughter of Mr. Sutherland, by whom he had issue, Hugh, the late lord, who died January 26, 1797, unmarried; upon whom, Eric, the present lord, succeeded; and a daughter, Mary, married to major Edgar. George, fifth lord, who succeeded in 1761, married Marianne, daughter of his uncle, Charles, laird, in 1757; but third lord, married his lordship married, secondly, a daughter of Mr. Farley, by whom he had issue three daughters, who survived him; he married, thirdly, a sister of Sir William Gordon, but by whom he had no issue; and, dying in 1768, was succeeded by his brother, Hugh, the sixth lord, who died in 1797, and was succeeded by Eric, the present and seventh lord.

**Creation.**—Baron Reay, June 20, 1678.

**Residence.**—Reay Castle, in the county of Caithness.

**Motto.**—Manus forte. "With a strong hand."

**Maclellan (Sholto-Henry), Lord Kirkcudbright;** born August 15, 1771; succeeded his father, John, late lord, December 25, 1801.

Sir William Maclellan, who obtained many lands in Galloway from James IV. married Elizabeth, a daughter of the family of Murray; and being slain at the battle of Flodden, in 1513, left issue Thomas, his heir, who was created in 1516, in a feud in the High-fleet of Edinburgh, by the barons of Drumlanrig and Lochinvar. Thomas, his son, succeeding, married Grizel, daughter of John Maxwell, lord Herries, and had three sons: Robert, William, and John. Robert, first lord, the eldest, was knighted by James VI. to whom, as well as to Charles I. he was gentleman of the bed-chamber; and by letters patent under the great seal of Scotland, was created a baron; but, dying without issue, the honour descended to his nephew, Thomas, the son of his brother, William, the second lord; which Thomas marrying lady Jane Douglas, daughter of William, first earl of Queenberry, and dying also without issue, the title descended to John Maclellan, the third lord of Burg, son of John, younger brother to the first lord; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardston, and, dying in 1665, left a son, William, the fourth lord; who dying unmarried, the title lay dormant till 1722, when he was succeeded by his uncle's son, James Maclellan, the fifth lord, who claimed the peerage in 1729; but dying without issue, in 1734, he was succeeded by his cousin, William Maclellan; who married Margaret Murray, and, dying in 1776, was succeeded by John, the seventh and last lord, whose title was confirmed by the house of peers, May 3, 1773; he married Miss Bannister of the county of Southampton; by which lady, who died June 15, 1797, he had issue, Elizabeth, born April 12, 1769; married, May 21, 1793, to Finlay Ferguson, esquire, Sholto-Henry, the present lord; Camden-Grey, born April 20, 1774. His lordship, dying December 24, 1801, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sholto-Henry, eighth and present lord. The presumptive heir is Camden-Grey, brother to his lordship.

**Creation.**—Baron Kirkcudbright, May 25, 1853.

**Motto.**—"Think on."

**Murray (Alexander), Lord Elibank, and a Baronet; Lord-lieutenant of Tweedaleshire; succeeded his uncle, the late lord, November 12, 1783; married Miss Montolieu, daughter of colonel Montolieu; by which lady, who died January 19, 1802, he has issue, Alexander, heir apparent, married, March 3, 1855, Miss Oliphant, of Banchilton; Elizabeth; Mary; and George. Patrick, who succeeded as fourth lord Elibank, married a daughter of George Stirling, of Edinburgh, esquire; by whom he had issue five sons; Patrick, the fifth lord, who died in 1778; George, the sixth and present lord; Gideon, the seventh lord; whom William and Lincoln, married the honourable Miss Montolieu; daughter of Sir St. Hippolite, and died June 1778, leaving issue; Alexander, the present lord; and David, who married, October 8, 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of the right honourable Thomas Harley, son of Robert, first earl of Oxford, by whom he had issue a son, and three daughters; and their father died May 8, 1794; James, a general in the army, and late governor of Minorca; who died in June 1794, leaving a son, James, Patrick, born in 1783, a captain in the army, married, January 1803, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ruthworth, esquire, and two daughters; Barbara, married to Sir James Johnston, father of Sir William Pulteney, and grandfather of the countess of Bath; Elizabeth; Anne, married to James Ferguson, esquire, one of the lords of session in Scotland, and died in January 1793; Janet, married to Sir Robert Murray, father of Sir James Pulteney, baronet, a lieutenant-general in the army, who married, July 1794, Henrietta-Laura, countess of Bath; Mary; Helen, married to James Stewart, esquire. His lordship died in 1735; leaving issue, Eric, the eldest son, Patrick, fifth lord, who married Mary-Margareta, lady dowager North, widow of William lord North and Grey;
Grey, and, dying August 9, 1778, without issue, he was succeeded by his next brother, George, the sixth lord, an admiral of the British navy, who attended lord Anson in his voyage round the world; married lady Isabella Mackenzie, daughter of George earl of Cromarty, January 2, 1727; had four daughters, and five sons, of whom sir William, the youngest, was beheaded at Glasgow, for his loyalty to Charles I. and from him his lordship is lineally descended.

Andrew Rollo was knighted by James VI. and created a baron by Charles II. He married Catharine, daughter of James Drummond, lord Madder, and had four daughters, and five sons, of whom sir William, the youngest, was beheaded at Glasgow, for his loyalty to Charles I. and from him his lordship is lineally descended.

Rollo (John), Lord Rollo; born in 1773; succeeded his father, the late lord, in 1783; married, June 11, 1806, Agnes, daughter of George, esq. of Gayfield Place.

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married the reverend Mr. Dana, and had issue two sons, George, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; and Henry, who died June 6, 1798; Margaret. His lordship dying August 1, 1767, was succeeded by his son, George, the seventh lord; married, July 23, 1777, to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Griffith Rannfo, esq. of New Palace Yard, Wemminster; by which lady, who died October 21, 1805, he had issue, George-William-Ran- 

Born in June 1788; William, born June 4, 1792, and died November 29, 1804, to William Courtenay, esq. eldest son of John Lindfay, the fourteenth earl of Craufurd, by O'Bryen (Mary), Countess of the Islands of Corkney, Viscountess Kirkwall, and Baroness Degeh-
The family of Fitzgerald is descended from Maurice, his father, William, who, among the chief-tains that accompanied Richard, surnamed Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, in the conquest of Ireland. Gerald, his son, was created, by king John, in 1205, earl of Offaly, and was made chief justice of Ireland. Maurice, second lord Offaly, his son, was constituted by Henry III. in 1229 and 1232, lord justice of the kingdom of Ireland. This nobleman, like his predecessor, performed many eminent feats in battle; having defeated and killed Richard Marshal earl of Pembroke; and taken prisoner Cormac Macarthy O'Melaghlin, a leader of the insurgents. He afterwards marched against the O'Donnells and the O'Neills; and assisted Henry III. in 1244, in an expedition against the Welsh. At length, he took upon him the title of St. Francis, and died in religious retirement, May 8, 1257; leaving issue, Thomas, third lord Offaly; and Maurice, who was constituted by Henry III. June 23, 1275, lord justice of the kingdom of Ireland.

John, fourth lord Offaly, his son, and Maurice, his elder brother, raised an army for the suppression of the insurgent Macarthy More, in 1261; and were killed in fighting against him. Thomas, fifth lord Offaly, grandson of John, was carried while an infant in the cradle by an ape to the top of the steeple of the abbey of Lismore, and afterwards brought down again and restored to his cradle; in memory of which singular event, his posterity have ever since borne an ape for their crest, and two apes for their supporters. He was constituted by Edward I. April 5, 1295, lord justice of the kingdom of Ireland, and had issue, John, seventh lord Offaly, and Maurice, created by Edward III. August 27, 1329, earl of Desmond. Lord Desmond was constituted, July 20, 1355, lord justice of Ireland; and upon various occasions headed an army in defence of his country. The branch of Desmond disfigured the point of seniority with the ancestors of the duke of Leinster; and the title became extinct in 1627.

John, seventh lord Offaly, performed considerable services against Edward Bruce, and the Scottish invaders, in 1325; and was by Edward II. May 13, 1316, created earl of Kildare. Thomas, second earl of Kildare, his son, was constituted lord justice of the kingdom of Ireland. Maurice, fourth earl of Kildare, his son, served with great reputation under Edward III. at the siege of Calais. Gerald, fifth earl of Kildare, his son, was appointed by Henry IV. September 7, 1405, lord justice of the kingdom of Ireland. Thomas, seventh earl of Kildare, his grandson, was constituted by Henry VI. in 1445, lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he exchanged, in 1463, for that of lord high chancellor of that kingdom. Gerald, eighth earl of Kildare, his son, succeeded his father in the office of lord deputy of the kingdom of Ireland; and, after
Gerald, ninth earl of Kildare, his son, was constituted February 18, 1504, lord high treasurer of the kingdom of Ireland, which office he exchanged, upon the decease of his father, for that of lord lieutenant of Ormond, his brother-in-law, he was deprived of his government in 1519, and again restored, August 4, 1524. Two years after, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and, being restored to his office, was again summoned to appear before Henry VIII. in 1530. During his absence he left Thomas lord Offley, afterwards tenth earl of Kildare, his son, to command in his room. A report being propagated, that earl Gerald had been beheaded in London, the young nobleman, together with his uncles James, Oliver, Richard, John, and Walter, met the English government at defiance; and committed various hostilities in open arms. He was at length taken prisoner, and together with his five uncles sent to London, and suffered death February 2, 1536. Earl Gerald, his father, opprobred with grief at the inconsiderate conduct of his son, died in confinement, December 12, 1534. He had issue, among other children, William Elizabeth, who was created by the famous Henry earl of Surrey, son of Thomas third duke of Norfolk, under the appellation of "the fair Geraldine.

Gerald, eleventh earl of Kildare, son of Gerald, was restored to his estates by Edward VI. and to his titles by queen Mary. Soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth, he performed eminent services against the rebels Tyrconel, who was by James I. appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, he was thrown into confinement till the period of the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690; upon which occasion he escaped from his guard, and exerted himself with great spirit and intrepidity to preserve the peace of the metropolis. He was father of Robert, nineteenth earl of Kildare, who was the last bearer of the title, and bore the issue of the present royal family upon the death of queen Anne. Earl Robert had issue, James, twentieth earl of Kildare; and Margaretta, married to Wills Hill, earl of Hillborough. She died January 15, 1676. James, twentieth earl of Kildare, was by George II. constituted, in March 1760, master general of the office of ordnance in the kingdom of Ireland; and created viscount Leinster of Tulfow in the kingdom of Great Britain. He was, by George III. farther created earl of Offley, and marquis of Kildare, in the kingdom of Ireland; and duke of Leinster in that kingdom. He married, February 7, 1747, Emily, daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond; by which lady he had issue, George, earl of Offley, born January 15, 1748, and died in 1762. William Robert, the second duke. James, born June 30, 1726, created, October 20, 1800, lord Lecale, of Ardglud. Henry, born July 30, 1760, married Charlotte, daughter and heir of the honourable Boyle Walingham, of Shannon. Edward, born October 25, 1765, married, in December 1792, Pamela, daughter of the duke of Orleans; and died June 4, 1798, leaving issue, Edward, Pamela, and Lucy.

Robert-Stephen, born January 15, 1765, late ambassador to the court of Lisbon; married Sophia, daughter of Charles Fielding, esq. by Sophia Finch, sister of George earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and daughter of the honourable William Finch, by his first wife Charlotte Ferron; daughter of John, earl of Pembroke; by whom he has issue Matilda, Emily, Robert-George, Charles-Fielding, Sophia-Charlotte, and Geraldine-Augusta. Gerald, born in 1766, and left at sea. Augustus-Joseph, died an infant. George-Simon, born in 1783; Emilia-Maria-Margaret, born March 15, 1772; married to Charles Coote, earl of Bellamont, who died November 1800, leaving issue four daughters and co-heirs, Mary, Prudentia, Emily, and Louisa; upon which the earldom of Bellamont became extinct; Charlotte-Mary-gertrude, married to Joseph-Holden Strutt, esq. of terling Place, in the county of Essex, and has issue, Emily-Anne, John-James, and Charlotte-Elizabeth, Sophia-Eliza-Mary, born September 26, 1762; Fanny-Charles-Elizabeth, died in 1762; Lucy-Anne, born February 5, 1771, married, in 1802, Thomas Foley, esq. of Albermarle, in Carmarthenshire, and a captain in the royal navy; also Henrietta-Catherine, Caroline-Elizabeth-Mabel, Louisa, and Caroline, who died young. After the death of the late duke, the duchess was married to Henry William Papillon, fourth baron of George Ogilvie, first baron of Miltown and Achantyam; and by her grace she has issue, two daughters and one son, viz. Cecilia-Margaret, married to Charles Locke, esq. Emily-Charlotte, married to Charles G. Beaucler, only son of the late honourable Thomas Beaucler, by lady Diana, sister to George third duke of Marlborough. His grace died November 20, 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William-Robert, the second duke, born March 13, 1749; married, November 4, 1775, Emilia-Olivia St. George, only daughter and heir of Uher lord St. George, baron of Hatley St. George, by which lady, who died June 23, 1798, he had issue, 1. George, marquis of Kildare, born June 20, 1783, to whom his majesty George III. food fponor, died February 10, 1784. 2. Augustus-Frederic, the present duke, to whom his royal highness the prince of Wales food fponor. 3. William-Charles, born January 4, 1793. 4. St. George-Richard, born August 14, 1794. 5. Henry-Wentworth, died an infant. 6. Mary-Rebecca, born in 1777; married to lieutenant-general sir Charles Ros. 7. Emily-Elizabeth, married, in 1821, John-Joseph Henry, esq. nephew of Francis earl of Moira. 8. Geraldine-Mabel, died in 1790. 9. Elizabeth-Mary, married, in 1805, to sir Edward Littlehales, bart. of Aghone, in the county of Sligo. 10. Isabella-Charlotte, born in 1780. 11. Cecilia-Olivia, married in 1806, to Thomas, third lord Foley. 12. Olivia-Leititia-Catharine, married in 1806, to Charles, eighth lord Kinnaird. 13. Augusta-Ostavia, died young. His grace died October 20, 1805, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Augustus-Frederic, the present and third duke. —The presumptive heir is William Charles, next brother of the duke.

CREATIONS.—Baron Offley, in King's County, 1015; Earl of the town of Kildare, May 14, 1416; Marquis of Kildare, and Earl of Offley, March 3, 1761; Duke of Leinster, November 26, 1766; Viscount Leinster, of Tulfow, in the county of Buckingham, February 21, 1747. Residence.—Leinster House, in the county of Dublin. Motto.—"From a foe—"I will burn."

IRISH MARQUISES.

DERRSD (HENRY DE LA POER), MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Tyrone, Baron De la Poer, Baron Beresford, of Beresford, in Ireland; Baron of Waterford; father to the present duke of Britan; Governor and Czutzs Rotulorum of the City and County of Waterford; born May 23, 1772; succeeded his father, the late marquis, December 3, 1800; married, August 29, 1805, lady Susan-Hulsey Carpenter, daughter
daughter and heir of George earl of Tyrconnell, by Sarah, youngest daughter of John lord Delaval.

The family of Beresford was of considerable eminence in the reign of William II. John Beresford, who was knighted by Richard II. had issue, Thomas, who served with Richard II. in the war against the Scots; and Humphrey, grandfather of Tristram, who was created a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, by Charles II. in 1662. Sir Tristram, third baronet, his grandson, signified himself on the side of William III. at the period of the revolution; and was attainted by the Irish parliament convened by James II. May 7, 1689.

Sir Marcus, fourth baronet, his son, married Catharine, baroness La Poer, daughter and heir of James La Poer, earl of Tyrone; and was created by George I. Baron Beresford, and viscount Tyrone, of the kingdom of Ireland, and by George II. earl of that county. The issue of this marriage was, George De la Poer, the late marquis; John, born March 14, 1737, died in November 1805, having married, first, November 17, 1760, Anne-Constantia Ligondes, grand-daughter of the count de Ligondes; by which marriage, their eldest son, William, the 1st Marquis of Waterford, by his marriage to Sarah, first daughter of Henry, earl of Portland, and by her had issue, George, 2nd marquis; John-George, lord bishop of Raphoe, brother to the marquis. The present and 2nd marquis, the right honourable Theophilus Jones. Sir John Rawdon, earl of Moira, of the kingdom of Ireland; and died August 22, 1742, he had issue, Anne, married to John Rawdon, earl of Moira, of the kingdom of Ireland.

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The family of Hill is of great antiquity in the counties of Stafford and Devon. Sir John Hill, in the reign of Henry IV. September 30, 1405, was constituted one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas; and sir Robert, his contemporary, was constituted, March 14, 1408, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, in which office he was continued by Henry V. and VI. Sir Moyles Hill, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, passed over to Ireland, where he distinguished himself in the service of his country; and was constituted, April 14, 1677, provost marshal of the province of Ulster. Ar"
who died January 13, 1766, he had issue, 1. Marcus, lord Kilwarlin, born in 1753; died in 1756. 2. Arthur, viccount Fairford, who succeeded as marquis of Downshire. 3. Mary-Anne, born in May 1749, and died December following. 4. Mary-Amelia, married to Richard, son of Robert, earl of Belvoir, by whom she had issue. 5. Mary-Anne, born in May 1749, and died April 10, 1756, was succeeded by Arthur, his nephew, born June 13, 1759; married, secondly, on October 24, 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died without issue, September 18, 1798; and, thirdly, on October 12, 1799, Barbara, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, and died January 5, 1799. 6. Charlotte, born July 15, 1754, he had issue; 1. Marcus, who succeeded as marquis of Downshire in 1705, he was major-general of the Spanish forces; and was killed, April 10, 1766, at the fort of Monjouic. He married, first, Barbara, daughter of Roger, first earl of Orrery, by whom he had issue; 1. Charles, who died young; and, his lady dying also, he married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Arthur, third earl of Granville, by whom she had issue. He died in June 1743, he had issue two sons and five daughters; Catharine, married to viccount Maffarene; John, married to Henrietta, were unfortunately burnt in the house of Belfast; Mary, died unmarried; Anne, married to James, fourth earl of Barrymore; the sons were, Arthur; John, born in 1700, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Richard Newdigate, of Arbury, in the county of Warwick, baronet. He died on March 3, 1753; married, June 29, 1756, Mary, baroness of Omearely; by which lady he had issue, 1. Arthur-Richard-Sandys-Trim, the present marquis. 2. Arthur-Moses-William, born January 16, 1752. 3. Arthur-Marcus-Cecil, born January 28, 1758. 4. Arthur-Augustus-Edwin, born August 13, 1759. 5. George-Augustus, born 1752, to whom he married, George III. and the princess Augusta, flood sponsors. 6. Charlotte, born July 15, 1754. 7. Mary, born July 8, 1796. The marquis died September 7, 1802, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur, the third and present marquis. The preeminent heir is the second son, Arthur-Moses-William, next brother to the marquis. The preeminent heir is the second son, Arthur-Moses-William, next brother to the marquis.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Kilwarlin, and Vicount Hillborough, August 21, 1717; Vicount Kilwarlin and Earl of Hillborough, October 3, 1751, in Ireland; and a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Harwich, 1756; Vicount Fairford, and Earl of Hillborough, August 12, 1772; and Marquis of Downshire, in Ireland, July 9, 1799. This baronetcy was created for Charles, second son of Arthur, the second earl, who married, firstly, Barbara, daughter of sir Robert, earl of Belvoir, and had issue, 1. Henry, deceased, 2. Robert, third son of Arthur, the second earl, who married, firstly, Barbara, daughter of sir Robert, earl of Belvoir, and had issue, 1. Richard, second son of Arthur, the second earl, who married, firstly, Barbara, daughter of sir Robert, earl of Belvoir, and had issue. The preeminent heir is the second son, Arthur-Moses-William, next brother to the marquis.

RESIDENCES.—Hillborough Castle, in Downshire. Town-house, in Hanover-square. MOTTO.—Per Deum et ferrum obtinui.—"By God and my sword I have succeeded."
rend Poultér Forester, grandson of James Forester, esq. of Bradford, Herts; John, in holy orders, married, January 1728, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Pole, Bart., of Belvoir, in the county of Rutland, and descendent of Edward Devenish, esq. and died June 1, 1764; William, of Moore Hall, in the county of Louth, died April 1, 1764; Robert, married Anne baronets Darce, heir of Thomas Yelverton, earl of Suffolk, and baron Darce, and relict of Richard Barret, esq. of Bell House, in the county of Essex; and of Henry, eighth lord Temple; Captain Charles Mary Pulley andMeri Chichester of second duke of Bolton, and relict of Henry O'Neal, esq. of Shanes Cafile; Alice, married, 1657, his Catharina Hume, bart. of Castle Hume, descended from the barons of Polworth; Elizabeth, married, 1704, George Rochfort, esq. by whom she was mother of the first earl of Belvidere.

Henry, the fourth earl of Drogheda, succeeded his grandfather in the earldom; and married Charlotte, daughter of Hugh, first viscount Falmouth; and, dying April 4, 1745, was succeeded by his only brother, Edward, the fifth earl; who married, first, lady Sarah Ponfonby, daughter of the first earl of Belborough, and had issue, Henry, lord Moore, who died in France; Charles, lord Moore; Ponfonby, married to the honourable Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Stephen, first viscount Mountcathell; and, secondly, to Catharine, sister of Frederic lord Ahtoun; Edward, in holy orders; Sarah, married, August 13, 1745, William Pole, esq. and succeeded to the court of Madrid; poles of Middlesex. The earl married, secondly, Bridget, niece of Thomas lord Southwell; by which lady, who died July 27, 1761, he had issue, William, who died August 8, 1763; Robert, married to Margaret, daughter of James Stephenson, esq. and had, issue, Sarah-Henrietta, married in 1798, William French, esq. brother of Frederic lord Ahtoun; Frances, and Elizabeth-Richard. The earl, together with his son, the honourable and reverend Edward Loftus, was lost in his passage to Dublin, October 28, 1738; when he was succeeded by Charles lord Moore, the sixth earl, eighth viscount, and first marquis.

CREATIONS.—Lord Moore, Baron of Melliont, July 21, 1616; Viscount Moore, February 7, 1621; June 14, 1661, Earl of Drogheda; Marquess, June 27, 1713; and Baron Moore, in England, January 13, 1781. RESIDENCE.—Moore Place, in the county of Kent. MOTTO.—Fortis cadere, cadere non potest. —'The brave may fall, but cannot yield.'

WELLESLEY (RICHARD-COLLEY), MARQUIS WELLESLEY, of Norragh, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dengan Castle, Baron Mornington, in Ireland; and Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, in Somersetshire; Knight of St. Patrick, and Knight of the Garter; born June 20, 1760; succeeded his father, the late earl of Mornington, May 22, 1784; married, November 29, 1794, Hyacinthe-Gabrielle, only daughter of Pierre Rolland, esq.

Richard Colley, first lord Mornington, was descended from the ancient family of Colley, long seated in the county of Rutland, and which pulled over to Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. He assumed the name of Wellesley, being heir to the ancient family of Wellesley, formerly barons of Norragh. His lordship married, December 23, 1719, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sale, esq. by which lady he had issue, Garret, the second- lord; Elizabeth, married to Chichester Fortescue, esq. of Brinmell, in the county of Essex; and married to William- Francis Crosby, esq. of Ballyheige, in Kerry. His lordship, dying in 1738, was succeeded by his son, Garret, second lord, and first earl, born July 19, 1735, who was advanced to the dignities of viscount Wellesley and earl of Mornington; and married, February 6, 1759, Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur Hill, at Dungannon; by which lady he had issue, 1. Richard, the present marquis. 2. Arthur-Gerald, who died young. 3. William, governor of Queen's County, born May 20, 1753, and died young. He succeeded to the estates of William Pole, of Ballyfin, esquire, attached the name and arms of Pole, married, May 17, 1784, Catharina-Elizanah, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Admiral John Forbes, brother of George, fourth earl of Granard; and has issue a daughter, married, July 22, 1766, the honourable Hervey Bagot, brother to William Henry Bagot. 4. Frances, married to the second duke of Bolton, and relict of Henry O'Neal, esq. of Shanes Cafile; Alice, married, 1657, his Catharina Hume, bart. of Castle Hume, descended from the barons of Polworth; Elizabeth, married, 1704, George Rochfort, esq. by whom she was mother of the first earl of Belvidere.

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tri-coloured flag of the republic of France, viz. Argent, gules, and azure.—Supporters. Two lions rampant, gules, ducally gorged and chained, the dexter lion only gardant, bearing with his mouth the banner of Myfure securit and fulbined by his dexter paw, the sinister lion securit, in like manner, with his exterior paw, the French republican flag.

His lordship received the thanks of both houses of parliament, following the public declaration, dated Whitehall, December 13, 1799:—"The king has pleased to grant to the most honourable Richard marquis Wellesley, of Orragh, in the kingdom of Ireland, and baron Wellesley in this kingdom, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, in consideration of his great and eminent public service, in the arduous and difficult government of the British possessions in the East Indies, from the time of taking upon him the said government, to the glorious termination of the war with the late sultan of Myfure, his royal licence and authority to bear, as an honourable augmentation to his coat of arms, an inescutcheon purpure, charged with an estoile radiated wavy, between eight spots of the royal tiger, in pairs, sable proper; representing the standard of the said sultan, taken at Seringapatam, and presented to the said Richard marquis Wellesley, at Madras, on his majesty's birthday, the 4th of June, 1799: and also, that a representation of the said standard, and of the tri-coloured flag, and another at the same time, be added to the supporters and crest of the said marquis Wellesley; the same being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and registered in the Heralds' Office; and also to order, that his majesty's said concession, and especial mark of his royal favour, be registered in the College of Arms."  

Motto.—Perse unum et necessarium.—"Moreover one thing is needful."

TAYLOR (THOMAS), MARQUIS OF HEADFORT, Earl of Bective, Viscount Headfort, Knight of St. Patrick; born November 15, 1737; succeeded his father, the late earl, February 4, 1793; married, December 4, 1778, Mary, daughter and heir of George Quin, esq. of Queenborough, in the county of Clare, and has issue, Thomas earl of Bective, heir apparent, born May 4, 1775; Mary, born January 25, 1782; Elizabeth Jane, born August 25, 1790; George, born March 19, 1792.

The family of Taylor was originally seated in the county of Suffolk; from whence they passed over to Ireland. Sir Thomas, the first baronet, born in 1662, married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. and had issue, Sarah, who died in 1753; Henrietta, married to Richard Moore, esq. of Bawn, in Tipperary. Sir Thomas, the third baronet, and first earl, married Jane, daughter of Elizabeth vicounte Langford, by the right honourable Hercules-Rowley, and had issue, Thomas vicount Headfort; Hercules-Langford, who died in 1759; and Clotworthy, married to Frances Rowley, niece and heir of vicount Doneraile; John, born in 1686; and died unmarried November 11, 1738, to Marianne St. Leger, daughter of the honourable Richard St. Leger, second son of vicount Doneraile; Henrietta, married in 1734, to Chamber-Drabaz, esq. Catharine, born in 1735.  

The earl died February 24, 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, the second earl and first marquis.

Motto.—Consequitur quodcumque petit.—"He attains whatever he pursues."

BROWNE (JOHN-DENIS), MARQUIS OF SLIGO, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Welbport, and a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Montagle, of Welbport, in Mayo; Knight of St. Patrick, Governor of County Mayo; and a member of the House of Commons, for the county of Clare; born June 11, 1756; succeeded his father, the late earl, December 28, 1780; married, May 21, 1773, lady Louisa-Catharine Howe, daughter and co-heir of Richard earl Howe, and sister of Charlotte-Sophia barone's Howe, and his issue, Howe-Peter, earl of Altamont; born May 22, 1758, the first earl, married Anne, sister of Arthur earl of Arran; by which lady, who died March 7, 1771, he had issue, Peter vicount Welbport; Arthur a colonel in the army; George, married Dorcas, co-heir of James Moorg, esq. of Newtown, and died without issue male; James, prime justice of assize, in Ireland, died unmarried in 1763; Henry, married Miss Lynch, daughter of sir Henry Lynch, bart. John, married Miss Mary Cocks, and, secondly, Rosalind, daughter of Henry Gilder, esq. Anne, married in 1763, Rofs Mahon, esq. of Castle Gore, in Galway. The earl, dying July 4, 1778, was succeeded by Peter vicount Welbport, the second earl; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Kelly, esq. chief justice of Jamaica; by which lady, who died August 1, 1759, he had issue, John Denis, vicount Welbport; Denis, a privy counsellor in Ireland, married in 1750, Anne, daughter of Rofs Mahon, esq. and had issue, Anne, married to Otway-Cuffe, first earl of Dylart; Mary, died in 1778; Elizabeth, married to Rofs Mahon, esq. of Castle-bar; and Charlotte, married to John Mahon, esq. His lordship died Dec. 28, 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest son John Denis, vicount Welbport, who became the third earl, and first marquis.

Motto.—Suivez raison.—"Follow reason."

LOFTUS (JOHN), MARQUIS OF ELY, Earl of Ely, Viscount Loftus, of Ely, Baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall, in Ireland, Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in Yorkshire, a Privy Counsellor, Governor of Fermagham, and a colonel of the Wexford militia; born February 15, 1770; succeeded his father, the late marquis, March 22, 1806.

His lordship's great grandfather, Nicholas, vicount Loftus, of Ely, died in the year 1687; and married, first, Anne Ponsonby, second daughter of William vicount Duncan; and, secondly, Letitia, widow of Arthur, third vicount Loftus, of Ely, only daughter of sir John Rowley, who died without issue, July 19, 1765. His lordship died, December 31, 1785, leaving issue, by his first lady, 1. Nicholas. 2. Henry. 3. Mary, married to William Alcock, esq. of Wilton. 4. Anne, married Charles Tottenham, esq. 5. Elizabeth, married to John Tottenham, bart. Nicholas, the second vicount Loftus, was created earl of Ely in 1766; and married Mary, daughter and heir of sir Guifavus Hume, bart. of Castle-Hume, in Fermagham, and died October 31, 1766, leaving issue by his lady, who died October 30, 1766, an only son, Nicholas, the second earl, born September 11, 1738, and died unmarried November 12, 1769, when the earldom became extinct; but the title of vicount devolved on his uncle, Henry, the fourth vicount, born November 11, 1709, created earl of Ely in 1771. His lordship married, first, in 1745, lady Henrietta, daughter of Henry Monro, esq. of Roe's Hall, in Downshire, who died without issue in August 1774; and he married, secondly, in 1775, Anne, daughter of Hugh Boffouy, esq. by
HERALDRY.

Ormond & Offory

Clancarohde

Cork & Orrery

Dekeyl

Westmeath

Roscommon

Notta

Vita

Meath

Buckley

En

Avant

Fingal

Festiva

Lente

Quocunque

Palatus

Bailiwick

Decent

Deo

Desce

Incensium

Glorie

Malo

Quam

Pedari

Irish Earls.
IRISH EARLS.

BUTLER (WALTER), EARL OF ORMOND and OSSORY, Viscount Thurlow, Baron of Arklow, a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Butler, of Llanthony; Knight of St. Patrick; F.S.A. born in 1779; succeeded his father, the late earl, January 30, 1796; married, March 17, 1806, Anne, daughter and heir of Joseph-Pryce Clarke, esq. of Sutton-Hall, in Derbyshire.

Walter, grandfather of the present earl, married Eleanor, eldest daughter of Nicholas Morris, of the Court, in the county of Dublin, esquire, son of Sir John Morris, bart. a branch of the house of Montmorres, by which lady, who died in January 1794, having taken the title of countess dowager of Ormond, upon her son being acknowledged as earl of Ormond; he left issue, John, earl of Ormond; and three daughters, viz. 1. Susan, married to J. Cavanagh, of Borres, in Carlow, esquire, by whom she had issue. 2. Frances, married to Mr. Cavanagh, of that town, and family, and died in January 1808; by whom she had the celebrated recluse of Llangollen Vale. John, the only son, was acknowledged as heir to the title and estate of the illustrious house of Ormond, in 1792; and married, February 26, 1799, Anne, daughter and heir of John, late earl of Wandesford; by whom he had issue, Walter, the present earl; John-Wandesford, born in 1772, died in 1795; James-Wandesford, born in 1779, married, in 1807, Grace-Louisa, daughter of the honourable John Staples, of Lidian; Elizabeth, born in 1777; married her cousin, Mr. Cavanagh, son of Susan, fifth of the late earl; Charles, born in 1781; Eleanor, born in 1784. His lordship died in January 1796, when he was succeeded by Charles II. It is related that, when the present earl, the pretended heir is James-Wandesford, his lordship's brother.

CREATIONS.—Earl, 1727; Baron Butler in England, January 13, 1802.

Residence.—Sutton Hall, in the county of Derby.

Motto.—Depthies extoller. "Though deprest, I am exalted."

DE BURGH (ULICK-JOHN), EARL OF CLANRICARDE and Baron Dunkellin, born December 20, 1802; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 27, 1808.

John Smyth de Burgh, the eleventh earl, born November 11, 1720, married Hefer, daughter of Sir Henry Vizetbgcolor, but, in January 1736, by which lady, who died December 20, 1802, he had issue, 1. Henry, lord Dunkellin; 2. John-Thomas, born October 22, 1774; 3. Louisa, born 1745, Vol. IX. No. 614.

By Anne, sister of Edward lord Eliot. The earl died, without issue, May 8, 1753, when the titles of earl of Ely, and viscount Loftus, became extinct; but the estates devolved to his nephew, Charles, son of the honourable Elizabeth Loftus, by Sir John Tottonham, bart., born January 25, 1738. On succeeding to the estates of his uncle, he assumed the name and arms of Loftus; and was created baron and viscount Loftus, and earl and marquis of Ely. His lordship was the eldest co-heir of Robert Myhill, esq. by which lady, who died February 21, 1807, he had issue, 1. John, viscount Loftus; 2. Robert Ponsonby, lord bishop of Killaloe, born September 5, 1773; married, May 28, 1807, Alicia, third daughter of viscount Hardwicke, by whose third wife, Anne-Elizabeth Monk, sister of Margery, the marquise, dying March 22, 1806, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the present and second marquis. —The presumptive heir is Robert, bishop of Killaloe, only brother of the marquis.

CREATIONS.—Baron, June 28; Viscount, December 1759; Marquis, December 29, 1800; Baron Loftus, in England, January 9, 1801.

Residences.—Loftus Hall, in the county of Wexford.—Townhouse, in Prince's-street, Cavendish-square.

Motto.—Prend mes et que je suis. "Take me as I am." —Round the crest, Loyal au mort. "Loyal in death."

BOYLE (EDMUND), EARL OF CORK and ORRERY, Viscount Dungarvon, Baron Boyle, of Yougall, Lord Broghill; and Baron Boyle, of Marldon, in England; a Major-general in the Army; born October 21, 1677; succeeded his father, the late earl, in October 1789; married, October 9, 1795, Habella-Henrietta Poyntz, third daughter of William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, in the county of Berks; and she had issue, Edmund-William, viscount Dungarvon, heir apparent, born April 2, 1798; Habella; Elizabeth; George-Richard, born in 1799; Charles, born in 1800; and Lucy-Giuranina, born in 1804.

The family of Boyle was of distinguished eminence in the reign of Henry III. Roger Boyle had issue, 1. Roger, father of John, who was elected in the reign of James I. in 1618, lord bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ros, in the kingdom of Ireland; which office he resigned in 1651; 2. Michael, who had issue Michael, elected in 1619, lord bishop of Waterford, and died December 27, 1655; and Richard, born in 1620, lord bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ros, afterwards translated to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. His grace died March 29, 1644, leaving issue Michael, elected in 1660, lord bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ros, and translated in 1663 to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and in 1678 to the metropolitan see of Armagh; and constituted, July 11, 1665, lord high chancellor of the kingdom of Ireland; which office he resigned in 1688, and died December 10, 1702. Morgan, his son, was created, by James I. September 29, 1616, lord Boyle of Yougall, in the county of Cork; and October 15, 1620, viscount Dungarvon, in the county of Waterford; and earl of Cork, of the kingdom of Ireland, which title is extinct.

Richard, younger son of Roger son of Roger, was created, by James I. September 29, 1616, baron Boyle, of Yougall, in the county of Cork; and October 15, 1620, viscount Dungarvon, in the county of Waterford; and earl of Cork, of the kingdom of Ireland, which title is extinct, by Charles I. in 1628, baron of Bandonbridge, and viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeasky, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was
was killed at the battle of Lifcarrol, in the Irish rebellion, September 3, 1642; and his titles became extinct. 2. Roger, second earl of Cork, who was created by Charles II. in 1660, lord viscount Shannon of the kingdom of Ireland. Richard, second lord viscount Shannon, his grandson, greatly distinguished himself in the wars of William III. and queen Anne; and was constituted by George II. in 1730, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland. Upon his death, December 3, 1735, this title became extinct.

Richard, second earl of Cork, had a principal command at the battle of Lifcarrol, September 3, 1662. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry sixth earl of Cumberland; and was created by Charles I. November 4, 1664, baron Clifford, of Laneborough, in the county of York; and by Charles II. March 20, 1664, earl of Burlington, in the same county. He was constituted, November 16, 1660, lord high treasurer of Ireland; and was attainted by the fifth parliament assembled by James II. in 1689. He had issue, 1. Charles lord Clifford, father of Charles second earl of Burlington; and of Henry, who was constituted by queen Anne, May 8, 1701, chancellor and undertreasurer of the exchequer; which office he exchanged for his peerage, and resigned upon the dismission of the whig administration in 1710. By George I. he was created, October 26, 1714, baron Carleton, of Carleton, in the county of York; and constituted, June 25, 1721, lord president of the council. Upon his death, March 21, 1725, this title became extinct. 2. Richard, who was killed in the battle of Solebay, June 3, 1665.

Richard, third earl of Burlington, son of Charles second earl of Burlington, was constituted, June 21, 1731, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners; which office he resigned in 1733. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Pope, and patron of the celebrated wits of his age; and obtained considerable fame for his munificence and encouragement of the noble science of architecture. Upon his death, December 3, 1753, his English honours became extinct; and his Irish titles defended to John, fifth earl of Orrery.

Roger, third son of Richard, first earl of Cork, was one of the most accomplished characters of the age in which he lived. He was created by Charles I. baron Broghill of Broghill; and he greatly contributed to the victory of Lifcarrol, September 3, 1662. After the death of King Charles, he formed the project of a descent into Ireland in favour of his son and successor; but, being discovered by Cromwell, was compelled to engage in the opposite party. But when the crown of these realms was offered to Cromwell, lord Broghill, who sat in the English parliament as one of the representatives of the kingdom of Ireland, made two speeches in favour of a monarchical regal government. After the death of the usurper, he again entered into projects for the reformation of Charles II. and prepared matters for the reception of that monarch in Ireland, at the interface of thee realms. Upon his fourth visit to England by general Monk. Soon after the reformation he was created earl of Orrery of the kingdom of Ireland, and constituted president of the province of Munster; which office he resigned in 1672. He had the reputation of being an author himself; and was the munificent patron of literary men. He had issue, 1. Roger, second earl of Orrery. 2. Henry, father of Henry, first earl of Shannon, of the kingdom of Ireland. The earl died October 16, 1679.

Charles, fourth earl of Orrery, son of Roger second earl of Orrery, is justly considered as one of the literary ornaments of the reign of queen Anne. He was also the inventor of that most ingenious astronomical instrument called the Orrery. As a soldier, he served with distinguished merit in the wars of the duke of Marlborough.

By queen Anne he was created baron Boyle of Marlston, in the county of Somersef; notwithstanding which he was in the reign of George I. committed on false grounds to the Tower. See his life, in the article BOYLE, above referred to. He died August 25, 1737.

His fifth son, Richard, was also the author of several celebrated works; as set forth in the article above-mentioned. Upon the death of Richard, third earl of Burlington, he succeeded to the Irish honours of the elder branch of his family. He married first, Henrietta, daughter of George Hamilton, first earl of Orkney, by which lady he had issue, 1. Charles, lord viscount Dungarvon, who married, May 11, 1753, Sufannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, in the county of Wilts, esquire; by which lady, (who married, secondly, Thomas Bruce earl of Aylebury, and died February 4, 1783,) he had issue Henrietta, married, in 1777, to the right honourable John O'Neil, of Skanes, in the kingdom of Ireland; Lord Dungarvon died September 16, 1759. 2. Hamilton, sixth earl of Cork. 3. Elizabeth, born May 7, 1731, married Thomas Worlsey, esquire, son of Sir James Worlsey, of Appuldurcombe Park, in the Isle of Wight, baronet. His lordship married, secondly, Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hamilton of Caledon, in the kingdom of Ireland, esquire; by which lady, who died November 24, 1763, he had issue, 1. Edmund, the seventh earl. 2. Lucy, born May 27, 1744, and married to George, lord viscount Torrington. John, fifth earl of Cork, died November 22, 1763; when he was succeeded by his second son Hamilton, the sixth earl, who died unmarried, January 17, 1764.

Edmund, the seventh earl, his brother, married Anne, daughter of Kelland Courtney, esquire, niece to John, fourth earl of Sandwich, from whom he was separated in 1783, having had issue, Richard, viscount Dungarvon, born in 1765; died young. Lucy-Isabella, born August 10, 1766, died September 7, 1801, having married, secondly, Charles Henry, second baronet, to Orlando, second lord Bradford; and by her had issue, Edmund, the present earl. Courtney, born September 3, 1769, married Caroline-Amelia Poyntz, daughter of William Poyntz, esquire, of Midgham House, in Berkshire; and has issue. Charles, died unmarried in November 1800. The counts died December 19, 1783; and his lordship re-married, June 27, 1786, the honourable Mary Moncktoh, youngest daughter of John, fifth viscount Galway; and died in October 1798, when he was succeeded by his son Edmund, the eighth and present earl.

C正确的ions.—Baron, September 16, 1666; Viscount and Earl, October 16, 1679; Baron, February 28, 1681; Earl, September 5, 1669; Baron Boyle, in England, September 16, 1712.

Residences.—Marston Hall, in the county of Somersef.—Town-house, Park-street.

Motto.—Honour virtutis premium. —“Honour is the reward of virtue.”

NUGENT (GEORGE-FREDERIC), EARL OF WESTMEATH, Baron Delvin, Governor and Custo of Rotulorum of the County of Westmeath, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland; born November 18, 1760; succeeded his father, the late earl, September 7, 1791, married, first, April 27, 1789, Mary, eldest daughter of St. John Jefferyes, of Barney Castle, in the coun-
ty of Cork, esquire; and has issue by her, (whose mar-
riage was disallowed by act of parliament in 1766.) George-
Thomas; John, lord Delvin, heir apparent, born July 17,
1743 ; Louisa-Maria, died young; a daughter, born in
October 1788; Frederick, died in March 1803. His lord-
ship married, secondly, February 2, 1799, lady Elizabeth-
Emily Moore, eldest daughter of Charles marquis of
Drogheda, by which lady he has issue, Elizabeth-Emily,
born December 20, 1798 ; Catharine-Anne, born May 30,
1801; Henry-Edmund, born October 30, 1803; and
Robert-Seymour, born June 5, 1805.

Richard lord Delvin, was created, in 1621, earl of
Welfmeath; and was ancestor of John, the fifth earl,
who married Margaret, daughter of count Molza, of
the duchy of Modena, in Italy; by which lady, who died
in February 1776, he had issue Thomas lord Delvin,
late earl of Welfmeath; Edward Charles, who died in
1775; Francis, and an only daughter. His lordship
married July 3, 1754; and was succeeded by his eldest son,
Thomas, the sixth earl; who married, first, in 1742,
Mary, daughter and heir of Walter Durand Stapleton,
of the island of Hispaniola, esquire; which lady died in
the West Indies, in 1750, leaving issue, Richard Nu-
gent, lord Delvin, born in 1744, who was killed in a
duel in 1761. He married, secondly, Catharine, daugh-
ter of Henry White, esquire, and by her, who died August
6, 1772, had three sons and one daughter, viz. Thomas,
died an infant; George-Frederic, the present earl; and
Henry, died in 1776; Catharine, married to the honour-
able Robert Rodney, brother of the second lord Rodney,
and died February 1794, by whom she left issue. The
earl, dying September 7, 1791, was succeeded by his
deceased son, Richard, the sixth earl.

Creation.—Earl of Welfmeath, 1621.
Residence.—Cafletown Delvin, in the county of Welfmeath.
Motto.—Decepi.—"I have resolved.

DILLON (PATRICK), EARL OF ROSCOMMON,
Baron of Kilkenny; born March 15, 1769; suc-
cceeded his father, the late earl, August 26, 1782; mar-
rried, July 10, 1789, Margaret, youngest daughter of
Ignatius Begg, esquire, of Belrea, in the county of Ros-
common; and has issue a daughter, Maria, born June 2,
1788. John, the tenth earl of Roscommon, married, first,
Eleanor, only daughter of Edmund O'Sullivan, esquire,
of Rye, in the county of Roscommon; and has issue, a
dughter, Maria, born June 2, 1788.

John, the tenth earl of Roscommon, married, first,
Eleanor, only daughter of Edmund O'Sullivan, esquire,
of Rye, in the county of Roscommon; and has issue, a
dughter, Maria, born June 2, 1788.

John, the tenth earl of Roscommon, married, first,
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John, the tenth earl of Roscommon, married, first,
Eleanor, only daughter of Edmund O'Sullivan, esquire,
of Rye, in the county of Roscommon; and has issue, a

PLUNKET (ARTHUR-JAMES), EARL OF FIN. GAL, Baron Killeen, of Killeen Castle; born September 9, 1759, succeeded his father, the late earl, August 17, 1792, March 24, 1793; died unmarried, January 24, 1802. He was the fifth earl, born 1673, married, in 1693, Frances, eldest daughter of John Donellan, esq. of Rallydonnell, in the county of Galway; and has issue, Arthur-James, lord Killeen, heir apparent, born March 29, 1791; and Harriet, born August 12, 1792.

Lucas, tenth lord Killeen, was the first earl of Fingal; from whom descended Peter, the fourth earl, born in 1678, and married, in 1679, Frances, third daughter of Edward Hales, bart. of Woodchurch, in the county of Kent, and died January 14, 1717, leaving issue, Justin, the fifth earl; Margaret, married to John Nugent, esq. of Castle Nugent; Emma, married to Robert vicount Galway and Nugent, and died August 16, 1734; Mary, married, first, to Maurice O'Connor, esq. and, secondly, to Robert Fitzgerald, esq. and died in 1759. Justin, the fifth earl, married, November 29, 1731, Mary, only daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. of Castle Leigh; and died in 1758, leaving issue: Arthur-James, lord Killeen; Luke; Anne, married to William Salter, esq. of Yorkshire, and died February 1802.

Arthur-James, the seventh earl of Fingal, and sixteenth lord of Killeen, born July 1731; married, March 18, 1755, Henrietta-Maria, only daughter of William Wolstenholme, esq. of Woodhampton, in the county of Berks; and had issue, Arthur-James lord Killeen; Luke, a captain in the Austrian service, killed near Alessandria, in Italy, September 23, 1794; Robert, born September 15, 1765; William, a captain in the royal navy; and Edward, also a captain in the royal navy.

There was a succession of Marquises of Thomond, but William, the third earl, in 1792, married, first, Sophia, but was divorced, and married, secondly, in March 1800, the reverend Mr. Bracken, his lordship, dying November 24, 1798, was succeeded by his only son, Richard, the seventh and present earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron, February 11, 1618; Vicount and Earl, 1647.

Motto.—Ut guamaque paras.atus.—"Armed on every side."

O'BRYEN (WILLIAM), EARL OF INCHiquin, Baron of Burren, and Lord Inquin, in Ireland; succeeded his uncle, Murrough marquis of Thomond, the late earl, February 10, 1798; married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Trotter, esq. of Duleek; by which lady he has issue two daughters, Susan, and Sarah; and two sons, James, heir apparent, a captain in the royal navy, and Edward, also a captain in the royal navy.

William, third earl of Inquin, married Mary, youngest sister to the first earl of Jersey; by whom he had issue, William lord O'Bryen, his successor; Charles, died without issue; James, married, secondly, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Gould, bart. one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas; by whom he had issue, Richard-Henry, Robert-Gilbert, born March 24, 1783, and died February 19, 1785; Honora-Elizabeth-Heffner, married, in 1805, to captain Woodgate; Alicia-Margaretta-Northmore, born August 1, 1785; Sophia-Ann, married, May 15, 1793; Richard-Henry, died April 10, 1788; George-Frideric-Augustus vicount Kilcornell, heir apparent, born March 9, 1785, in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guard; Edward-Henry- Wentworth-Villiers, born May 4, 1791. Charles, baron of Cavan, was the first vicount Kilcornell, and earl of Cavan; from whom descended Richard, the fourth earl, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Trant, and had issue, Ford lord Lambert, and three daughters, viz. Gertrude, married to William earl of Kerry; and, secondly, July 7, 1750, to James Talbot, esq. of Talbot, married to Warner Wellesley, esq., ancestor of lord Rollofley. Castellina, died unmarried. Ford, the fifth earl, married, March 24, 1775; died December 18, 1785, and had issue, Ford lord Lambert, and three daughters, viz. Sophia, who died May 1775; and Gertrude, married to Sir Michael Croome, bart., and, dying September 29, 1772, was succeeded by Richard, son of the honourable Henry Lambert, second son of the third earl; who married, first, Sophia, heiress of the honourable Oliver Lambert, fourth son of Charles third earl of Cavan; but by whom he had no issue; and he married, secondly, November 13, 1764; Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Davis, esq. of Duleek; by whom he had two sons, and two daughters. William, the fourth earl of Inquin, in his Irish titles; but the marquise, and barony of Thomond in England, became extinct.

CREATION.—Baron Inchinquin, 1536; and Earl of Inchinquin, 1654.

RESIDENCE.—Town-house, St. James's-square.

MOTTO.—Figuire de effux.—"Strength is from above."
HERALDRY

Irish Earls.

"London Published at the Subscription Libraries, W. and J. Jones"
TALBOT (CHARLES), EARL OF WEXFORD and WATERFORD, in Ireland, and Baron Talbot; also Earl of Shrewsbury, in England.—See EARL OF SHREWSBURY, among the PEERS OF ENGLAND, p. 489.

FORBES (GEORGE), EARL OF GRANARD, Viscount Forbes, Baron of Clanehugh; a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Granard, of Culloden, in the county of Leicestershire, and Governor of Londonderry; born June 14, 1760; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 10, 1789; married May 10, 1779, Selina-Frances, fourth daughter of John Rawdon earl of Moira, (by lady Elizabeth Haig baronets Hungerford) born April 9, 1759; by which lady he has issue, George-Thomas, viscount Forbes, heir apparent, born May 3, 1785, a major-general in the army, by his wife Elizabeth-Mary, born December 3, 1786, married, October 15, 1807, George-Augustus-Henry-Anne lord Rancliffe, Selina-Frances, died in 1791; Adelaide-Do. lady he has issue, George-John, viscount Forbes, heir-apparent, born October 15, 1807, Frances-Reginald, born October 15, 1807, George-Augustus-Henry-Anne lord apparent, born May 3, 1785, a major-general in the army, who married Mary, daughter of Dr. John Conway Colthurst, bart. William, the second earl, dying April 2, 1769, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the sixth and present earl. Creations.—Baron and Viscount, November 22, 1675; Earl, December 35, 1684; Baron Granard, of Culloden, in Leicestershire, February 15, 1806.

MOTTO.—Fate mavis incipient gloriae. —"The flame of glory is the torch of the mind."

RHYNHART DE REEDE DE GINKELL (FREDERIC-CHRISTIAN), EARL OF ATHLONE, Baron of Aghrim; succeeded his father, the late earl, in 1745; married Anne-Elizabeth-Christine, daughter of Tull de Seerofkerkin; by which lady he has issue five sons and four daughters; viz. Frederic-William viscount Aghrim, heir apparent, a captain in the 18th regiment of dragoons, born October 21, 1766; married, first, in March 1789, Mifs Munter, who died in September 1795, without issue; and he married, secondly, November 11, 1800, Mifs Eden, daughter of sir John Eden, bart. Charles-William-Louis, born in 1772, and died in 1793; Ryann-Diederick-Jacob, a lieutenant in the dragoon guards, born July 2, 1773; John-Gerrard-Rynann, born December 11, 1774; Jane-Helena, married to John Groves, esq. knight of the shire for Athlone, and co-heir of Peter Daly, esq. of Lanford, in Galway; by which lady, who died May 19, 1778, he had issue, one son, George, the fifth earl, by his wife Elizabeth-Preston, fecond filler of, John lord Tara. 2. Frederic. 3. Anne Georgiana, married, in 1797, to colonel Archibald-M'Neil. 4. Augustus, married, in 1798, to general Leith. 5. Georgiana-Louisa, married, June 19, 1806, to sir William Call, bart. of Whitecraigs, in the county of Cornwall. 6. Elizabeth, born in December 1780. The earl, dying April 16, 1790, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the sixth and present earl. Creations.—Baron and Viscount, November 22, 1675; Earl, December 35, 1684; Baron Granard, of Culloden, in Leicestershire, February 15, 1806.

MOTTO.—Virtute, non verbis. —"By valour, not by words."

BLIGH (JOHN), EARL OF DARNLEY, Viscount Darnley of Athboy, Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in Ireland; and Lord Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, in England; Hereditary High Steward of Gravefend and Milton; D.C.L. born June 30, 1767; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 31, 1818; married, September 19, 1791, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late right honourable William Brownlow, of Lurgan, in Ireland; by whom he has issue, John lord Clifton, heir apparent, born June 18, 1792; Catharine, died January 10, 1802; Mary; William, died October 18, 1807; James; and Elizabeth.
The family of Bligh is descended from Sir Gervase Clifton, by whom James I. created baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold. Catharine, baroness Clifton, his daughter, married John Darlington, baron Bolton, Methuen, and Aubigne, earl of Lenox, and duke of Lenox of the kingdom of Scotland, who was descended from a younger branch of the family of Henry lord Darnley, confort to queen Mary, and titular king of Scotland. The duke of Lenox was created by James I. in 1619, earl of March, in the county of York; and was confirmed, in 1644, by Charles I. in the capacity of great chamberlain of the kingdom of Scotland. He died in 1645, leaving issue by his former baroness Clifton, 1. James, his successor. 2. Bernard. 3. George.

James, duke of Lenox, was constituted by Charles I. in 1625, heritable lord high admiral of the kingdom of Scotland; and created, in 1641, duke of Richmond, in the county of Down, in his stead. He left issue, 1. Charles, third duke of Richmond; and, secondly, he was farther declared, in 1649, lord rewar'd of the household to Charles I., and died March 26, 1655, leaving issue Esmé, second duke of Richmond.

Bernard, second son of Esmé duke of Lenox, distinguished himself on the side of Charles I. in the civil wars, particularly at the battles of Newbury and Naseby. In consideration of his services, he was created, in 1644, baron Clifton of Newbury in the county of Berks, and earl of Clifton in the county of Stafford, with remainder to George his brother. He was killed in an engagement at Rowton Heath, September 26, 1745.

George, younger son of Esmé duke of Lenox, was killed in the battle of Kineton, fighting for the royal cause. He left issue, 1. Charles, third duke of Richmond; and, secondly, he was farther declared, in 1649, lord rewar'd of the household to Charles I., and died March 26, 1655, leaving issue Esmé, second duke of Richmond.

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Theodosia, the issue of this marriage, married John Bligh, whose grandfather went to Ireland during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, as an agent over the forfeited estates. In consequence of this marriage, he was created by George I. September 14, 1721, baron Clifton of Rathmore in the county of Meath; and, secondly, by Geo. II. March 7, 1723, viscount Darnley of Athboy in the same county; and, June 29, 1725, earl of Darnley, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had issue, by Theodosia, his consort, 1. Edward, second earl of Darnley, who died July 20, 1747. 2. John, third earl of Darnley. 3. Anne, married, first, September 17, 1747, to Robert Hawkins Magill, of Gill Hall, in the county of Down, in his own right; and, secondly, in the year 1748, to Bernard Ward, first lord viscount Bangor, of the kingdom of Ireland. Earl John, the father, died September 12, 1728.

John, third earl of Darnley, married, September 11, 1706, Mary, daughter and heir of John Stoyte, of the county of Wiltshire, whose family derived the name of Lovel from a feudal barony granted to one Roger Lupus of that county in the eleventh century. The Lovels of England claim descent from a Roger Lovel who purchased in 1198, a manor of Aveloe in the county of Somerset, with the appurtenances. He had issue, by Theodosia, his consort, 1. Waleran, who succeeded to his father's estates in the duchy of Normandy. This branch produced many eminent men; and became extinct in 1351. 2. William. 3. Richard.

William, third son of John and Auberie, had issue, 1. Philip, who had summons to parliament among the barons in the reign of Edward III.; and whose powers bore the title of lord Lovel of Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton. John, second lord Lovel, his son, had issue, 1. John, third lord Lovel, who died 1730, aged 80, without issue. John, fifth lord Lovel, married Isabella, daughter and heir of Hugh lord Burnel, of Hylgate, in the county of Salop; and, in whose right he succeeded to the title of Burnel. 2. Philip, who was constituted, by Henry I. lord high treasurer of England.

John, eighth lord Lovel, grandson of John, fifth lord Lovel, was engaged in the wars of Edward III., the crown of France, and of Richard II. in the kingdom of Ireland.
Ireland. He took part with the rebellious barons against this latter prince; but afterwards became reconciled to the king, and was admitted into his favour. He married Mary, grand-daughter and heir of Robert lord Holland, elder brother of Thomas earl of Kent; in whose right he succeeded to the title of Holland. William, tenth lord Lovel, his grandson, married Alice, daughter and heir of John lord Deincourt; in whose right he succeeded to the titles of baron Deincourt of Blankley, in the county of Lincoln; baron Grey of Ruthwell, in the county of Dumfriess; and baron Fitzalan of Bedal, in the county of York. By this lady he had issue, 1. John, eleventh lord Lovel. 2. William.

John, eleventh lord Lovel, adhered to the party of the house of Lancaster in the civil wars; and died January 9, 1464. Francis, twelfth lord Lovel, his son, was by Edward IV. January 4, 1483, created viscount Lovel. He was second in command under Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., in his expedition into Scotland; and was the particular favourite of that monarch. By king Richard he was constituted lord chamberlain of the household, and chief butler of England. He fled to the continent after the battle of Bosworth; and, returning in the affair of Lambert Simnel, was killed at the battle of Stoke fields, June 6, 1485; and his eldest son was afterwards created by Henry VII.

William, second son of William tenth lord Lovel, married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert lord Morley, in whose right he succeeded to the titles of Morley, Marshal, Hengham, and Rhie, and to the office of hereditary marshal of the kingdom of Ireland. He had issue, 1. Henry, second lord Morley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de la Pole duke of Suffolk, and father of John of Lincoln, who had been declared heir apparent to the crown by Richard III. He was killed at the siege of Dinxmud, in 1489. 2. Alice, married to Sir William Parker, knight; who in her right succeeded to the titles of Morley, Marshal, Hengham, and Rhie, and to the office of hereditary marshal of the kingdom of Ireland. The male issue of this marriage died in 1566, and the titles have since remained dormant.

Richard, younger son of William and Auberie, assumed the original family name of Perceval, and loft a leg in the expedition of Richard I. surnamed Coeur de Lion, to the Holy Land; in which he bore a high command. Richard, his son, had issue, 1. Robert, engaged in the invasion of Ireland in the reign of Henry II. and had summons to the parliament of that kingdom by the title of baron Perceval, in 1285. Robert, third lord Perceval, his son, was killed in fighting against the natives, October 22, 1303; leaving issue, Thomas, fourth lord Perceval; and issue whose descendants in 1511, the title became extinct. 2. John, grandson of Walter, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Crefyll, August 26, 1346; and had issue Ralph; and John.

Ralph, grandson of Ralph, engaged with Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, in the cause of Richard III., and was killed at the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485. John, fourth in descent from Sir Ralph, was, from his singular ingenuity and learning, employed by queen Elizabeth to decipher the intercepted dispatches of the king of Spain, at the period of the famous armada; and, being from that time distinguished by the government, he obtained the paramount lordship of Dunhallow, and of the territories of Poble O'Callaghan, and Poble O'Keeffe, in the kingdom of Ireland. Sir Philip, his son, was one of the most considerable personages in the kingdom, and suffered greatly by the civil wars of Charles I. He was appointed, March 25, 1642, military-general of the army of Ireland; and was one of the king's commissioners at the treaty of Oxford, in 1644. He died November 10, 1647.

John, fifth baronet, is said to have been principally instrumental in advising Richard Cromwell to resign the pro-
Henrietta Frances Spencer, second daughter of John, first Earl Spencer, and sister to Georgiana duchess of Devonshire; and has issue, John William viscount Dun- cannon, heir apparent, born August 31, 1781; married, November 4, 1804, lady Margaret Prince, third daughter of the Earl of Wexford;Frederick Cavendish, born July 6, 1783; William Francis Spencer, born in 1787; and Caroline, married, June 3, 1805, the Honourable William Lambe, eldest son of Peniston viscount Melbourne.

His lordship's grandfather, Brabazon, second viscount Duncombe, was the first Earl of Bathurst; his lordship was born in 1679; and married, first, Sarah Margetson, daughter and heiress of James Margetson, of Compton, co. Stafforshire; by whom he had issue: Margaret, married to John Gough, esq.; and Sophia, married to John, Earl of Huntingdon; 2. Sophia, born in 1682, died in infancy. The Earl, dying March 11, 1793, was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick, the third and present Earl.

3. William, third Earl of Selborne; by which lady he had issue: Frederick, the present Earl; Catharine, married to Aubrey Beauclerk, fourth Duke of St. Albans, and having issue by her, the Right Honorable Sir William Fownes Bart.; Letitia, married to Sir John Baldwin, Bart., and had issue, Richard, the present Earl; 4. James, born April 26, 1791; married, August 15, 1818, Henrietta Frances Spencer, second daughter of George, third Marquis of Lansdowne, and has issue: John, born January 24, 1838, a general in the army; Mary, married, April 20, 1796, Stephen Fox, second Lord Holland, and had issue the present Lord Holland and Caroline; 5. Anne, married to General Richard Fitzpatrick, only brother to the Earl of Clancarty; and had issue by her, who died March 28, 1759, a son, born December 1755, issue deceased; and three daughters; the youngest of whom died an infant; and 6. Juliana, married to Richard, the present Earl of Clancarty; and had issue, Richard, the present Earl; and two eldest daughters, who died in infancy.

The family is descended from the ancient princes of Offaly. Richard Fitzpatrick, lineally descended from John, second son of Florence, third Lord Offaly, was the first, Baron Gowan; and married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Farmingwood, in Nottinghamshire; by which lady he had issue, John, the second lord; and Richard, who married Miss Anne Utter, and had issue by her, who died March 28, 1759, a son, born December 1755, issue deceased; and three daughters; the youngest of whom died an infant; and William, born January 24, 1768, Anne, only daughter and heir of Henry Liddell, lord Ravenworth; by which lady, who died February 1804, he has issue, Anne, born February 24, 1770; and Gertrude.

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Residences. — Baron, April 27, 1755; Earl, October 5, 1751; Baron of Upper Offaly, in England, August 12, 1794.

Butler (Henry Thomas), Earl of Carrick, Viscount Ikerin; born May 19, 1746; succeeded his father, the late Earl, April 15, 1774; married, August 7, 1774, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Edward Taylor, esq. of Alkeaton; by which lady he has issue: 1. Somerset Richard, viscount Ikerin, heir apparent, born September 23, 1779. 2. Henry Edward, born December 5, 1779. 3. Pierce, born January 18, 1782, in holy orders; married, in 1806, Maria Sophia, third daughter of John Vernon, esq. of Clonafcar Castle. 4. James, born April 26, 1791. 5. Anne, married to the reverend Henry Maxwell, second son of the bishop of Meath, nephew of the Earl of Farnham. 6. Juliana, married to Somerset Earl of Belmore. 7. Harriet, married to Francis Savile, esq. 8. Sarah, born July 21, 1787.

Somerset Hamilton Butler, eighth viscount, was the first Earl of Carrick; and married, May 18, 1745, Juliana Boyle, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Shannon; by which lady, who died February 23, 1804, he had issue: Henry Thomas, viscount Ikerin, the present Earl; Jane, who died an infant; Pierce, married to Catherine, eldest daughter of Richard Roth, esq. Margaret, married, October 7, 1768, Edmund Butler, eleventh viscount Montgomerie; Henrietta, married, October 3, 1772, Armagh Earl of Belmore, and died January 1774. The Earl, dying April 15, 1774, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Thomas, ninth viscount, and second Earl.
and was created by George II. March 20, 1756, baron of Castle Martyr, in the county of Cork, viscount Boyle of Bandon, and earl of Shannon, in the kingdom of Ireland. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Childrey Coote, esq. of Killifeer, nephew of Charles earl of Mountnor, who died without issue, May 5, 1725; and his heir apparent, Gervase Boyle, youngest daughter of Charles, third earl of Cork, by whom he died December 12, 1746, he had issue, 1. Richard viscount Boyle. 2. Henry, who assumed the name and arms of Wallingham, and married Lucy, daughter of John Martin, esq. and died March 27, 1726, leaving issue, Henry, who died in 1737. 3. William, died April 13, 1755, died January 7, 1755, by which he assumed the name of Wallingham, on the death of his brother, Henry, and was loit on-board the Thunderer, of which he was commander, in a violent hurricane in the West Indies, October 1779; married Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of sir Charles-Hubery Williams, knight of the bath; and had issue, Richard, born in 1762, died October 13, 1788; and Charlotte, baroness de Roths in her own right, married, August 4, 1791, Lord Henry FitzGerald, third son of James duke of Lenfler. 6. Juliana, married Somerlet-Hamilton Butler, earl of Carrick, and died February 23, 1645. 7. Mary, died April 11, 1740. 8. Jane, died April 23, 1748. The earl, dying April 23, 1755, was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, the second earl, born January 30, 1727; appointed master-general of the ordnance, and a privy counsellor, in 1765; a lord of the treasury in 1781, knight of St. Patrick in 1783, and created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Carpenter. 9. Catharine, eldest daughter of the right honourable John Ponsonby, speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, and brother of William, second earl of Belborough; by which lady he had issue, Henry viscount Boyle; and Catharine-Henrietta, married, February 12, 1784, Francis Bernard, earl of Bandon. The earl, dying May 20, 1807, was succeeded by his only son, Henry, the third and present earl. CReaTIONS.—Baron, Viscount, and Earl, March 20, 1756; Baron Carpenter, in England, September 1766. RESIDENCES.—Castle Martyr, in the county of Cork.—Town-house, George-street, Hanover-square. MotTO.—Virtue survives the grave.
lady Margaret Primrose, daughter of Archibald, fourth earl of Roeberry.

William, late earl of Fife, was created baron of Braco, viscount Macduff, and earl of Fife, by George II. He married, first, Janet, daughter of James earl of Finlatter and Seafeld; by which lady, who died in 1772, he had no issue. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of James Grant, bart. and died September 30, 1763, leaving issue by her seven sons and seven daughters, viz. William, died unmarried; James, the present earl; Alexander, married Mary, daughter of George Skene, eqq. by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz. James, married Maria Caroline, second daughter of John Manners, eqq. of Buckmiller, in the county of Leicester, by lady Louisa Tollemaide, and had no issue; Alexander, lieutenant-colonel of the 88th regiment of foot; Jane; Anne; and Sarah, married, in 1807, Daniel Collier, eqq. of Gray's Inn; and Mary, deceased; George, married to Frances, daughter of general Dalzell, by whom he has one son, George, and two daughters, deceased; Patrick, died an infant; Louis, major of the eighth regiment of foot, married to Deborah, daughter of Griffith Davis, eqq. since deceased, leaving no issue; Arthur, a barrister, died unmarried, in 1805. The seven daughters are, 1. Anne, married to Alexander Duff, of Hattock, by whom she had one daughter married to sir James Grant, bart. 2. Janet, married, first, to sir William Gordon, of Park, bart. and had issue sir John Gordon, bart. and Jeffey-Anna; and, secondly, to George Hay, of Montblair, esquire, since deceased. 3. Jane, married to Keith Urquhart, of Meldrum, eqq. his majesty's sheriff of Banffshire, by whom she had two sons and two daughters. 4. Helen, married to Robert Duff, eqq. of Loggie, vice-admiral of the red, who commanded at Gibraltar in 1779; and by him, who died June 6, 1787, she had three sons and one daughter. 5. Sophia-Henrietta, married to Thomas Wharton, eqq. a commissioner of his majesty's excise in Scotland. 6. Caroline, died unmarried, April 3, 1765. 7. Margaret, unfortunately burnt to death in 1766, having married James Brodie, eqq. and had issue two sons and two daughters. His lordship, dying September 30, 1753, was succeeded by his son, James, the second and present earl. — The presumptive heir is Alexander, brother of the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron, July 21, 1733; Viscount and Earl, April 26, 1759; and Baron Fife, in England, February 19, 1790.

RESIDENCES.—Duff House, and Balvenie Castle, in Banffhire. — Town-house, Whitehall.

MOTTO.—Virtute et opera. — "By virtue and works."

LUDLOW (AUGUSTUS), EARL OF LUDLOW, Viscount Presten, and Baron of Ardfalla; born Jan. 1, 1755; succeeded his father, the late earl, Oct. 26, 1803.

Peter, the first earl of Ludlow, was born April 24, 1730; sworn of the privy council in England, and appointed, March 30, 1762, comptroller of his majesty's household; married, June 26, 1753, lady Frances Lumley, eldest daughter of Thomas, fourth earl of Scarbrough; by which lady, who died March 20, 1756, he had issue, Augustus, the present earl; sir George-James, knight of the bath, born December 21, 1745, a lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 38th regiment of foot guards; married, December 26, 1768, Miss Maria, daughter of Richard; Harriet; and Charlotte. His lordship, dying October 26, 1808, was succeeded by his eldest son, Augustus, the second and present earl.—The presumptive heir is George-James, brother to the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron, November 18, 1755; Viscount and Earl, August 26, 1760.

RESIDENCE.—Ardfalla Castle, in the county of Meath.

MOTTO.—Spere in infinitus, metae secundis.—"I hope in adversity and fear in prosperity."

CARPENTER (GEORGE), EARL OF TYRCONNEL, Viscount Carlingford; Baron Carpenter, a Captain in the First Regiment of Foot Guards; born October 10, 1738; he succeeded his uncle, George, the late earl, April 15, 1805.

George, third lord Carpenter, born August 26, 1733, was the first earl of Tyrconnel. He married, March 1748, Frances, daughter and heir of sir Robert Clifton, bart. of Clifton, in Nottinghamshire; by which lady he had issue, 1. George, lord Carlingford. 2. Charles, born January 3, 1757; a captain in the royal navy, married to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Mackenzie, eqq. and died September 5, 1803, leaving issue, George, the present earl; and John-Dalerval, born December 16, 1790. 3. Henry, deceased. 4. Frances, born April 1, 1749, died May 15, 1750. 5. Almeria, born March 20, 1752. 6. Caroline, born August 15, 1753, married to Uvedale Price, eqq. of Foxley, in Herefordshire. The earl died March 9, 1762, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the second earl, born June 30, 1750; and married to lady Frances Manners, eldest daughter of John marquis of Granby; which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, in October 1777. The earl married, secondly, July 3, 1780, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Hufsey, lord Delaval, and by her, who died October 7, 1800, he had issue, George, viscount Carlingford, died July 1789; Susan-Hufsey, born June 15, 1784, married, August 20, 1803, Henry De la Poer Beresford, marquis of Waterford; and the earl, dying April 15, 1805, was succeeded by his nephew, George, the present and third earl.—The presumptive heir is John-Dalerval, only brother of the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron, May 29, 1719; Viscount and Earl, May 28, 1761.

RESIDENCE.—Claremont Lodge, in the county of Surrey.

MOTTO.—Per acuta bella. — "By stratagems of war."

HASTINGS (FRANCIS-RAWDON), EARL OF MOIRA, Baron Rawdon, of Moira, in Ireland, Lord Rawdon, of Rawdon, in England, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Division, a General in the Army, Colonel of the Enniskillen Regiment of Infantry; and, one of the Council of the Prince of Wales in Cornwall; F.R.S. P.S.A. and M.R.I.A. born December 7, 1754; succeeded his father, John, the late earl, born June 20, 1753; married, July 12, 1804, Flora-Muir Campbell, countess of Loudon in her own right, and has issue, a daughter, Flora, born February 11, 1805; and a son, lord Mauchlane and baron Rawdon, heir apparent, born February 4, 1808.

The ancient and illustrious family of Rawdon, is descended from Paulyn de Rovdoun, one of the chiefs or thanes, in the reign of William the Conqueror. John, thirteenth in descent from Paulyn, had issue, 1. John. 2. Ralph, whose grandson Marmaduke acted with singular courage and loyalty on the behalf of Charles I. in the civil wars. He died April 28, 1666. Thomas, his fon, was dangerously wounded in both the first and second battles of Newbury.

George, fourth in descent from John, son of John, distinguished himself by his exertions against the Irish rebels, in 1641; and, having contributed to the restoration of Charles II. was by that monarch created a baronet of England, May 20, 1665. Sir Arthur, second baron, his son, exerted himself in Ireland, in behalf of William III. at the period of the restoration. Sir John, third baronet, his son, married Dorothy, daughter of sir Richard Levinge, knight, lord chief justice of the court

of Ireland.
of Common Pleas in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who married, secondly, Dr. George Cobb, lord archbishop of Dublin, and died September 23, 1733, he had issue: 1. Sir John, fourth baronet. 2. Arthur, born in 1723, who married Arabella, daughter and heir of Chehilire, of Halwood, in the county palatine of Chester, esquire. Sir John, the father, died February 2, 1711.

Sir John, fourth baronet, was created by George II. baron Rawdon, of Moira, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland; and by George III. advanced to the dignity of earl of Moira, in that kingdom. He married, first, November 10, 1741, Helena, daughter of John, ninth earl of Moira, who died June 11, 1746, he had issue, Catharine, born January 25, 1747; married to Joseph Henry, of Straffan, in the county of Kildare, esquire; and Helena, born May 27, 1744, married to Stephen Moore, earl of Montcalmel. The earl married, secondly, December 23, 1746, Anne, daughter of Theophilus, married to Miss Frances Hall. 4. Selina—married to Jofepli Henry, of Straffan, in the county of first, November xo, 1741, Helena, daughter of John, the dignity of earl of Moira, in that kingdom. He married, secondly, April 16, 1762, Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas-Pym Yorke, John-William, and Mary; Anne-Jane, born April 1793, a colonel in the army, and captain in the 3d regiment of marines, and captain in the royal navy; Richard- Bruce, in holy orders, married, November 19, 1800, the honourable Helena Powys, eldest daughter of Thomas, first lord Lilford; and Mary, who died young.

James, the first earl of Courtown, was created by George III. He married, February 24, 1726, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Smyth, bishop of Down and Connor, by which lady he had issue, Edward, born in 1723, a major-general in the army; married to Letitia, daughter of William Blacker, esq.; Robert, born February 5, 1768, a colonel of marines, and captain in the royal navy; Richard-Brache, in holy orders, married, November 19, 1800, the honourable Helena Powys, eldest daughter of Thomas, first lord Lilford; and Mary, who died young.

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SAVILE (JOHN), EARL OF MEXBOROUGH. VICE- 
COUNT polling, Baron polling of Longford; born 
August 5, 1781; succeeded his father, the late earl, 
February 1778; married, September 25, 1782, Mifs Eliza-
beth Stephenson; and has issue, John viccount Polling-
ton, heir apparent, born July 3, 1783, married, August 
29, 1807, Anne, daughter of Philip earl of Hardwicke; 
Sarah, born February 4, 1786, married October 30, 
1796, John-George lord Monson; Eliza, born June 24, 
1789, died December 25, 1794.

Henry Savile, brother of Sir John Savile, of Thorshill 
(from whom proceeded the marquesses of Halifax), was 
ancestor of Sir Henry Savile, of Methley, created a bar-
onet in 1661, which title became extinct in 1693; but 
his estates devolved to his brother, John Savile, whole 
descendant, Charles Savile, esq. of Methley, earl in 
1677, married Aletheia, co-heir of Gilbert Millington, 
efq. of Felley Abbey, in the county of Nottingham, and 
died June 5, 1741, leaving issue by her an only son, John, 
infalled a knight of the bath, June 25, 1749, and cre-
ed baron polling, of Longford; and advanced to 
the dignities of viccount Pollington, and earl of Mex-
borough. He married, January 30, 1765, Sarah, daughter 
of John lord Delaval, and had issue by her, John lord 
Pollington; Henry, born September 17, 1763; 
Charles, born April 27, 1774. The earl, dying February 
27, 1776, was succeeded by John, the present and fe-
cond earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron, November 8, 1758; Viccount 
and Earl, February 11, 1758.

RESIDENCES.—Fifford Castle, in the county of 
Derby; and Methley Park, in Yorkshire.

MOTTO.—Be fait.

GARTH-TURNOUR (EDWARD), EARL OF WINT-
ERTON, VICOUNT TURNOUR, BARON WINTERTON, OF 
Gort, in the county of Galway; born May 11, 1758; 
succeeded his father, the late earl, August 10, 1788; 
moved, November 6, 1781, Jane, daughter of Richard 
Chapman, of London, esquire, by which lady, who died 
June 18, 1792, he had issue, Jane, born November 22, 
1792; Edward, viccount Turnour, heir apparent, born 
June 13, 1784; Anne, born December 6, 1785; Arthur- 
Richard, born January 14, 1787; Isabella-Elizabeth, 
born April 19, 1788; Adolphus, born August 3, 1789; 
John-Joannah, born February 4, 1792, died July 19, 1798. 
The earl, married, fecondly, May 30, 1795, Harriet, 
daugeter of William Board, esquire, and widow of the 
Rev. John Bodicote.

Edward, the first earl of Winterton married, March 
15, 1756, Anne, daughter of Thomas lord Archer, by 
which lady, who died June 20, 1775, he had issue, 1. 
Edward viccount Turnour. 2. Arthur, who died May 
15, 1794. 3. Gerrard, born October 3, 1765. 4. George, 
born February 4, 1768. 5. Henry, born April 24, 1769, 
in the royal navy, died September 1805. 6. Charles, 
born June 20, 1775. 7. Anne, born March 15, 1777, 
moved, first, George-Gordon Brown, esquire, and fecondly 
in 1806, F. Remington, M. D. 8. Catharine, born July 
1, 1759, married to William-Bacon Foster. 9. Sarah, 
died young. 10. Isabella, born April 7, 1755. 11. 
Maria, died young. 12. Frances, born December 17, 
1766, married to John Allen, esquire. 13. Sybella, born 
The earl married, fecondly, February 18, 1778, Eliza-
abeth, daughter of John Armstrong, esquire, of Godalming, 
in Surrey, and had issue by her, (who married, fecondly, 
in June 1791, William Richardson, esquire.) 
Edward-John, born November 8, 1783, married, first, August 25, 
1788, Hefer, daughter of John Hayward, esquire, and se-
condly, November 16, 1799, Mifs Richardson. Philip-
Richard, born June 26, 1784, and died young. Eliza-
beth, born March 25, 1780: and Maria, died an infant. 
The earl, dying August 11, 1788, was succeeded by his 
eldest son, Edward, the second earl.
Creation.—Baron, April 10, 1761; Viscount and Earl, February 12, 1766.

Residence.—Chillingby Park, in the county of Surrey.

Motto.—Eft quam iderit—"Be rather than seem to be."

ST. LAWRENCE (WILLIAM), EARL OF HOWTH, Viscount St. Lawrence, Baron of Howth, Governor of Dublin; born October 4, 1732; succeeded his father, the late earl, September 29, 1801; married, June 22, 1797, Mrs. Rebeckah Thomas Birrington, eldest daughter of Lord Byth, of Lowth; by which lady, who died July 20, 1793, he had issue, Harriet, married, January 22, 1801, Arthur French St. George, esq. of Tyrone, in Galway; and Isabella, married, May 19, 1803, William-Richard lord Glerawley, eldest son of Richard earl of Annfley; Matilda; and Mary. His lordship married, secondly, March 23, 1800, to major-general Morison. 10. Mary. 11. Eleanor. His lordship dying April 17, 1799, was succeeded by his son George, the third and present earl.

Creation.—Baron, July 15, 1764; Vizcount, November 15, 1766; and Earl, August 23, 1768.

Residence.—Rockingham Park, in the county of Rockcommon.

Motto.—Spes tuitione caris.—"The sable hope is in heaven."

MOLYNEUX (WILLIAM), EARL OF SEFTON, Viscount Molyneux, of Mayborough, a Baronet, and Vice-admiral of Connought; born September 18, 1772; succeeded his father, the late earl, December 30, 1794; married, January 1, 1792, the honourable Elizabeth, Craven, eldest daughter of William lord Craven, by lady Margaret Berkeley, margravine of Anspach; and has issue, Georgiana-Isabella-Emma, married, March 23, 1800, to George, viscount Molyneux, his apparent, born October 1, 1756; Louisa-Ann-Maria, born October 22, 1757; George-Berkeley, born July 16, 1769; a son, born August 27, 1800; and another son, born March 5, 1803.

Charles-William Molyneux, the ninth vizcount, born September 30, 1748, was the first earl of Sefton; and married, November 27, 1768, lady Isabella Stanhope, daughter of William earl of Harrington, by lady Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles Fitzrov, duke of Gran-ton; by which lady he had issue, William Molyneux, and another son, born April 22, 1778, and died young. The earl dying December 30, 1794, was succeeded by his only son, William, the second earl, and tenth vizcount.

Creation.—Vizcount, December 22, 1628; Earl, November 30, 1771.

Motto.—Videce vicere.—"Conquer, and live."

The family of Molyneux is of very high antiquity.

The Earl (George), Earl of Kingston, Vizcount and Earl, of Kingston, Baron of Kingston, Governor of the county of Cork, and Recorder of Boyle; born April 9, 1741; succeeded his father, the late earl, April 17, 1799; married, May 5, 1794, Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen earl of Montcalm, by lady Helena Rawdon, sister to Francis earl of Moira; and has issue, Thomas, Edward, Robert, Emma, Isabella-Letitia; and Frances, married to Thomas Tench.

JOSCELYN (ROBERT), EARL OF RODEN, Vizcount Joscelyn, Baron of Newport, Knight of St. Patrick, Auditor general of the Exchequer in Ireland, Cuyttus Rotulorum of the County of Louth, and a Privy Councillor; born October 26, 1756; succeeded his father, Robert, the late earl, June 22, 1797; married, first, February 5, 1783, Frances-Theodosis, eldest daughter of Robert Blair, dean of Elm, brother of John earl of Darly, and has issue, Robert vizcount Joscelyn, heir apparent. His lordship married, secondly, July 5, 1804, Juliana-Anne, youngest daughter of John Orde, esq. of Wiltwood, in the county of Northumberland; by which lady he has issue a daughter.

The family of Joscelyn is of very high antiquity.

Egidius Joscelyn, a nobleman of Britan, passed into England in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and was father of sir Gilbert Joscelyn, who returned into Norman'dy, and came back with William the Conqueror, from whom they afterwards obtained the manors of Spielberghain. He left issue two sons, Gilbért, and Geoofry. The eldest was born at Spielberghain, and founded the Cicerian monastery of monks at that place, who were from him called Gilbertines; and died in 1186. Geoofry de Joscelyn, the second son, inherited the citates; and from whom descened Thomas Joscelyn, who married, in 1529, Maud, daughter and co-heir of sir John Hyde, of Hyde-hall, in the county of Surrey. He mar-riage the family became possessed of Hyde Hall, now belonging to the earl of Roden. Sir Robert Joscelyn, lineal descendent of Thomas, a baronet in 1665, and had issue, by Jane, co-heir of Robert Strange, esq. of Somerford,
Somerford, in Wilts, Sir Strange, the second baronet, ancestor of Sir Conyers, who dying without issue, the title devolved to the earl of Roden; and Thomas, the eldest son, who, by Agnes, daughter of Thomas Bray, equestrian, an only son, and heir to Robert, lord chief justice of Ireland; who succeeded, and married, first, Charlotte, co-heiress of Charles Anderson, of Worcs, esquire, who died February 23, 1747; and he married, secondly, November 15, 1754, Frances, dowager of Richard earl of Kofs, who died May 25, 1772; and his lordship, dying December 5, 1796, was succeeded by Robert, viscount, who was advanced to the dignity of earl of Roden by George II. The earl married, December 11, 1753, lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of James earl of Clanbrassil, heir of her brother James, the late earl of Clanbrassil; and had issue, Robert viscount Jocelyn; George, born December 7, 1764; Percy, in holy orders; John; Harriet, married to the honourable Christopher Skeffington, brother to the earl of Maestricht; Caroline; Charlotte; Sophia, married, April 8, 1798, to James Arbuckle, esquire; Louisa, married, May 27, 1800, to colonel Orde, and died September 1, 1807; and Emilia. His lordship, dying June 22, 1797, was succeeded by his son Robert, the second earl, born July 6, 1776; Earl, July 20, 1776.

Meade (Richard), earl of Clanwilliam, in the county of Cork, viscount Clanwilliam, Baron Gillford, and a baronet; born August 7, 1755; succeeded his father, the late earl, September 15, 1805.

John, the first earl of Clanwilliam, born April 31, 1744; married, August 20, 1765, Theodosia, daughter and heiress of Robert-Hawkins Magill, esquire, by lady Anne Bligh, second daughter of John earl of Darney; by whom he had issue, John; Richard, the second earl; Robert, a brigadier-general in the army; Percy, in holy orders; married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Bishop of Dromore, and niece of John, third duke of Dorset; and secondly, by which lady he had issue, Richard, the fourth earl of Clanwilliam, born May 2, 1777; Earl, July 6, 1785; married, first, to the Honourable Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Coxe; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Skippon, of Denny, in Kirkcudbrightshire; and had issue by her, who died September 12, 1805.

Sedgwick (John), of Sedgewick, was created, by William III., baron Scarsdale, and viscount Sedgwick, of the county of York; and had issue by his first wife, who died November 20, 1777; Caroline; Charlotte; Sophia; and issue by his second wife, lady Charlotte, who died May 13, 1755; by which lady, who died December 31, 1777, he had issue, Robert, the first earl; Robert, who died May 2, 1805; Sackville, and niece of John, third duke of Dorset; and Rachel-Maria-Arabella-Sarah. The earl died October 19, 1785, and was succeeded by his son, Richard, the second earl; born May 30, 1765; married, first, to the Honourable Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Coxe; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Skippon, of Denny, in Kirkcudbrightshire; and had issue by her, who died September 12, 1805.
Heraldry.

Irish Earls.
heir of the honourable Nicholas Herbert, of Great
Glenham, in the county of Suffolk, uncle of the earl of Pembroke; but by this lady he had no issue; and who
dying April 14, 1785, his lordship married, secondly,
March 21, 1788, Anna-Elizabeth, daughter of John,
third lord Henricker, and niece by the marriage of Charles
Hartpole, by which marriage he had no issue by her, but who married, secondly, December
1801, George Powell, esq. and died July 14, 1802.
His lordship, dying January 2, 1800, was succeeded by
his brother John, the third and present earl.—The pre-
sumptive heir is the honourable and reverend Francis
Pakenham, brother to the baron.

CREATIONS.—Baron, May 22, 1765; Vifcount
July 23, 1776; Vifcount Amiens and Earl of Aldborough,
July 9, 1777.

MOTTO.—\textit{Virtuti nihil estiam et armis.}—\textit{Nothing re-
sists valour and arms.}

MOORE (STEPHEN), EARL OF MONTCASHEL,
Vifcount Montacashel, Baron Kilworth, of Moor Park;
born March 19, 1770; succeeded his father, the late
earl, May 14, 1799; married, September 12, 1791, Mar-
garet, eldest daughter of Robert earl of Kinlon, by
which lady he has issue, Stephen Lord Kilworth, heir
apparent, born August 20, 1793; Robert; Edward;
Helen; Jane; Louisa; and a son, born October 28,
1800.

Stephen, the first earl of Montcashel, married, June
30, 1769, Helena Rawdon, daughter of John, second earl
of Moira, by lady Helena Perceval, daughter of John
earl of Egmont; by which marriage he had issue, Stephen Lord Kilworth, born June 19, 1772, died unmarried;
William, born April 7, 1775; Helena, born May 20, 1778, married, May 6, 1794, George, third earl of Kinlon. His lordship, dying
May 14, 1799, was succeeded by his son, Stephen,
the second and present earl.

CREATION.—Baron, July 18, 1776; Vifcount,
1776; Earl, July 21, 1776.

RESIDENCE.—Moore Park, in the county of Cork.

MOTTO.—\textit{Vis unita fortior est armis.}—\textit{Force united becomes
invincible.}

PAKENHAM (THOMAS), EARL OF LONGFORD,
Baron Pakenham; born May 14, 1774; succeeded his
father, the late lord, June 3, 1793, in the barony; and
to the earldom, January 27, 1794, on the death of his
grandmother, Elizabeth, late countess of Longford.
Thomas, the first baron, born in 1713, married Eliza-
beth, daughter and heir of Michael Cuff, esq. nephew
and heir of Ambrose Aungier, last earl of Longford;
by which marriage he had issue, Stephen Lord Kilworth, born May 27, 1793, he had issue, Stephen Lord Kilworth; John, born June 19, 1772, died unmarried; William, born April
7, 1775; Helena, born May 20, 1778, married, May 6,
1794, George, third earl of Kinglon; his lordship, dying
May 14, 1799, was succeeded by his son, Stephen,
the second and present earl.

CREATION.—Baron, July 18, 1776; Vifcount,
1776; Earl, July 21, 1776.

RESIDENCE.—Moore Park, in the county of Cork.

MOTTO.—\textit{Vis unita fortior est armis.}—\textit{Force united becomes
invincible.}
tive heir is Edward-Michael, brother to the present earl, lieutenant-colonel of the sixty-fourth regiment of infantry.

Creation.—Earl, June 20, 1785.

Residences.—Longford Castle, and Pakenham Hall, in the county of Westmeath.—Town-house, in Berkeley-square.

Motto.—Gloria virtutis umbra. — "Glory is the shade of virtue."

DAWSON (JOHN), EARL OF PORTARLINGTON, VIFCOUNT CARLOW, BARON DAWSON, OF DAWSON COURT, A MAJOR IN THE THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT, AND A GOVERNOR OF QUEEN'S COUNTY; born February 25, 1720; succeeded his father, the late earl, November 25, 1768.

William-Henry, first viscount Carlow, married, September 8, 1737, Mary, sister to Joseph, first earl of Dorchester, and elder daughter of Joseph Damer, esq. of Cam, in Dorsetshire; by which lady, who died June 2, 1769, he had issue, John, the second viscount; Joseph, born in 1751; William, in holy orders; Samuel, died in 1771; Ephraim, died June 27, 1775; Mary, married to Merwyn Archdall, esq. of Castle Archdall; Martha, died June 24, 1766; Anne, married to major-general Frederick Metzner. His lordship, dying August 22, 1779, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the second earl, who was created a first earl of Portarlington; born August 12, 1744; married, January 1, 1778, Caroline, fifth daughter of John, third earl of Bute, by Mary, only daughter of Edward-Wortley Montague, esq. by lady Mary Pierrepont, eldest daughter of Evelyn duke of Kingston; by which lady, he had issue, John viscount Carlow; William-Henry, born in 1766; George Lionel, born in 1788; William; Caroline-Elizabeth, married to Henry Parnell, esq. of the Inner Temple, and has issue by her, Maria-Anne, born May 1799. 4. James, a captain in the royal navy, and has issue, Henry and Elizabeth. The earl, dying January 14, 1787, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Lawes, the present earl. 2. Temple-Simon, married, April 26, 1778, Mifs Gould, daughter of sir Henry Gould, one of the judges of the court of common pleas in England, and co-heir with her father, Honora, countess of Cavan, and died February 14, 1803, without issue. 3. John, a commissioner of excise in London, married, in July 1766, Elizabeth Olmius, only daughter of John Luttrell, Esq. of Newton Barry, in the county of Mayo, and sole heir of her brother, the last lord Walham, who died without issue, December 20, 1766; and he assumed the name of Olmius, and had issue by her, who died June 14, 1777, John, died in 1769; Frances-Maria, married to sir Simon Stuart, bart.; and James, who died in 1772. He married, secondly, Maria, daughter of John Morgan, esq. of the Inner Temple, and has issue by her, Maria-Anne, born May 1799. 4. James, a captain in the royal navy, and has issue, Henry and Elizabeth. The earl, dying January 14, 1787, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Lawes, the present earl. — The presumptive heir is William-Henry, next brother of the earl.

Creation.—Baron, April 30, 1779; Vifcount, June 21, 1776; Earl, July 5, 1765.

Residence.—Emo Park, in Queen's county.

Motto.—Filius vitae virtus. — "Virtue is the road to life."

MAXWELL (JOHN-JAMES), EARL OF FARNHAM, VIFCOUNT MAXWELL, BARON OF FARNHAM, AND GOVERNOR OF CAVAN; born in 1760; succeeded his father, the late earl, October 17, 1800; married Grace, only daughter of Thomas Cuffe, esq. of Grange, in the county of Kilkenny, and has issue lord viscount Maxwell, heir apparent.

Robert, the second baron, was the first earl of Farnham; and married, first, December 27, 1759, Henrietta, countess dowager of Stafford, sole heir of Philip Cantillon, esq. by which lady, who died August 35, 1761, he had issue, John lord Maxwell, who died in 1773; Henrietta, married to the right honourable Denis Daly, of Dunfandale, in Galway. The earl married, secondly, December 1, 1771, Sarah, sister of Dudley lord Sidney, and died November 16, 1779, when the earldom became extinct, and the barony devolved on his brother, Barry, the third lord, who was created viscount and earl of Farnham by George III. His lordship married, first, January 15, 1751, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert King, esq. of Drefford, in the county of Meath; and by her, who died December 4, 1766, he had issue, John-James lord Maxwell; Anne, married to Richard Fox, esq. and Judith. His lordship married, secondly, February 7, 1772, daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, esq. and had issue, Grace, married to Ralph Gore, esq. nephew to the earl of Rofs; Elizabeth, died January 1782. The earl, dying October 7, 1800, was succeeded by John-James, the fourth baron, and second earl.

Creation.—Baron, 1756; Vifcount, 1752; and Earl, June 22, 1785.

Residence.—Newton Barry, in the county of Wexford.

Motto.—Je tis pris. — "I am ready."

LUTTRELL (HENRY-LAWES), EARL OF CARHAMPTON, VIFCOUNT CARHAMPTON, OF Cuffelhaven, BARON IRNHAM, OF LUTTRELLTOWN, GOVERNOR OF DUBLIN, A PRIVY COUNSELLOR IN IRELAND, A GENERAL IN THE ARMY, AND COLONEL OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS; born August 7, 1743, succeeded his father, the late earl, January 14, 1787; married, June 25, 1776, Jane, daughter of George Boyd, esq.

Simon Luttrell, created baron Irnham, of Luttrelltown, born in 1713, was the first earl of Carhampton; and married, in 1737, Maria, daughter and heir of sir Nicholas Lawes; by which lady he had issue, 1. Henry-Lawes, the present earl. 2. Temple-Simon, married, April 26, 1778, Mifs Gould, daughter of sir Henry Gould, one of the judges of the court of common pleas in England, and co-heir with her father, Honora, countess of Cavan, and died February 14, 1803, without issue. 3. John, a commissioner of excise in London, married, in July 1766, Elizabeth Olmius, only daughter of John Luttrell, Esq. of Newton Barry, in the county of Mayo, and sole heir of her brother, the last lord Walham, who died without issue, December 20, 1766; and he assumed the name of Olmius, and had issue by her, who died June 14, 1777, John, died in 1769; Frances-Maria, married to sir Simon Stuart, bart.; and James, who died in 1772. He married, secondly, Maria, daughter of John Morgan, esq. of the Inner Temple, and has issue by her, Maria-Anne, born May 1799. 4. James, a captain in the royal navy, and has issue, Henry and Elizabeth. The earl, dying January 14, 1787, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Lawes, the present earl. — The presumptive heir is John-Luttrell-Olmius, only brother to the earl.

Creation.—Baron, October 13, 1758; Vifcount, January 9, 1801; Earl, June 23, 1785.

Residence.—Luttrelltown, in the county of Dublin.

Motto.—En Dieu et vie cachée. — "In God is my trust."

BOURKE (JOHN), EARL OF MAYO, VIFCOUNT MAYO, OF Monocoyen, BARON OF Naas; born June 18, 1766; succeeded his father, the late earl, August 20, 1794; married, May 24, 1793, Arabella, daughter of William Mackworth Praed, esq. of Britton House, in Devonshire.

John, first earl of Mayo, and grandfather to the present earl, married, in 1755, Maria, daughter and co-heir of the right honourable Joseph Deane, lord chief baron of the exchequer, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker, archbishop of Dublin; by which lady, who died July 21, 1774, he had issue, Theobald, who died young; John, lord Naas; Joseph, archbishop of Tuam; who married, secondly, Agnes, daughter of Sir Joseph Earl of Miltoun; and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Joseph, third earl of Mayo, and archbishop of Tuam; who married,
HERALDRY

GOD
SEND
GRACE
MAN'S IRC
INIMICA
TYRANIS
DEPRESSION
EXTOLLER

Erne
Carysfort
Kilkenny
Montnorris
Desart
Wicklow

VIRTUTIS
AMIGE
VIRTUS
REQUIET
MESCEASORDYS
CERTUM
PETE
VINER

Momorres
Desart
Wicklow

FEAR TO
TRANSGRESS
STILL
ADMIRAM
PATRIOS
VIRTUTIS

Cluneel
Ilce
Lastrim

MEAE
CHRISTUS
METVANDA
COROLLA
VIRIDIS

Lusain
Londorency
DRACONIS
Semper
Belmore
CHARLOTTE Paget, fourth daughter of Henry earl of Uxbridge; and has issue lord Montfort, heir apparent, born January 24, 1807.

John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

1. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

2. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

3. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

4. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

5. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

6. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

7. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

8. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

9. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

10. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

11. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

12. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

13. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

14. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

15. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

16. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

17. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

18. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

19. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

20. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

21. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

22. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

23. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

24. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.

25. John, lord Montfort, born October 13, 1709, married, October 17, 1758, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby, earl of Euston, and died May 22, 1803; succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards earl of Stafford.
Richard Butler, the first viscount Montgomeret, was the son of Sir Pierce Butler, eighth earl of Ormond, lord treasurer of Ireland, in the reign of Edward VI. His lordship's grandfather, Edmund, the tenth viscount, married, in 1744, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Simon Montgomeret, bart., by whom he died March 17, 1778, he had issue, Edmund, his successor; Richard, in holy orders, died in 1795; Simon, married to Miss Lynch, daughter of Edward Lynch, esq. of Hampstead, and died May 19, 1797; Eleanor, died in 1762; and Anne-Amelia. The viscount died February 9, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, the eleventh viscount, born July 27, 1755; married, October 7, 1768, Henrietta Butler, daughter of Somerset Hamilton, earl of Carrick, by which lady, who died June 20, 1785, he had issue, Edmund, earl of Kilkenney; Somerset-Richard, married Mrs. Kelly; Henry, born in 1773; Pierce, born in 1774; and Charlotte-Juliana, married to John-Carrington Smith, esq. The viscount, dying July 17, 1792, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, the twelfth viscount, and first and present earl.—The presumptive heir is Somerset-Richard, next brother of the earl, to the viscountcy only.

CREATIONS.—Viscount, October 13, 1593; Earl, December 20, 1793.

Motto.—Dei petrus est dormitor. "Depraved, to be exalted."

ANNESLEY (ARTHUR), EARL OF MONTNORRIS, of Montnorris Castle, Baron Altham, and a Baronet; Governor of Wexford, and a Privy Councillor in Ireland; F. R. S. and F. S. A.; born August 3, 1744; succeeded his father, who was the seventh viscount Valentia, and sixth earl of Anglesey, February 14, 1761; married, first, May 10, 1767, Lucy-Fortescue Lyttelton, esq., secondly, May 10, 1783, Henrietta Butler, daughter of Somerford Hamil, and had issue, Anne-Amelia. The viscount died February 9, 1779; his lordship's father, Richard, the second viscount, born November 21, 1797; married, secondly, December 20, 1793, Mary, daughter of William viscount Courtenay, and has issue, George-Arthur, born October 2, 1793; Thomas-Lyttelton; Charles-Henry, deceased; Juliana-Lucy, married to John-Maxwell Barry, bishop of Meath, and sole heir of her brother Thomas, the second lord Lyttelton; by which lady, who died May 20, 1793, he had issue, John, George-Viscount Valentia, heir apparent, born November 2, 1769; married, Septembers, 1790; the present viscount, born November 21, 1797; married, secondly, December 20, 1793, Sarah, third daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, bart., of Doveridge Hall, in the county of Derby, by Sarah baroness Waterpark, and has issue, 1. Henry, born March 24, 1792; 2. Richard, died in February 1807; 3. Catharine, born July 18, 1790; 4. Frances, born May 28, 1793; 5. Juliana, born November 21, 1797.

Francis Annisley, knight and baronet, and principal secretary of state in Ireland, was created baron Montnorris, and viscount Valentia, in 1621; and his son, Arthur, April 20, 1661, was created baron Annisley, of Newport Pagnell, and earl of Anglesey; from whom the late earl was descended. His lordship's father, Richard earl of Anglesey in England, and viscount Valentia, &c, in Ireland, left issue the present earl, and several daughters; and, his lordship dying February 14, 1761, his son succeeded to his Irish honours; but the English have ever since lain dormant.

CREATION.—Earl of Montnorris, in 1793.

Motto.—Montnorris Castle, in the county of Armagh.

Motto.—Virtutis amore. "Love virtue."

CUFFE (JOHN-OTWAY), EARL OF DESART, Viscount Castlecuffe, Baron of Defart; born February 20, 1788; succeeded his father, the late earl, August 9, 1804.

John, the second baron Defart, born November 16, 1723.
1738, married Sophia, daughter and heir of Bretridge Badham, eqq. of Rockfield, in the county of Cork, widow of Richard Thornhill, eqq. by which lady, who died August 2, 1768, he had issue, Sophia, born in 1753; Lucy, married to William Weldon, eqq. and Catharine, married to his Charles Buxton, bart. His lordship created November 25, 1767, without issue male, and was succeeded by his brother, Otway, the third lord, created viscount and earl of Delfart; and married, August 18, 1785, Anne, daughter of John, second earl of Altonmany, and father of the marquis of Sligo; and had issue, John-Otway, viscount Castlecuffe; Elizabeth; and Louisa-Dorothea. The earl, dying August 9, 1804, was succeeded by his only son, John-Otway, the present and second earl.—The presumptive heir is the Honourable Hamilton Cuffe, uncle of the present earl, to the barony of Delfart only.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, September 10, 1733; Viscount, December 13, 1780; Earl, December 20, 1792.

**RESIDENCE.**—Cuffe-Castle, in the kingdom of Ireland.

**MOTTO.**—*Virtus requiecit necia forde.*—"Virtue diminishes a mean reproach."

**HOWARD (ROBERT), EARL OF WICKLOW.** Viscount Wicklow, Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle; born August 7, 1738; succeeded his father, the late viscount, June 26, 1786; and his mother, Alice; counts of Wicklow, March 7, 1807.

Ralph, eldest son of Robert bishop of Elphin, created baron Clonmore, and viscount Wicklow, married, August 11, 1755, Alice, sole heir of William Forward, eqq. of Caffile Forward, in the county of Downegall; by which lady, who was, December 20, 1753, created in her own right counts of Wicklow, he had issue, Robert, the present earl; William, who assumed the name and arms of Forward, in 1787, pursuant to the will of his grandfather, and married Eleanor, daughter of the honourable Francis Cuffield, brother of William earl of Portmore; and had issue a daughter, born November 24, 1792; Hugh, married to Misses Bligh, cousin to the earl of Darnley; Boleyn; Henry; Stewarta; Ifabella; Catharine; and Mary, married to the Rev. Thomas Hore, third son of Walter Hore, eqq. of Harpennon, by lady Anne Stopford, fifth of the earl of Courtown, and died July 5, 1793. His lordship, dying June 26, 1786, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the second viscount; and Alice, countess of Wicklow, deceasing March 7, 1807, was succeeded by her son, Robert, the present earl.—The presumptive heir is William-Forward Stewart, brother to the earl.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, July 21, 1776; viscount, June 12, 1785; Earl, December 20, 1792.

**RESIDENCES.**—Caste Forward, in Donnegal; and Clonmore Castle, in the county of Carlow.—Townhouse, in Upper Baker-street.

**MOTTO.**—*Ceruit pete feme.*—"Aim at a good end."

**SCOTT (THOMAS), EARL OF CLONMEL.** Viscount Clonmel, and Baron Earlsfort; born August 15, 1783; succeeded his father, the late earl, May 3, 1788; married, February 9, 1805, Henrietta Greville, second daughter of George earl of Warwick, and had issue, which died an infant. The earl married, secondly, July 10, 1790, Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Lawles, eqq. of Dublin, born Mary, sister of the first lord Cloncurry, and had issue, Thomas lord Earlsfort; and Charlotte, born May 11, 1797. The earl, dying May 23, 1798, was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, the present and second earl.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, May 1784; Viscount, August 18, 1789; and Earl, December 20, 1793.

**RESIDENCES.**—Liffon-Earl House, in the county of Tipperary.

**MOTTO.**—Fear to transgress.

**FITZGIBBON (JOHN), EARL OF CLARE.** Viscount Fitzgibbon, Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Conello, in Ireland, and Baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidby, in Devonshire, in England; born June 10, 1792; succeeded his father, the late earl, January 28, 1802.

John Fitzgibbon, eqq. his lordship's grandfather, born in 1708, married Mifs Grove, daughter of John Grove, eqq. of Ballyhinnock, and died April 11, 1780, leaving issue, John, the first earl; Arabella, married to St. John Jefferys, eqq. of Blarney Castle, and had issue, married to Emily, daughter of the right honourable David Latouche; Mary-Anne, married to George-Frederic Nugent, eleventh earl of Welfmouth, which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament; and the re-married, November 13, 1790, the honourable Augustus Cavendish Braddith, brother of Richard lord Waterpark, and married, Richard Butler, eleventh lord Cadet. Elizabeth, married, June 12, 1793, the honourable William Beresford, lord archbishop of Tuam; by which lady, who died August 24, 1807, he had issue, Maria, married, July 10, 1807, to Henry lord Donally. John, the eldest son, born in 1749, was appointed attorney-general in 1794, lord high chancello in 1790, and created baron Fitzgibbon, viscount, and earl of Clare, by George III. He married, July 1, 1756, Mifs Whaley, daughter of Richard-Chapel Whaley, eqq. of Whaley Abbey, in the county of Wicklow; and had issue, John lord Fitzgibbon; Richard-Hobart, born October 2, 1755; and Habella, born January 11, 1797. His lordship, dying January 28, 1802, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the present and second earl.—The presumptive heir is Richard-Hobart, brother to the earl.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, 1789; Viscount, December 20, 1793; Earl, June 10, 1795; and English Baron, September 1799.

**RESIDENCE.**—Mount Shannon, near Limeric, in Ireland.

**MOTTO.**—Nil admirari.—"Be astonished at nothing."

**CLEMENTS (NATHANIEL), EARL OF LEITRIM.** Viscount and Baron Leitrim, of Manor Hamilton, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leitrim; born May 9, 1768; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 27, 1804; married Mifs Bermingham, daughter and co-heir of William Bermingham, of Rofs Hill, in the county of Galway, and sister to the counts of Clanwilliam; and has issue, Robert lord Clements, heir apparent; William-Sydney; Maria; Elizabeth; and Catharine, eqq. an ancestor of his lordship, who fell in battle for William III. married Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, of Tubbervaddy, in the county of Roscommon; by which lady he had issue one son, Michael, who married Miss Porcell; and had issue, Thomas, of Mohober, deceased; and John, his heir; James, who married, December 15, 1775, Misses Thomas, of Ireland, December 15, 1775; attorney-general, November 3, 1775; prime ferjeant at law, December 1783; lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, in 1784; advanced to the dignity of baron Earl'sfort, viscount, and earl of Clonmel. His lordship married, full, in 1768, Catharine-Anne-Maria, daughter of Thomas Mathew, eqq. and sister of Francis earl of Llandaff, and had issue by her, who died in 1771, an only son, which died an infant. The earl married, secondly, June 23, 1779, Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Lawles, eqq. of Dublin, born Mary, sister of the first lord Cloncurry, and had issue, Thomas lord Earlsfort; and Charlotte, born May 11, 1797. The earl, dying May 23, 1798, was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, the present and second earl.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, September 20, 1783; Viscount, December 20, 1793; Earl, October 6, 1795.

**RESIDENCE.**—*Baker's green.*
BINGHAM (RICHARD), Earl of Lucan, Baron of Castlereagh, and a Baronet; Governor of the County of Mayo; born December 6, 1764; succeeded his father, the late earl, March 29, 1799; married, May 26, 1794, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Henry, last earl of Fauconberg; and has issue, a son, Lord Bingham, heir apparent, born June 2, 1801; and three daughters; of whom lady Charlotte, the second, died March 29, 1799.

His lordship's grandfather, Sir John Bingham, of Castlereagh, and a Baronet; Governor of the County of Mayo; born December 6, 1764; succeeded his father, the late earl, March 29, 1799; married, May 26, 1794, Frances-Anne, daughter of Charles baronet, and first earl of Buckinghamshire; by which lady he had issue, John, the sixth baronet; Charles, the seventh baronet, and first earl; George, died in 1752; Jane, married to Thomas first earl of Louth, and died without issue, in 1746; Mary, married, first, Hugh Montgomery, eqq. and, secondly, her cousin, Vefey Collough, eqq. Charlotte, died unmarried; Henrietta, died unmarried; Anne, married to Croxdale Miller, eqq. of Milford, in the county of Mayo. Sir John died July 21, 1749, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, the sixth baronet, born in 1730, died unmarried in 1752, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir Charles, the seventh baronet, and first earl of Lucan; who married, in 1760, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of James Smith, eqq. of Cannons Leigh, in the county of Devon; and had issue, Richard lord Bingham; Lavinia, married, March 6, 1781, to George-John earl Spencer; Louisa, deceased, Margaret, married to Thomas Lindsay, eqq. of Hallymurt; and Anne, His lordship, dying March 29, 1799, was succeeded by his only son, Richard, the present and second earl.

Residences.—Baron, July 15, 1776; Earl, October 6, 1795.

Motto.—Pro mea Christis—" My hope is in Christ."

STEWART (ROBERT), Earl of Londonderry, Viscoun Castlereagh, Baron of Londonderry, Governor and Cottos Rotulorum of the counties of Downe and Londonderry, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, and Trustee of the Linen Board; born September 27, 1739; married, first, June 3, 1756, Sarah-Frances Seymour, second daughter of Francis marquis of Hertford; by which lady, who died July 17, 1779, he has issue, Robert, viscount Castlereagh, heir apparent, born June 18, 1769; appointed a lord of the treasury, and keeper of the privy seal in Ireland, in 1779; chief secretary to the lord lieutenant and privy counsellor, March 1778; president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and called to a seat in the cabinet in 1782; principal secretary of state for the war and colonial department in 1785, which he resigned in November 1806, and again appointed to the same office in April 1807; married, June 6, 1794, lady Amelia Hobart, daughter and co-heir of John, second earl of Buckinghamshire. The earl married, secondly, June 7, 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles earl Camden; and has issue, 1. Charles-William, born in 1778, a brigadier-general, and lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment of dragoons; married, August 4, 1804, lady Catharine, fourth daughter of John earl of Darnley, and has issue, Frederick, born July 7, 1805. 2. Alexander-John, in the royal navy; died November 14, 1800. 3. Thomas-Henry; born August 27, 1790. 4. Frances-Anne, married March 10, 1799, lord George Fitzroy, second son of Augustus-Henry duke of Grafton.

Corry (Somerset-Lowry), Earl of Belmore, Viscoun and Baron Belmore, of Castle Cole, a Governor of the County of Tyrone; born July 13, 1774; succeeded his father, the late earl, February 2, 1802; married, October 20, 1800, Juliania, second daughter of Henry-Thomas, earl of Carrick; by which lady he has issue, Armar-Lowry, lord Corry, heir apparent, born December 23, 1801; and Henry-Thomas, born March 5, 1803.

Robert Lowry, eqq. his lordship's great-grandfather, married Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Sinclair, second son of Sir James Sinclair, of Caithness; and had issue, Robert, married to Miss Margaret Hamilton, and died without issue; Galbraith; James, in holy orders, and Galbraith, married to Sarah, daughter and co-heir of John Caldwell, bart. of Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh, but by whom he had no issue; and, dying February 2, 1802, was succeeded by his only son, Somerford, the present and second earl.

Residences.—Baron, January 6, 1781; Viscoun, December 6, 1783; Earl, November 1797.

Residence.—Castle Coome, in the county of Fermanagh.

Motto.—Virtus semper viridis.—" Let virtue ever flourish."

Conyngham
HERALDRY.

Irish Earls.
CONYNGHAM (HENRY-BURTON), EARL CONYNGHAM, Viscount Montcharles, Baron Conyngham, Knight of St. Patrick, a Brigadier-general in the Army, F. S. A. born December 26, 1766; succeeded his father, the late lord, May 22, 1787; married, July 5, 1794, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Dennison, eqq. of Denbies, in the county of Surrey; by which lady he has issue, Viscount Montcharles, heir apparent, born April 5, 1795; a daughter, born August 29, 1799; another daughter, born in February 1799; a son, born October 21, 1805; and a son, born in February 1807.

Henry, the first earl Conyngham, married in December 1744, Ellen, daughter and heir of Solomon Merret, eqq. and dying without issue, April 3, 1781, the earldom became extinct, but the barony devolved on his nephew, Francis-Pierpoint Burton, the second lord Conyngham, who married, March 19, 1750, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Shirly Fermor, of Sevenoaks, in Kent; Ellen, who married, March 19, 1750, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Latouche, eqq. of Harristown, in the county of Surrey; by which lady he had issue, Henry, the third son; Francis-Nathaniel, twin brother of the earl, and colonel of the Clare militia; married, June 4, 1801, Valentina Alice, second daughter of Nicholas lord Concourcy; Catharine, married to the Rev. John-Shirly Fermor, of Seanoaks, in Kent; Ellen, married to Stewart Weldon, eqq. and Henrietta. His lordship, dying May 22, 1787, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, the third baron, created a viscount, and advanced to the dignity of earl Conyngham by George III.

 creations.—Baron, December 19, 1780; Viscount, December 6, 1789; Earl, November 5, 1797.

 residences.—Slane Castle, in the county of Meath.

 motto.—Over fork over.

 MATTHEW (FRANCIS-JAMES), EARL OF LANDAFF, Viscount and Baron Landaff, of Thomaston, a Colonel in the Army, and colonel of the 99th regiment of Foot, Governor of the county of Tipperary; born, January 20, 1768; succeeded his father, the late earl, July 30, 1806; married, July 10, 1797, Gertrude, second daughter of John Latouche, eqq. of Harristown, in Kildare.

 Francis, the first earl of Landaff, born in 1738, married September 6, 1764, Ellis, second daughter of James Smyth, eqq. (second son of Edward Smyth, bishop of Down and Connor, by Mary, fifth daughter of Clotworthy Skelvington, earl of Maffereene), and died on the son of Edward Skelvington Smyth, bart. by which lady he died August 9, 1783, he had issue, Francis-James viscount Matthew; Montague, born August 18, 1773, a colonel in the army; George, born July 1799, a major in the army; and Elizabeth. The earl married, secondly, June 7, 1784, Elizabeth, second daughter of Clotworthy Skelvington, earl of Maffereene, who died without issue, February 9, 1796; and the earl, dying July 30, 1806, was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis-James, the second and present earl.—The presumptive heir is Montague, next brother of the earl.

 creations.—Baron, September 20, 1793; Viscount, December 29, 1793; Earl, November 1797.

 residence.—Thomaston, in the county of Tipperary.

 motto.—Y fiona Dvo y fjd.—" Let be what God willeth."

 O'NEILL (CHARLES-HENRY-ST.-JOHN), EARL O'NEILL, Viscount Raymond, Viscount and Baron O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, Colonel of the Antrim militia, Governor of the county of Antrim, and Joint-postmaster-general in Ireland; born January 22, 1777, succeeded his father, the late viscount, June 17, 1793.

 Sir Henry O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, knight, married Martha, daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, governor of Ulster, and had issue, Rose, who married Randall Mac-

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had no issue by her, who died January 1777, before her father, elder Henry, who also died in 1750, leaving his estates in England and Ireland to his nephew, the honourable John Fitzmaurice, created earl of Shelburne, and father of William marquis of Landford; he died March 19, 1783, and was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, James Bernard, esq. born December 8, 1720; who married eldest daughter of Percy Smyth, esq. elder and co-heir of William Smyth, esq. of Headborough, and widow of Robert Gookin, esq. of Court-Maccherry, and died July 7, 1790, leaving issue, Francis, the first baron of Bandon; Charles, died in 1785; Jane, died young; Robert, married to Wotton of Riverfield; and secondly, October 18, 1793, to James Millert, esq. a captain in the 36th regiment of infantry; Esther, married to Sampson Stawell, esq. of Kilbrittain; Mary, married Anguffius, eldest son of Sir Robert War- ren, bart. of Warren-court; Charlotte, married to Hayes St. Leger, viscount Doneraile; Elizabeth, married to Richard Acllon, esq. of Wiltetn-hall, in Nottinghamshire, and has issue an only daughter, Esther, born in 1738. Francis, the eldest son, born November 26, 1775, was created baron Bandon, viscount, and earl of Bandon, by George III.

CREATIONS.—Baron, November 30, 1793; Viscount, October 9, 1795; Viscount and Earl, August 1800.

RESIDENCES.—Castle-Bernard, near Bandon, in the county of Cork.

Motto.—Virtus probata floribit.—"Let virtue ever flourish."

STUART (ANDREW-THOMAS), Earl of CASTLE STUART, Viscount Stuart, Baron Caflle Sturt, in Ireland; married, July 25, 1781, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of the honourable Godfrey Lill, second judge of the court of common pleas in Ireland; by which lady he has issue, Robert, viscount Stuart, heir apparent, born August 19, 1754, married, April 23, 1786, Jemima, only daughter of colonel Kobiton, and has issue, Edward, born September 11, 1787; Andrew, born December 8, 1790; Caroline, born August 25, 1793; Harriet, born December 30, 1793, deceased; Sarah, born March 31, 1787; Anne, born December 12, 1788, and died June 3, 1793.

Andrew, second baron Caflle Stuart, married Anne Stewart, eldest daughter of John, fifth earl of Athol, and had issue, Andrew, the third lord, born October 16, 1799, heiress of Arthur Blundell, had issue an only daughter, Mary, married to Henry Howard, earl of Suffolck; on whose death, in 1650, the title devolved to his brother, Johnas, who was succeeded by his uncle, John, the fifth lord, after whose death, in 1678, the barony lay dormant, until claimed by the present earl. From Robert, third son of the first baron Caflle Stuart, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy, descended Robert Stuart, esq. who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Edwards, esq. of Caflle Gore, in the county of Tyrone, and had issue Mary, married to James Hamilton, esq. and died April 26, 1789; Cairns, also deceased; and Andrew, acknowledged as baron of Caflle Stuart, May 24, 1774; created viscount Caflle Stuart, and earl of Caflle Stuart, by George III.

CREATIONS.—Baron, November 7, 1659; Viscount, December 20, 1705; Earl, December 29, 1800.

RESIDENCE.—Castle Stuart, in the county of Tyrone.

Motto.—Forward.

HUTCHINSON (RICHARD-HELY), Earl of DONOUGHMORE, Viscount Suirdale; Baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, a Major-general in the Army, Governor of Tipperary, Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Privy-Councillor there, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; born January 29, 1726; succeeded his mother, Chriftiana, the late baronets, June 24, 1788.

Francis Hely, esq. his lordship’s grandfather, married Miss Earbery, and had issue, three daughters, and an only son, John-Hely Hutchinson, who was called to the bar in 1748, appointed prime fergeant at law in 1762; Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1773, and secretary of state for Ireland in 1777; married, June 8, 1781, Chriftiana, created baronets, October 16, 1783; daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, esq. of Murny, in the county of Wicklow, and niece and heir of Richard Hutchinson, esq. of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, and died in 1795, leaving issue by the baronets, Richard, his fucceflor; John, commander-in-chief, and created peer of Great Britain, December 5, 1804; (see Baron Hutchinson, among the Peers of England, p. 591.) Francis, born October 26, 1759, married to Miss Nixon; Abraham, born March 20, 1766; Christopher, married to Miss Bond, daughter of Sir James Bond, bart. by which lady, who died March 30, 1796, he has issue, a daughter, born November 2, 1793; Lorenzo, born October 20, 1768, in holy orders, married to Miss Blake; Chriftiana; Mary, married to Thomas Smith, esq.; Prudence; and Margaretta. The baronets, deceasing June 24, 1788, was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, who was created a viscount, and advanced to the dignity of earl of Donoughmore. The prelumptive heir is John, lord Hutchinson, of Alexandria, brother of the third earl. Hutchinson, of Alexandria, brother of the earl.

CREATIONS.—Baron, October 16, 1783; Viscount, November 7, 1797; Earl, December 29, 1800.

RESIDENCES.—Knocklofty, Clonmel, and Palmerston, in the county of Cork.

Motto.—Fortiter gerit cruxem.—"He bravely upholds the cross."

ALEXANDER (DUPRE), Earl of CALEDON, Viscount and Baron Caledon, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Colonel of the Tyrone Militia; born December 14, 1777; succeeded his father, the late earl, March 21, 1802.

His lordship’s ancestor was Andrew Alexander, esq. of Londonderry; from whom descended Nathaniel Alexander, esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of William McClintick, of Donegal, esq. and had issue, William, who left issue, Henry, married, February 4, 1805, Miss Rivers; and Nathaniel, bishop of Down and Connor, married the daughter of the right honourable Richard Jackson, esq. of Barnavon; and Eliza, married John Dupre, esq. of Wilton-park, in the county of Bucks. James, the first earl of Caledon, born in 1739, filled several high stations in the East Indies; and married, November 28, 1774, Anne, second daughter of James Crawford, esq. of Crawford’sburn, in Downshire, and by her, who died December 21, 1777, had issue, Dupre, lord Alexander, the present earl; Arabella, born August 7, 1775, married, July 5, 1796, Andrew Thomas, eleventh lord Blayney; and Elizabeth, born June 21, 1776.

CREATIONS.—Baron, June 6, 1789; Viscount, November 1797; Earl, December 29, 1800.

RESIDENCES.—Caledon Castle, in the county of Tyrone.

Motto.—Per mare per terram,—"By sea and by land.

BROWNE (VALENTINE), Earl of KENMARE, Viscount Castlerolle and Kenmare, Baron of Castlerolle, and a Baronet: a Trustee of the Royal College of St. Patrick’s, in Maynooth; born January 7, 1744; succeeded his father, the late viscount, September 9, 1783; married, first, July 7, 1777, Charlotte, daughter of Henry, eleventh viscount Dillon; by which lady, who died August 15, 1802, he had issue, an only daughter, Charlotte, born June 15, 1780, married, May 26, 1802, to George Gould, esq. of Francis Gould, bart. The earl married, secondly, August 15, 1783, Mary, eldest daughter of Michael Alynna, esq. of
of Lyons, in Kildare, descended from an elder branch of the lords Aylmer, and has issue by her, who died September 4, 1806, Valentine, viccount Caflerolle, heir apparent, born January 15, 1788; Thomas, born January 15, 1793; William, born November 1, 1791; Nicholas, the second viccount Kennare, who married in 1804, his cousin Helen, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Browne, esq. second son of Sir Valentine, the first baronet, and died at Brussels, April 1720, leaving issue, Valentine, the third viccount, born in 1755, married Honoria, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, esq. by Margaret, eldest daughter of William Earl of Clanricarde, and widow of Bryan Magennis, vicount Iveragh, and had issue by her, who died in 1790, Thomas, his successor; Helen, married to John Wogan, esq.; and Catharine. The viccount married, secondly, October 1725, Mary, only daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, of Castle Ishin, and widow of Justin, fifth Earl of Fingal, and had issue, Archibald, the first viccount Gosford, Baronet; Governor and Cuntof Rotulorum of Armagh, and Colonel of the Armagh Militia; succeeded his father, the late Earl, January 14, 1807; married, November 20, 1793, Margaret, born December 23, 1796; Harriette, married, October 13, 1799; Emily-Florinda, born November 7, 1800; Frances-Power, born January 22, 1802, died December 28, 1804.


LEGACIES. — Baron Kilconnel, of Garbally, November 25, 1797; Vicount Dunlo, of Dunlo and Ballinalloe, January 3, 1801; Earl of Clancarty, February 11, 1803. RESIDENCES. — Garbally Castle, in the county of Galway.

MOTTO. — Virtus est fortuna. — "Fortune is the companion of virtue."

ACHESON (ARCHIBALD), EARL OF GOSFORD, Vicount and Baron Gosford, and a Baronet; Governor and Cuftof Rotulorum of Armagh, and Colonel of the Armagh Militia; succeeded his father, the late earl, January 14, 1807; married, November 20, 1793, Margaret, born December 23, 1796; Harriette, married, October 13, 1799; Emily-Florinda, born November 7, 1800; Frances-Power, born January 22, 1802, died December 28, 1804.

Archibald, the first vicount Gosford, married, in 1745, Mary, daughter of John Richardson, esq. of Rich Hill, in the county of Armagh; and had issue by her, who died in 1792, Arthur, the second vicount; John, and Archibald, both died young; George, died in 1773; Anne-Marie, married, first, Alexander Boyd, esq. of Ballycahill; and, secondly, the Rev. Henry Maxwell, nephew of John Lord Farnham; Nicholas, married to Michael Macaulay, esq. of Talghader, and daughter of Robert Sparrow, of Worthington Hall, in the county of Suffolk, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Archibald Lord Acheson, heir apparent, born August 20, 1806.

Archibald, the first vicount Gosford, married, in 1745, Mary, daughter of John Richardson, esq. of Rich Hill, in the county of Armagh; and had issue by her, who died in 1792, Arthur, the second vicount; John, and Archibald, both died young; George, died in 1773; Anne-Marie, married, first, Alexander Boyd, esq. of Ballycahill; and, secondly, the Rev. Henry Maxwell, nephew of John Lord Farnham; Nicholas, married to Michael Macaulay, esq. of Talghader, and daughter of Robert Sparrow, of Worthington Hall, in the county of Suffolk, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Archibald Lord Acheson, heir apparent, born August 20, 1806.
both died young; Edward; Olivia, married, March 14, 1797, Robert Bernard Sparrow, esq. of Brampton Park, Northamptonshire; Mary, married, February 19, 1803, lord William Bentinck, second son of William duke of Portland; and Millicent. The earl, dying January 14, 1807, was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald, the present and second earl.

Creations.—Baronet, September 26, 1728; Baron Gosford, July 20, 1776; Viscount, June 20, 1785; Earl, February 1806.

Residence.—Gosford Castle, in the county of Armagh.

Motto.—Vigiliantia.—"Be watchful."

Parsons (Laurence), Earl of Rosse, Baron Oxmantown, and a Baronet; a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and Governor of King's County; born May 21, 1758; succeeded his uncle, the late earl, April 20, 1807; married, April 5, 1797, Alice, eldest daughter of John Lloyd, esq. of Gloler, in King's County, by which lady he has issue, William lord Oxmantown, heir apparent, born June 27, 1800; John Clerke, born August 17, 1802; and Laurence, born November 2, 1805.

Sir Laurence Parsons, baron Oxmantown, and first viscount, and earl of Rosse, married, in 1777, Jane, daughter of Edward earl of Kinglinton; by which lady he had issue an only child, Frances, born in 1779, and married, in 1809, to Lord Lorton. He died dying without issue male, April 20, 1807, was succeeded by his nephew, Laurence, in the titles of earl of Rosse, and baron Oxmantown, but the viscounty became extinct.

Creations.—Baron, 1793; Earl, February 1806.

Residence.—New Cally, in the county of Longford.

Motto.—Pro Deo, et rege.—"God, and the king."

Agar (Charles), Earl of Normanton, Viscount Somerton, Baron of Somerton, in Kilkenny, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glandeleagh, and Primate of Ireland; a Privy Councillor, Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, a Member of the Dublin Society, Governor of the Lying-in Hospital, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Vice-President of the Charitable Musical Society; D. D. and M. R. I. A. born December 22, 1732; married, November 22, 1776, Jane, eldest daughter of William Benfon, esq. of the county Jenico, the tenth viscount, born in 1707, married, February 21, 1800; Earl, in February 1806.

Residences.—Tallaght Castle, Dublin; and Somerton, in the county of Kilkenny.

Motto.—Via trita via tuta.—"Prefer the beaten path."

Bury (Charles-William), Earl of Charlleville, Viscount Charlleville, Baron Tullamore, F.R.S. M.R.I.A. born June 30, 1764; married, June 4, 1798, Catharine-Maria, daughter and heir of Thomas-Townley Dawson, esquire; by which lady he has issue, Charles-William lord Tullamore, heir apparent, born April 28, 1802.

Charles, the second lord Tullamore, born April 13, 1742, and succeeded his father, September 8, 1755, was the first earl of Charlleville. He married Reber, daughter and heir of James Coghill, esq. but died without issue, February 17, 1764, when the earldom became extinct, but the estates devolved to John, the eldest son of his sister, the honourable Jane Moore; and he was, by George III. created baron Tullamore, viscount, and earl, of Charldeville.

Creations.—Baron, November 7, 1797; Viscount, December 29, 1800; and Earl, February 1806.

Residence.—Charleville Foreston, in King's County.

Motto.—Virtus sub cruce crescit ad celhera tendens.—"Virtue increaseth under the cross, and looks to heaven."

Irish Viscounts.

PRESTON (JENICO), Viscount Gormanston, a Trustee of the Royal College of St. Patrick's in Maynooth; born January 2, 1777; succeeded his father, the late viscount, December 17, 1786; married, December 19, 1794, Margaret, daughter of Thomas viscount Southwell; by which lady, he has issue, Edward-Anthony-John, heir apparent, born June 3, 1796; Arthur-Anthony, born June 9, 1798; Jenico-Charles, born September 24, 1800; Robert, born January 23, 1802; Charles, born April 28, 1803; and a daughter, Harriet-Sophia.

His lordship is descendent in a direct line from Sir Robert Preston, created viscount Gormanston in 1478. Sir Robert de Preston, of Gormanston in Ireland, and lord of Preston in Lancashire, was knighted in the field in 1361, by Lionel duke of Clarence; in 1365, he was chief baron of the exchequer; in 1383, keeper of the seals; and was lord high steward of Ireland. He married Margaret, heir of Walter de Birmingham, lord of Carberry; and was ancestor of Sir Robert Preston, in the government of Ireland, for Richard duke of York; and created, in 1478, viscount Gormanston, as stated above.

Jenico, the seventh viscount Gormanston, married, first, Frances, fifth daughter of Frances earl of Scarf- dale, by Anne, sister of Henry viscount Falkland, who died without issue, July 29, 1682; and his lordship married, secondly, November 1683, Margaret, daughter of Caryl, third viscount Molyneux; and, dying without issue male, was succeeded by his nephew, Jenico, the eighth viscount; who was succeeded by his brother, Anthony, the ninth lord, who married Mary Prefdon, the only child of his uncle, the seventh viscount, and died September 25, 1716, leaving issue an only son, Jenico, the tenth viscount, born in 1707, married, February 9, 1725, Thomasine, eldest daughter of John, eleventh lord Trimlestown; by which lady, who died January 15, 1778, he had issue, Anthony, his successor; married secondly, in 1797, Frances, daughter of Sir Charles-William lord Tullamore; and was ancestor of Sir Charles-William, lord Tullamore, in the barony of Tullamore, county Offaly, in Ireland; also Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers, of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo, in England.—See EARL OF JERSEY, among the Peers of England, p. 508.


Dillon (Charles), Viscount Dillon, of Castello Gallen, Knight of St. Patrick, Condatable of Athlone, Governor of the Counties of Mayo and Roscommon, and a Privy Councillor in Ireland; born November 6, 1745; succeeded his father, the late viscount, November 3, 1787; married, August 19, 1776, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Constance lord Mulgrave; by which lady, who died December 1, 1782, he has issue, Henry-Augustus, heir apparent, born October 28, 1777, a colonel in the army; France-Charlotte, born February
Irish Earls

Irish Viscounts

London: Published as the Act directs Nov. 1st 1824 by G. Kears
Henry, the eleventh viscount, married, October 26, 1744, Charlotte, eldest daughter of George Henry, second earl of Lichfield, and sole heir to the estates of the earls of Lichfield; by which lady, who died June 11, 1794, he had issue, Charles, his successor; Arthur, born September 3, 1750, colonel of Dillon's regiment; Harry, born June 25, 1759, colonel of the first regiment of the Irish brigade; Robert, born May 22, 1759, the eldest daughter of Dominick Henry Trout, esq., by whom he has issue, Maria, born March 10, 1756; Charlotte, born August 11, 1757; and Frederic, born August 28, 1758, to whom his royal highness the duke of York foon after his accession, in 1727, married Frances, daughter and heiress of Catherina, born June 4, 1725, died May 24, 1779; Laura, born April 21, 1754; Charlotte, born September 11, 1755, married to Valentine earl of Kenmare, and died August 15, 1792. The viscount, dying November 3, 1787, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the twelfth and present viscount.—Creation, 1727.

Residence.—Loughlin Castle, in the county of Mayo.

Motto.—Dum spiro spero.—"While I breathe I hope."

Netterville (John), Viscount Netterville, of Doult, was born in 1744; succeeded his father, the late viscount, March 19, 1790.

Sir Formal Netterville, descended from Charles duke of Normandy, was one of the English knights who settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry II. He married Philippa, daughter of William de Vefey, by Isabel, daughter of William earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II, by Kofamond, daughter of Walter lord Clifford; and was ancestor of Nicholas, created viscount Netterville, of Douth, in 1622. John, the second viscount, married, in 1631, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England, whole son, Nicholas, was father of John, the fourth viscount, who married, May 30, 1704, Frances, eldest daughter of Richard viscount Rof; and died December 12, 1727, leaving issue, Nicholas, the fifth viscount, married, February 28, 1731, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Burton, esq. of Burton Hall, in the county of Carlow; by which lady, who died May 24, 1750, he had issue, John; Frances, married to William Blake, and died in 1758; and Anne, died in 1756. His lordship, dying March 19, 1750, was succeeded by his only son, John, the present and sixth viscount.—Creation, 1727.

Motto.—Cruci dum spiro spero.—"While I breathe, I trust in the cross."

Needham (John), Viscount Killmorey, succeeded his father, the tenth viscount, May 29, 1791; married, January 10, 1792, Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey, in the county of Chester.

Thomas, the sixth viscount, who succeeded his father, in 1668, married Frances, daughter and heir of Francis Leveson Fowler, esq. of Harnage Grange, in Shropshire; and had issue by her, (who married, secondly, May 2, 1690, Theoplius Haftings, earl of Huntingdon, and, thirdly, the chevalier de Ligongier,) Robert, the seventh viscount, who married Mary, daughter of John Offley, esq. of Crew, in Cheshire; by which lady, who died May 30, 1752, he had issue, Robert, earl; Thomas; Francis; John; Anne, died in 1791; and Mary, died in 1783; Elizabeth, deceased; Henrietta, died in 1777. The viscount died October 2, 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the eighth viscount, who died unmarried in 1716, was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, the ninth viscount, married, June 25, 1728, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Flitlhall, Bart. of Efinle, who died without issue, August 18, 1744. The viscount died February 3, 1748, and was succeeded by his brother, John, the tenth viscount, a colonel in the army; married, January 14, 1738, Anne, widow of Peter Shakeley, esq. of the city of Chelfter; and had issue by her, who died August 9, 1766. Thomas, died April 19, 1793; Robert, his successor; Francis, a lieutenant-general in the army, married, February 20, 1757, Anne, second daughter of Thomas Fether, esq. of Aifon, in the county of Middlesex, and has issue eleven children. The viscount died May 22, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the eleventh and present viscount. The presumptive heir is the honourable lieutenant-general Francis Needham, only brother to the viscount.—Creation, 1622.

Residence.—Shovington Hall, in the county of Salop.

Motto.—Nunc aut nunquam.—"Now or never."

Saunderson (Richard-Lumley), Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in Ireland; also Earl of Scarborough, and Viscount and Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, in England.—See Earl of Scarborough, among the Peers of England, p. 595.

Smythe (Percy-Clinton-Sydney), Viscount Strangford, in the county of Down; born August 31, 1780, appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minifrer Plenipotentiary to the Court of Liffion, October 7, 1806; succeeded his father, the late viscount, October 1, 1801. Philip, sixth viscount, married, in 1741, Mary, daughter of Anthony Jephfon, of Mallow, esquire, by whom he had issue, Percy Clinton, the present viscount; Lionel-Charles Hewitt, died November 25, 1807; Eliza Maria Sidney, born September 3, 1781; Louisa Sarah Sydney, married, November 17, 1807, to John Eld, esq. of Seighford, in Staffordshire. The viscount, dying October 1, 1801, was succeeded by his eldest son, Percy Clinton-Sydney, the present viscount. The presumptive heir is Lionel, his lordship's brother.—Creation, 1628.

Motto.—Virtus incendit viras.—"Virtue inspires courage."

Taffe (Rodolphus), Viscount Taffe, of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote; succeeded his father, the late viscount, December 30, 1769; married, and has issue, a son, heir apparent; and another son.

Nicholas, sixth viscount Taffe, was poiffessed of a considerable estate in Silefia; and, entering into the service of the emperor Charles VI. distinguiihed himself by the name of count Taffe, during the war in 1738, with the Turks; and at the battle of Belgrade, he behaved with such remarkable bravery, that he gained the victory with great honour. His lordship married Mary Anne, countess de Spender, daughter and heir of count Spender, of Lintz, in Upper Austria; by which lady he had issue, 1. John, born January 1, 1740, married Maria countess Choteck, and died before his father; December 15, 1768, leaving issue, Rodolhus; another son; and a daughter; 2. Francis, a general in the Austrian service, and count of Taffe, in the empire; married, at Brusheis, in 1773, the eldest daughter of John lord Bellow, but had no issue by her, who died February 7, 1792. The viscount died December 30, 1769, at the castle of Elinshaw, in Bohemia, and was
was succeeded by his grandson, Rodolphus, the seventh and present viscount.—CREATIONS, 1628.

MOTTO.—In hoc signo vixi men. —"In this sign is my hope."

JONES (THOMAS), Viscount RANELAGH,
in the County of Wicklow, Baron of Navan; born February 2, 1765; succeeded his brother, the late viscount, February 24, 1800; married, August 21, 1804, Miss Stephens, daughter of Sir Philip Stephens, bart. of St. Faith, in the county of Norfolk, who died without issue, June 17, 1805.

Richard, third viscount Ranelagh, was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, June 4, 1784, and married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis lord Willoughby, of Parham, and had issue, Arthur, Edward, and Elizabeth, who all died young; Elizabeth, married, June 1634, John, eighteenth earl of Kildare, and died without issue; Frances, married Thomas earl of Coningsby; Catharine, died April 14, 1759. The earl married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of James, third earl of Salisbury, and widow of Lord Stawell; and dying without issue male, January 5, 1771, the titles of viscount Ranelagh, and baron of Navan, lay dormant until 1759, when they were claimed by Charles Jones, the fourth in descent from the honourable Thomas Jones, second son of Roger, first viscount Ranelagh; which Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, esq. of the city of Winchester, and had issue, Roger, heir, and Thomas, who died without issue; and the fourth viscount Ranelagh, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Montgomery, esq. and had issue, Charles and Thomas, who were successively viscounts; also Richard, married to Sophia, daughter of John Gildart, esq. of Blackley Hurst, in Lancashire, and died November 27, 1803; John, died young; Benjamin, born September 17, 1770; John, born June 4, 1772; Robert, died young; William-Richard-Montgomery, born September 13, 1776; Alexander, born March 9, 1778; Robert, died young; Mary, married to the honourable Robert Molewirth, second son of Robert, fifth viscount Molewirth; Sarah, Margaret, who died young. The viscount, dying April 20, 1798, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, the fifth viscount, born October 29, 1761, a captain in the royal navy, who died unmarried, February 24, 1800, and was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, the sixth viscount.—The presumptive heir is the viscount's brother.—CREATIONS, Vicount and Baron, 1628.

MOTTO.—Celsitus mihi vises.—"My strength is from heaven."

FITZWILLIAM (RICHARD), Viscount FITZ-WILLIAM, of Meryon; Baron Fitzwilliam, of Thorn Castle; Vice-admiral of Leinster; born August 1745; succeeded his father, the late viscount, May 23, 1776.

The fifth viscount, married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir John Shelley, bart. of Michael Grove, in the county of Suffolk, by Bridget, only daughter of George lord Abergavenny, and had issue by her, 1. Richard, his successor. 2. William, born September 7, 1722; married, September 9, 1759, Miss Bouchier, only daughter of Thomas Bouchier, esq.; 3. John, born March 12, 1724, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the second regiment of foot; married to Barbara, daughter of Dr. Chandler, bishop of Durham, and died in 1789. 4. Mary, married, first, August 28, 1733, Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; and, secondly, September 1751, North Ludlow Bernard, esq.; 5. Frances, married May 18, 1732, George Evans, secondly, 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, the sixth viscount, born July 1711; married, May 3, 1744, Catharine, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, bart. and had issue by her, who died March 8, 1788, Richard, his successor; William, married, August 25, 1782, the young daughter and heir of Sir James Bampfylde, esq. of a matter in chancery; John; Thomas, married to Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Macclesfield, esq. of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. The viscount, dying May 25, 1775, was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, the seventh viscount.—The presumptive heir is William, brother to the viscount.—CREATION, 1629.

MOTTO.—Deo adjuvante, non timendum.—"God affisting, nothing is to be feared."

Cockayne (Borlase), Viscount CULLEN; succeeded his father, the late viscount, June 7, 1802.

Charles Cockayne, first viscount Cullen, married Mary, eldest daughter of Henry o'Bryan, fifth earl of Thomond, by Mary, daughter of William lord Borton; and had issue by her, who died November 30, 1715, Charles, his successor; Trentham; George; Elizabeth; and Mary. Charles, the third viscount, married Anne, sister of Borlase Warren, esq. of Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire; and was father of Charles, the fifth viscount, who married his cousin Anne, daughter of Borlase Warren, esq. of Stapleford, and had issue by her, who died July 1754, Charles, deceased; Borlase, his successor; John, died unmarried; and Anna, to the second Nathaniel, M. P. for Northampton; he married Anne, daughter of Broughton, in Northumberland, and had issue, Frances, married to William Bennett, bishop of Cloyne. The viscount married, secondly, Sophia, daughter of John Baxter, esq. and by her, who died July 12, 1802, he had issue, William, constable of Limerick, married, to Borlase, the sixth and present viscount.—The heir presumptive is William, only brother of the viscount.—CREATIONS, Vicount and Baron, August 15, 1642.

 Residence.—Rushoton Hall, in the county of Northampton.

MOTTO.—Virtus in arduis.—"Virtue in difficulties."

Waren Bulkeley (Thomas-James), Viscount BULKELEY, of Cadell, in Ireland; Baron Bulkeley, in England; Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire; Chamberlain of North Wales, and Hereditary Constable of Beaumaris Castle; born December 10, 1752; married, April 26, 1777, Elizabeth-Harriet, only daughter and heir of Sir George Warren, knight of the bath.

Richard, fourth viscount Bulkeley, constable of Beaumaris Castle, and chamberlain of Wales, (which dignities have been enjoyed by this noble family, almost without interruption, from the reign of queen Elizabeth,) married Bridget, eldest daughter of James, first Earl of Abingdon, by Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Lee, bart. of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire; and had issue by her, who died June 1753, Richard, and James, who were successively viscounts; Bridget, died unmarried; Eleanor, married, George Harvey, esq. of Teddington, in Oxfordshire; Anne, married, William Bertie, D.D. brother of Willoughby, third earl of Abingdon; Elizabeth, married William Price, esq. of Bulace, Lulmey, and Sarah, both deceased. The viscount died June 4, 1724, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, the fifth viscount, born in 1708, constable of Beaumaris Castle, and chamberlain of Wales; married, January 12, 1732, Miss Owen, daughter and heir of Louis Owen, esq. of Peniarth, in Merionethshire, but had no issue by her; who married, secondly, May 1739, Edward Williams,
Williams, youngest son of John Williams, esq. and grandson of sir William Williams, bart. speaker of the house of commons. The vicount died March 15, 1738, and was succeeded by his brother, James, the fifth vicount, August 17, 1749. Emma, daughter and heir of Thomas Rowland, esq. of Carew, in the Isle of Anglesey, and had issue by her, Bridget, who died in 1766; and Eleanor-Maria, died an infant. The vicount died April 23, 1752, leaving his lady enfent of a son, Thomas-James, who became the seventh vicount, and was created a peer of Great Britain May 21, 1754, by the title of Lord Bulkeley, baron of Beaumaris. Creation, 1643.

Residences.—Baron-Hill, in Anglesey; Poynton, in Cheshire; and Reyer, in the county of Bucks.—Townhouse, in Wigmore-street.

Motto.—Ne tenere nec timide.—"Neither rashly nor timidly.

CHOLMONDELEY (GEORGE-JAMES), Viscount CHOLMONDELEY, of Kels, Baron Cholmondeley, of Newburgh; Earl of Cholmondeley, and viscount Malpas, and a Baronet, in England.—See Earl of Cholmondeley, among the Peers of England, p. 599.

DOWNE (JOHN-CHRISTOPHER-BURTON), Viscount DOWNE; Baron Downay, of Cowick, in the Pecage of England, and a Baronet; born November 15, 1784; succeeded his father, John, the late viccount, December 21, 1780; married, January 7, 1801, Margaret-Jane, daughter of sir Philip Amnle, bart.

Sir John Downay, bart. of Cowick, in the county of York, was the first vicount Downay; whose only son, Henry, the second vicount, married Mildred, daughter of William Godfrey, esq. of Thunick, in Lincolnshire; and had issue by her, who died September 1725, John; William; Henry, a prebendary of Canterbury; married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, in Kent, and died July 1753; Christopher, married to Miss Rundall, of Macdon, in Yorkshire, who died January 3, 1759; George, a captain in the royal navy; Godfrey; Mildred, married to sir William Fowles, bart. Dorothy, married, first, to Robert Shaftoe, esq. and secondly, to Thomas Eden, prebendary of Durham; fourth son of Sir Robert Eden, bart. of Welt Auckland, and died without issue, November 26, 1734. The vicount died in May 1744, and was succeeded by his grandson, Henry-Pleydell, third vicount, the eldest son of the honourable John Downay, who died before his father, July 31, 1740; who John married, August 19, 1758, Mary, daughter of Robert Pleydell, esq. of Ampul Crucis, in Gloucestershire, and heir of her brother; and had issue, Henry-Pleydell, and John, who were successively viccounts. Henry-Pleydell, the third vicount, born April 8, 1775, was a colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 25th regiment of foot, which he commanded at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He died December 9, 1762, of a wound he received at the battle of Camper, near Wefel; and was succeeded by his only brother, John, the fourth vicount, born April 8, 1763; married, May 20, 1763, Laura, daughter and heir of Sir William Burton, esq. of Lundenham, in Rutlandshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Pitt, esq. of Strathfielday, in the county of Southampteton; and had issue, John-Chephofer, his successor; William-Henry, born August 20, 1772; Marmaduke, born July 27, 1777, in holy orders; Thomas, born May 29, 1779; Catharine, born August 25, 1768; Lora, born June 17, 1774, died young. The vicount, dying Dec. 21, 1780, was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Chethofer, the fifth and present vicount, born August 1, 1754, and had issue, William-Henry, next brother of the vicount.

Creation.—Viscount Downay, 1681; Baron Downay, 1796.

HOWE (WILLIAM), Viscount HOWE, Baron of Clenawley, and a Baronet; Knight of the Bath, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Dragona, and Governor of Plymouth; succeeded his brother, the late earl, August 5, 1799, when the English earldom became extinct. He married Frances, fourth daughter of the right honourable William Conolly, of Caflletown, in Kildare, by lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, third earl of Stratford.

The family of Howe was of considerable note in the reign of Henry VIII. John Howe, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, married Jane, sister of sir Richard Grubham, of Wilhord, in the county of Wilts, knight; by which lady, through whom a considerable property descended to the family, he had issue, 1. George, created a baronet June 20, 1660, which title became extinct in his fon. 2. John, created a baronet September 22, 1660, and had issue, sir Richard Grubham, second baronet; and John, father of Scrope; and of John, father of John, first lord Chedworth.

Scrope, grandson of sir John, first baronet, was a distinguished leader in the whig party during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He was one of those, who, June 26, 1660, delivered a presentment to the grand jury of the county of Middlesex, against the duke of York, and account of his adherence to the Roman-catholic religion. After the accession of that prince, he concerted measures with William, fourth earl of Devonshire, for bringing about the revolution; and, on account of his patriotism and ability in that transaction, was created by William III. May 16, 1701, baron Clenawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and viscount Downay, in the kingdom of Ireland. He died January 16, 1712.

Emanuel Scrope, second lord viscount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, his son, succeeded to the baronetage upon the failure of the elder branch, July 3, 1730; and married Mary-Sophia-Charlotte, daughter of baron Kilmansegg, of the electorate of Hanover, murther of the forces to George I. and of Sophia-Charlotte, countess of Leinster, in the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died June 13, 1765, he had issue, 1. George-Augustus, third lord viscount Howe, who embraced the profession of the army, and was killed at Ticonderoga, in the war of 1755. 2. Richard, the late earl Howe, in England. 3. Charlotte, married to Robert Pettipiaze, of Swinbrook, in the county of Oxford, esquire, and died in 1785. 4. Mary, married to William-Auguslus, brother to George lord Rivers, of Strathfieyay.

William, third son of Emanuel, second viscount, embraced the military profession; and, having served with distinction in the preceding war, was selected, in 1775, to be commandant in chief of the forces destined to reduce the disaffected colonies of North America, upon which occasion he was elected knight of the most honourable order of the bath. The campaign of that year was attended with several brilliant actions. General Howe forced the American lines at Long Island, captured the town of New York, repulsed the main army of the Americans at the White Plains, and drove the enemy across the province of New Jersey, and the Delaware, into Philadelphia; and the following year was distinguished by the capture of Philadelphia, and the successful actions of the Brandwine, and German Town. See the article America, vol. i. p. 449. In 1778, he resigned his command; and was promoted to the rank of major-general in the army, May 25, 1773; to the rank of general, January 13, 1777; to the rank of lieutenant-general in the office of ordnance, April 23, 1782; and to that of colonel of the nineteenth regiment of dragons, April 21, 1786.
He was also appointed lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight.

Richard, the fourth viscount, was admiral of the fleet, general of marines, knight of the garter, and first lord of the admiralty; created for his eminent services a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Howe, of Langar, April 20, 1782; advanced to the dignity of earl Howe, June 7, 1788; and baron Howe, of Langar, August 19, 1788, with remainder in failure of issue male to his daughters. He married, March 19, 1755, Mary, daughter of Chiverton Harropp, esq. of Welby, in Leicestershire; and had issue by her, who died August 5, 1800, Sophia-Charlotte, married July 31, 1787, the honourable Penn Ashton Curzon, eldest son of Ashton viscount Curzon; Mary-Juliana, died April 11, 1800; Louisa-Catherine, married to John Denis, marquis of Sligo. The earl, dying August 5, 1799, without issue male, the English earldom and viscountcy became extinct; but he was succeeded in his English barony of Howe, of Langar, by his eldest daughter, Sophia-Charlotte; and in the hereditary Irish honours, by his only brother, William, the present and fifth viscount. See Baroness Howe, among the English Peeresses, p. 595. — Creation, 1716.

Residence.—Swords, in the county of Dublin.

Motto.—Finiti amor patriae. — "The love of my country prevails."

CHEWYND (RICHARD), Viscount CHEWYND, of Beerven, in the county of Kerry, Baron of Rathdowne, in the county of Dublin, and Clerk extraordinary to the Privy Council in Ireland; born September 12, 1757; succeeded his father, the late viscount, November 12, 1791; married, July 30, 1791, Charlotte, sister to Ralph-William Cartwright, of Aylsham, in Hampshire, esquire, and knight of the spire for the county of Northampton; by whom she had issue, Charlotte, born September 14, 1793; either, born September 22, 1797; Mary-Catharine, and Susannah, twins, both dead; Richard-Walter, heir apparent, born December 14, 1798; Mary-Anne, born April 17, 1791; and William-John, born November 20, 1804, died January 1805.

Walter Chewynd, the first viscount, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Berkeley, viscount Fitzharding, who died June 3, 1741; and his lordship, dying without issue, February 21, 1756, was succeeded by his brother, John, who had the two sons, the eldest of whom died in 1741; and William-Richard, the youngest, in 1755, leaving one daughter, married to John Parsons, esq. and two other daughters; Catharine, married to John Talbot, esq. brother to William lord Talbot, to whom she was second wife; and by him had issue, John-Chewynd Talbot, esq. born in 1749, married to Charlotte, daughter of Wills, first marquess of Downshire; and Frances, who died in 1805. John, the second viscount, died June 21, 1767, and was succeeded by his brother, William, the third viscount; who married Miss Honora Baker; by whom, who died in 1726, he had issue, Mary, married to the honourable and reverend Henry Peers, esq. of the king'sInner chamber; and died in 1758; Deborah, died in 1758; Lucy, died in 1759; and either; Thomas, died at sea; John, in holy orders, married to Miss Judith Pigott, whom he had issue two daughters, and one son; William, married to Miss Penelope Carelton, and was killed in an action with the rebels, at Saintfield, in Ireland, June 1789. His lordship, dying April 30, 1770, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the fourth viscount, born November 23, 1721; married to Susannah, daughter of sir Jonathan Cope, bart., who had issue, William, who died in 1779; John-Whitmore, died in 1788; Richard, the present viscount; Granville-Aslon, married to Martha, daughter of the late Henry Stopylton, esq. of Wighill, in Yorkshire; and has issue, Henry-Richard, Harriet, Honora, Charlotte, Esther-Susannah, Margaret, Diana-Clara, and Granville-William. His lordship had also two daughters; Susannah, born May 25, 1752, married to Munbee Goulburn, of Jamaica, esquire, who died in November 1795, leaving issue three sons; and Amanda-Clara, married, in May 1805, lord Robert Seymour, third son of Francis, late marquis of Hertford. His lordship, dying November 12, 1791, was succeeded by his son, Richard, the present and fifth viscount. — Creation, 1716.

Residence.—Beerven, in the county of Kerry.

Motto.—
Motto.—*Probitas verus honos.*—“Probitas is true honour.”

BRIDDRICK (GEORGE), Viscount MIDLETON, Baron Briddrick, of Midleton, in Ireland, and Baron Briddrick, of Pepper Harrow, in England, born November 1, 1754; succeeded his father, the late viscount, September 22, 1765; married, first, December 4, 1778, Frances Pelham, second daughter of Thomas Earl of Chichester; by which lady, who died June 26, 1783, he had issue, Frances-Anne, eldest daughter, born August 24, 1783; and Mary, second daughter, born in the county of Sussex, effuqre. The viccount married, secondly, June 15, 1797, Maria, daughter of Richard Benyon, esq., of Gides-hall, in the county of Essex; and has issue, Mary, born March 28, 1799; Charlotte, born February 28, 1802; Harriet, born August 10, 1804; George Alan, heir apparent, born June 10, 1805; and Emma, born August 13, 1807.

Alan, second vicount Midleton, born January 1701, succeeded to the title, August 29, 1728, on the death of his father, Alan vicount Midleton, lord chancellor of Ireland; and married Mary, youngest daughter of Algernon, second earl of Essex; by which alliance, who died March 12, 1762, he had issue, an only son, George, the third vicount, born October 3, 1730, married to Albinia, eldest daughter of the honourable Thomas Townshend, and of title of Thomas, first vicount Sydney; and had issue by her, George, his successor; Thomas, born January 1, 1735, Henry, a colonel in the army, died at Lisbon, 1755; Charles, archbishop of Cadiz; and primate of Munster, married to Mary, daughter of Richard Woodward, bishop of Clonny, and has issue Charles, George, Mary, Albinia, Louisa, and Frances; William, late lord of the treasury; John, a brigadier general in the army; Albinia, died young; Mary; and Harriet, who died an infant. The vicount, dying September 22, 1765, was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present and fourth vicount.

CREATIONS.—Baron, April 13, 1715; Vicount, August 15, 1724; Baron Briddrick, in England, May 28, 1796.

RESIDENCES.—Middleton Park, in the county of Cork; and Pepper Harrow Park, in the county of Surrey.—Town-house, in Curzon-street.

Motto. — *Cuscide corona.*—“From a lance to a crown.”

HAMILTON (GUSTAVUS), Viscount BOYNE, and Baron Hamilton of Stakallen, born December 18, 1749; succeeded his father, the late viscount, July 30, 1789; married, April 11, 1773, Martha, daughter of Sir Quaile Somerville, of Somerville, in the county of Meath, bart., and has issue, Sarah, born February 25, 1775; Georgiana, born February 14, 1776; Gustavus, heir apparent, born April 25, 1777; and Richard Somerville, born June 1, 1778, in the royal navy.

Frederic, third vicount Boyne, succeeded his first cousin, Gustavus, second vicount Boyne, who died unmarried in 1746. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hadley, esq., and died January 2, 1772, without issue; when the honours devolved on his brother, John, the fourth vicount, born March 21, 1744; and married Georgiana, second daughter of William Bury, esq., by the honourable Jane Moore, daughter of Charles Lord Tullamore; by which lady, he had issue, Gustavus, his heir; Charles, a captain in the 12th regiment of dragoons, married Miss Lyther, daughter of Christopher-Kirwan Lyther, esq., and died without issue male; Edward, second son, and Richard, both died young; William, died in 1779; Richard, born July 21, 1774; Jane, and Dorothy, both died in their infancy; Catharine, married to Hugh Montgomery Lyons, esq.; Elizabeth, Georgiana, and Mary-Anne, all died young; Barbara, born December 9, 1766; Sophia, born December 3, 1767; and Anne, born March 2, 1771. The vicount, dying July 30, 1789, was succeeded by Gustavus, the fifth and present vicount.

CREATIONS.—Baron, October 1715; Vicount, August 20, 1717.

HERALDRY.—Hanover Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Motto.—*Nec teneo nec svern.*—“Neither fear, nor despair.”

ALLEN (JOSHUA), Viscount ALLEN, Baron Allen, of Stillsorgan; born April 16, 1735; succeeded his brother, John, the late viscount, November 10, 1753; married, August 5, 1781, Frances, eldest daughter of Gaynor Barry, esq., of Dornmouth, in the county of Meath, by which lady he has issue, Joshua-William, heir apparent, in the 3d regiment of guards; Frances Elizabeth; and Letitia-Dorothea.

Joshua, the first vicount Allen, married, in 1782, Mary, eldest daughter of the right honourable Robert Fitzgerald, and father of Robert, nineteenth earl of Kildare; and had issue, Joshua, his successor; Robert, born in 1687, married to Frances, daughter of Robert Johnson, baron of the exchequer, and died December 16, 1743, leaving issue, Mary, married to Robert Body, esq.; Frances, married to William-Paul Warren, esq.; and Richard. The vicount died November 8, 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Joshua, the second vicount, born in 1693, and married to Margaret, daughter of Samuel du Paas, esq., of Stafford, in the county of Surrey, and had issue by her, John; Elizabeth, married to John Proby lord Crangfort, and died in March 1783; Frances, married, July 15, 1758, William lord New Haven. The vicount died September 5, 1742, and was succeeded by his only son, John, the third vicount, who dying unmarried, May 25, 1752, was succeeded by his cousin, John, the fourth vicount, eldest son of the honourable Richard Allen, third son of John, the first vicount; which Richard, born July 6, 1691, married Dorothea, daughter and co-heir of Major Green, and died April 14, 1755, leaving issue by his wife, who died May 4, 1757, John, his successor; Joshua; Richard; Jane; and Elizabeth, married, December 18, 1767, to captain Brown; John, the eldest son, succeeded as the fourth vicount; and dying unmarried, November 10, 1753, was succeeded by his next brother, Joshua, the fifth and present vicount.

CREATION, August 28, 1717.

Motto.—*Triumpho morte tam vita.*—“Triumph in death, as in life.”

GRIMSTON (JAMES-BUCKNALL), Viscount GRIMSTON, Baron of Dunboyne in Ireland, and Baron Verulam of Gorhambury in England, and a Baronet, F.R.S., F.S.A. and D.C.L. born May 9, 1747; succeeded his father, the late viscount, December 15, 1773; married, July 28, 1774, Harriet, only daughter of Edward Walter, esq., of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire, by Harriet, second daughter and co-heir of George, fifth lord Forrester; by which lady, who died November 7, 1786, he has issue, James-Walter, heir apparent, born September 22, 1775, married, August 11, 1807, Charlotte, only daughter of Charles Jenkinson, earl of Liverpool; Harriet, born December 14, 1776; and Charlotte, born January 16, 1778.

This ancient and noble family is descended from Sir Israel de Grimston, landadl-bearer to William duke of Normandy at the battle of Haftings. William, first vicount Grimston, was born in 1684, and married Jane, daughter of James Cooke, esquire; by which lady he had issue, 1. Samuel, born December 8, 1707, married Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Lovell, youngest son of Sir Salathiel Lovell, baron of the exchequer, and died June 14, 1737, without issue. 2. James, his successor. 3. Harbottle, born December 2, 1712, who changed his name to Lucy, by act of parliament, in 1759, and is deceased. 4. George, married Miss Clover, of Hertfordshire.
fordshire, and died in 1783. 5. William, born January 3, 1719. 6. Jane, married to Thomas Gage, esq. of St. Albans, born March 23, 1725. 7. Frances, born September 15, 1725. The vifcount died October 15, 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest fon, James, the second vifcount; born October 9, 1711; married Mary, daughter of John-Akell Bucknall, esq. of Oxney, in Herefordshire, and had issue, by her, who died August 1778, 1. James-Bucknall. 2. William, born June 23, 1750, married Sophia, daughter and co-heir of Richard Hoare, esq. of Boreham, in the county of Essex, and assumed the name of Bucknall, in compliance to the will of his uncle, John-Akell Bucknall; and has issue, Sophia, married, November 2, 1804, the honourable Berkeley Paget, youngest fon of Henry earl of Uxbridge. 3. Harbottle, born April 16, 1755, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to his majety. He married, September 10, 1748, married to Thomas Fitcourt, esq. 5. Mary, born May 28, 1753, married to William Hall, esq. of Walden, in Herefordshire. 6. Susan-Akell, born September 28, 1734, married to John Warde, esq. of Squires, in Kent. 7. Frances Cooke, died December 14, 1759, without issue; and he married, secondly, February 17, 1754, Sussanna-Alkell, born September 28, 1722, daughter of John Alkell, of High Meadow, in the county of Essex. He married, in 1773, was succeeded by his eldest son, James-Bucknall, the third and present vifcount, born March 27, 1732, the honourable Berkeley Paget, youngest fon of the vifcount; born October 15, 1756, and was succeeded by his next brother, Richard, the fourth and present vifcount. —The presumptive heir is George, only brother to the vifcount.

Creation, June 11, 1720.

Residences.—Becket Hall, in the county of Berks.

Motto.—Holmica fulda.—"How glorious are things honourably obtained."

BARRINGTON (RICHARD), VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, of Ardglas, and Baron Barrington, of Newcastle; succeeded his brother, the late vifcount, July 13, 1802; married, in 1783, Susan, daughter of William Budder, esq. of Philadelphia. His lordship's grandfather, John Shute, was the first vifcount Barrington, born in 1668, and assumed the name and arms of Barrington, on succeeding to the estate of Francis Barrington, of Tofts, in the county of Essex. He married, in 1720, Harbottle, the third and present vifcount; who married Miss Murrell, of Thetford, in the county of Norfolk; and, dying without issue, July 13, 1801, was succeeded by his next brother, Richard, the fourth and present vifcount.—The presumptive heir is George, only brother to the vifcount.

Creation, June 11, 1720.

Residences.—Becket Hall, in the county of Berks.

Motto.—Courage nullius parcit. —"Courage without difmay."
TEMPLE (HENRY-JOHN), Viscount PALMERSTON, Baron Temple, and a Lord of the Admiralty; born October 20, 1783; succeeded his father, the late viscount, April 17, 1802; died June 27, 1868. His lordship took the name of Arundel, conformably to the will of his aunt, lady Frances Arundel, sister to John, third earl of Abergavenny, and died, August 8, 1749, leaving issue by her, (who died December 8, 1735,) Henry; John died an infant; Richard, married Henrietta, only daughter of Thomas Pelham, esq. of Stanmer, in the county of Sussex, and sister of Thomas, the first earl of Chichester; and died, August 6, 1749, leaving issue by her, (who died April 15, 1736,) Charles, first earl of Abercorn, died, September 1776, Sophia, daughter of George lord Pigot, governor of Fort St. George, in Hindostan, who died in 1783, when the title became extinct, and had issue, Edward, George, Henry, John, Sophia, Mary, Leonard, Philip, Claude, Robert, Hugh, Anna-Mart, and William. Mary, born May 21, 1748, married Edmund Boyle, second son of John earl of Orrery. The issue by his lordship's first wife was John, the youngest, died October 2, 1728; Robert, the second; William, the eldest and second viscount, succeeded his father, and married Miss Elizabeth Villa Real, by whom he had issue, John, who died in 1769; Henry-William, the third viscount; Robert-Monckton-Arundel, the present viscount; Elizabeth, married, first, to Sir Frances Sykes, bart, by whom she had Elizabeth, married to Richard Benyon, esq. brother-in-law to viscount Midleton; and secondly, in 1805, to Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring Park. Charlotte-Frances, married Anthony Burton Benetti, of Dorsetshire, esquire, who died in 1775, and left issue, two sons and one daughter. His lordship took the name of Arundel, conformably to the will of his aunt, lady Frances Arundel, sister to John, third duke of Rutland, and widow of Richard Arundel, brother of John lord Arundel, of Trelise. The viscount, dying November 18, 1772, was succeeded by his son, William, third viscount; who, dying without issue male, March 7, 1774, was succeeded by his brother, Robert-Monckton-Arundel, the present and fourth viscount.—CREATION, 1727.

RESIDENCE.—Scobly Hall, in the county of Nottingham.

MOTTO.—Fatum extendere fallit. —"Extend your fame by good actions."

WINGFIELD (RICHARD), Viscount POWERSCOURT, and Baron of Wingfield; born October 29, 1751; succeeded his father, the late viscount, August 5, 1783; married, June 10, 1789, lady Catharine Meade, second daughter of John, first earl of Clonwilliam; by which lady, who died February 17, 1790, had issue, 1. Richard, 2. Edward, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; married, April 17, 1797, Mary-Anne, married Sir Henry North, bart.; 3. John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; married, April 25, 1797, Miss Bartholomew. 4. Martha, married Sir Charles Light, bart., ofﾎｳﾘｮｳｴ."
HERALDRY.

CREATION.—February 4, 1743.

MOTTO.—Fidelité est de Dieu.—"Truth is of God."

FLOWER (HENRY-JEFFRY), Viscount Ashbrook, and Baron of Castle-Durrow; born November 16, 1776; succeeded his brother, the late viscount, June 4, 1824; married, May 26, 1802, Deborah-Susannah, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Maximilian, curate of Waterford, niece to Brabazon earl of Beborough, and relict of John Baldwin, esq. and by her ladyship, who died in 1777, he had issue two sons, Francis Hervey, the present viscount; and William, deceased.

CREATIONS.—Baron, April 27, 1759; Viscount, June 1763.

RESIDENCE.—Castle Morres, in the county of Kilkenny.

MOTTO.—Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos.—"If God be with us, who is against us?"

TREVOR (ARTHUR-HILL), Viscount Dunannon, Baron Hill, of Olderbury; born October 2, 1763; succeeded his grandfather, the late viscount, January 30, 1771; married, July 30, 1755, Charlotte Fitzroy, eldest surviving daughter of Charles, first lord Southampton, by Anne, co-heiress of Sir Peter Warren, K. B. and has issue, Charles-Henry, heir apparent, born in September 1801.

His lordship's grandfather, Sir Marcus Trevor, third viscount, was the first viscount, who died unmarried, January 6, 1802, and was succeeded by his son, William, the second viscount, born May 26, 1802, and married, May 26, 1802, Deborah-Susan, born July 5, 1803; Henry, heir apparent, born June 17, 1805; and Caroline, born July 30, 1807.

His lordship's grandfather, Sir Arthur Hill, the first viscount, was the first viscount Asbrooke; and married, March 25, 1740, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Nicholl, of Remenham, in the county of Bucks. His lordship died June 27, 1755, and was succeeded by his son, William, the second viscount, born June 25, 1744; married, March 9, 1766, Miss Elizabeth Ridge, and had issue, William, the third viscount; Henry, died young; Henry-Jeffry, born November 16, 1776; Elizabeth, married to Francis Warenford, esq. of Ashford-place, in Wiltshire; Catharine, died young; Harriet, married, first, to the honourable and reverend John-Ellis Agar, brother of Henry viscount Clifton; and secondly, to Pryce-Loveden Pryce, esq.; Caroline, born August 22, 1773; Sophia, died February 28, 1794. The viscount, dying August 30, 1790, was succeeded by his son, William, the third viscount, born October 19, 1790, who died unmarried, January 6, 1802, and was succeeded by his brother, Henry-Jeffry, the fourth and present viscount.

CREATIONS.—Baron, 1733; and Viscount, 1751.

RESIDENCE.—Wadley House, in the county of Berks.

MOTTO.—Mens consciat relica.—"A mind conscious of rectitude."

MORRES (FRANCIS-HERVEY), Viscount and Baron Montmorres, of Castle-Morres, in the county of Kilkenny; succeeded his brother, the late viscount, August 17, 1797; married, April 24, 1794, Anne, daughter and heiress of Joseph Reade, of Castle-Hayle, in the county of Kilkenny, esquire; by which lady he had issue, Hervey, heir apparent, born August 20, 1796; Anne, born November 13, 1801; and Mary, born August 8, 1803.

This noble family is descended from the illustrious house of Montmorency, in France; and Hervey of Mount Morres, or De Monte Mariccoe, nephew of Richard earl of Chester, (commonly called Strongbow, on account of his feats in archery,) was the first of the family who settled in Ireland.

HerveyMorres, the first viscount Montmorres, married, Nov. 3, 1742, Letitia Ponsonby, daughter of Brabazon Ponsonby, on account of his feats in archery, was the first of the family who settled in Ireland.

Hervey, the second viscount Montmorres, married, Nov. 3, 1742, Letitia Ponsonby, daughter of Brabazon Ponsonby; by which lady, who died in 1754, he had issue, one son, and two daughters, viz. Hervey-Redmond, the second viscount, who succeeded his father, and died unmarried in August 1757; Letitia, died in 1801, having married, first, the honourable Arthur Trevor, son of lord viscount Dungan; by which lady, who died in 1757, he had issue, the present viscount Dungan; and married, secondly, Randall, marquis of Antrim, by which marriage she had issue, viz. Anne, the present countess of Antrim, on whom the earldom was entailed in 1798; the countess married in 1799, Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, bart.; Letitia, died in 1799; Charlotte, married lord Mark Kerr, a captain in the royal navy, son of the marquis of Lothian; the third daughter, Sarah, married the Rev. Joseph Pratt, and had issue, three sons and two daughters. The viscount married, secondly, in 1755, Mary, eldest daughter of John Wall, esq. of Waterford, and by her ladyship, who died in 1777, he had issue two sons, Francis Hervey, the present viscount; and William, deceased.

CREATIONS.—Baron, April 27, 1759; Viscount, June 1763.

RESIDENCE.—Castle Morres, in the county of Kilkenny.

MOTTO.—Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos.—"If God be with us, who is against us?"

SOUTHWELL (THOMAS - ANTHONY), Viscount Southwell, Baron Southwell, of Castle-Mattrells; born February 25, 1773; succeeded his father, the late viscount, February 12, 1796; married, May 7, 1799, Jane, second daughter of John Berkeley, of Hindlip, in Worcestershire, esquire, and has issue, Thomas-Arthur, heir apparent, born October 22, 1801; Sophia-Catharine, born February 9, 1803; Laura-Maria, born November 17, 1805.

Thomas, the second lord Southwell, born in 1698, married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Coke, esq. of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, by lady Mary Stanhope, daughter of Philip, second earl of Chesterfield; and his lordship, dying August 17, 1765, was succeeded by his son, Thomas-George, the third lord, and first viscount; by which marriage he had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz. Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Arthur-Cecil Hillary, son of Castle-Hamilton, son of the honourable Philip Cecil, grandson of William earl of Salisbury. The viscount died August 29, 1782, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas-Arthur, the second viscount, born April 16, 1742, married, November 7, 1774, Sophia-Mariä-Josepha,
Joseph, third daughter of Francis-Joseph Walsh, count of Serrant, in France, and had issue, Thomas-Anthony, born February 25, 1777, the present viscount; Charles, born February 25, 1777, heir apparent to the title of viscount; Arthur, born February 6, 1789; Francis, died an infant; Margaret, married to Jenico Pethoin, twelfth viscount Gormanston; Francis, died young; Paulina, married, August 19, 1806, Richard Caddell, esq. of Harbourfown, in the county of Meath. The viscount, dying February 12, 1795, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas-Anthony, the third viscount, and fifth lord Southwell.

**Creation.**—Baron, September 4, 1717; Viscount, July 1766.

**Motto.**—Ne maie nous, equa.—"A knight well-known."

VESEY (JOHN), VISOUNT DE VESCI, of Abbey Leix, Baron Napton, and a Baronet; born February 15, 1777, succeeded his father, the late viscount, October 13, 1803; married, August 25, 1800, Frances-Lettia Brownlow, fifth daughter of the right honourable William Brownlow, by which lady he has issue, Thomas, born September 29, 1803; and Catharine, born June 19, 1802.

His lordship's grandfather, John Denny, was the first Baron Napton, and married, May 15, 1732, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Brownlow, esq. by lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Avercorn, and had issue, Thomas, the first viscount De Vesci; Elizabeth, married, first, July 4, 1751, to Robert Hancock, esq. of Watherfown in Wemfcath; and, secondly, October 27, 1762, to Edmund viscount Fortescue, with remainder to his brother, the right honourable sir Arthur Brooke, bart.

His lordship's grandfather, John Denny, was the first Baron Napton, and married, May 15, 1732, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Brownlow, esq. by lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Avercorn, and had issue, Thomas, the first viscount De Vesci; Elizabeth, married, first, July 4, 1751, to Robert Hancock, esq. of Watherfown in Wemscath; and, secondly, October 27, 1762, to Edmund viscount Fortescue, with remainder to his brother, the right honourable sir Arthur Brooke, bart.

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lie, married to the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, and has issue five sons and two daughters; and Harriet. His lordship, dying in 1784, was succeeded by his son, Nicholas, the present and second viscount.—The presumptive heir is Edward, brother to the present viscount.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, July 27, 1776; Vizcount, January 12, 1781; Baron Mendip, in England, August 13, 1794.

**RESIDENCES.**—Gournac Castle, in the county of Kilfenor; and Paulton Park, in the New Forest, Hampshire; and Holdenby, in the county of Northampton.—Townhouse, in Hanover-square.

**MOTTO.**—Spes hicur agoenda.—"Let us be known by our actions."

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**LAMBE (PENISTON), VISCOUNT MELBOURNE,** Baron of Kilmere, and a Baronet; born in 1729; married, April 13, 1769, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. of Hallaby in Yorkshire; and has issue, Peniston, born May 3, 1770, and died in January 1795; William, his apparent, born in March 1779, married, June 3, 1785, Caroline, only daughter of Frederick of Belbourough, by lady Henrietta Spencer, daughter of John, first earl Spencer; and has issue, George-Augustus-Frederic, born August 11, 1787, to whom his royal highness the prince of Wales style patron. Frederick-James, born April 17, 1788, a lieutenant in the 2d regiment of life-guards; George; Harriet, born July 19, 1790; and died June 1806; Emily, married, in July 1793, Peter-Leopold, earl Coemper.

His lordship's grandfather, Matthew Lambe, esq. died February 1755, leaving issue, Robert lord bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1768; and Sir Matthew, the first baronet, of Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire. Sir Matthew was created a baronet January 17, 1755, and of Peterborough, who died in 1768; and fir Matthew, issue five tons and two daughters; and Harriet. His lordship married to Sir George Wombwell, bart. of the first baronet, of Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire. Sir Matthew, married to Richard Bingham, second earl of Lucan; by whom die bad issue, three daughters, co-heirs, viz. Charlotte, married to Sir George Wombwell, bart. of Wombwell in Yorkshire, and died April 12, 1793; and for Sir Peniston, the present viscount Melbourne.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, May 20, 1770; Vizcount, December 14, 1780.

**RESIDENCE.**—Brocket Hall, in the county of Herts.

**MOTTO.**—"Virtue et fide."—"By virtue and faith."

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**ELLIS (HENRY-WELBORE), VISCOUNT CLIFDEN,** Baron of Clifden, in Kilkenny, and a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Mendip of Mendip, in the county of Somerset; born January 22, 1761; succeeded his father, the late viscount, January 1, 1789; married, March 15, 1793, Caroline Spencer, elder daughter of George, the first earl of Pomfret, by lady Caroline Russell; only daughter of John, fourth duke of Bedford; by which lady, he has issue, a daughter, born October 26, 1794; and a son, heir apparent, born July 13, 1797.

His lordship's father, James, the first viscount Clifden, born March 23, 1734; married, March 20, 1760, Lucia, daughter of John Martin, esq. and widow of the honourable Henry-Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry earl of Shannon; who died July 26, 1802; he had issue, Henry-Welbore, the second viscount; John-Ellis, born December 31, 1763, in holy orders; married to Emily-Anne, born December 5, 1765. The viscount died January 1, 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Welbore, the second viscount, who also succeeded to the English barony of Mendip, February 5, 1803; on the death of his great-uncle, Welbore, the first lord Mendip, andahrenheit to his will has assumed the name and arms of Ellis.

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**DAWSON (THOMAS), VISCOUNT CREMORNE,** Baron Dartrey, and Baron Cremorne, of Monaghan; born February 25, 1725; married, May 15, 1758, Ann, daughter of Thomas, first earl of Pomfret; by which lady he had issue a son, Richard, born 1758, who died in 1787; and a daughter, Henrietta-Anne, who died in 1776. His lordship married, secondly, Philadelphia-Hannah, daughter of Thomas Freme, esq. of Philadelphia, by Margaret Pen, daughter of William Penn, esq. founder of the province of Pennsylvania, by whom he had one son, Thomas, who died on September 9, 1787; and one daughter, Juliana-Frances-Anne, who died June 4, 1767.

Richard Dawson, esq. the viscount's father, married, in 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Verey, archbishop of Tuam; and died December 29, 1766. His lordship's grandfather, Matthew Lambe, esq. died February 1755, leaving issue, Robert lord bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1768; and Sir Matthew, the first baronet, of Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire. Sir Matthew was created a baronet January 17, 1755, and died November 6, 1768, leaving issue, Charlotte, married to Henry Bellavye, fifth viscount and second and last earl of Fauconberg; by whom the had issue, three daughters, co-heirs, viz. Charlotte, married to Thomas Wyne, esq. nephew to lord Newborough; Elizabeth, married to Richard Bingham, second earl of Lucan; and Mary, married to Sir George Wombwell, bart. of Wombwell in Yorkshire, and died April 12, 1793; and for Sir Peniston, the present viscount Melbourne.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, May 24, 1770; Vizcount, December 14, 1780.

**RESIDENCE.**—Brocket Hall, in the county of Herts.

**MOTTO.**—"Virtue et fide."—"By virtue and faith."

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**ST. LEGER (HAYES), VISCOUNT DONERAILE,** Baron of Doneraile; born March 9, 1755; succeeded his father, the late viscount, May 15, 1787; married, September 3, 1785, Charlotte Bernard, sister of France's earl of Barnard; by which lady he has issue, Hayes, heir apparent, born May 9, 1786; Charlotte, born February 26, 1791; Harriet, born March 18, 1796.

St. Leger Aldworth, his lordship's father, was created baron Doneraile, and advanced to the dignity of viscount, by George III. He married Mary, elder daughter of Redmond Barry, esq. defended from a branch of the earls of Barrymore, and had issue by her, who died March 3, 1778. Hayes, his succesor; Richard, born July 12, 1756, married to Anne, daughter of Charles Blenky, esq. of Hollywell in the county of Roscommon; and had issue, Richard; Barry-Boyle; Matianne, married, February 19, 1807, the honourable and reverend Edward Taylor; brother to Thomas marquis of Hertford; and Harriet, born October 4, 1757; in holy orders; Arthur, born September 5, 1762; Bridg...
ry-Boyle, died November 1759; John, died young; Henrietta, married to John Godsal, esq. and, secondly, June 3, 1755, to the honourable Joseph Lyagh, brother to John lord Lyagh, by whom she was left a widow, but without issue; Elizabeth, born March 4, 1760, married, February 16, 1764, married John Watkins, esq. of Old Court; Louisa-Anne, married, July 6, 1805, Knayvett Leighton, esq. of Ford Court, in the county of Salop, and has issue, Louisa-Anne, married, July 6, 1805, Knyvett Leighton, esq. of Taplow, in the county of Buckinghamshire. The visitant, dying May 15, 1757, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hayes, the present and sixth visitant.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, in 1775; and Viscount, 1785.

**Motto.**—*Haut et bon.*—"Great and good."

**KNOX (THOMAS), VISCOUNT NORTHLAND.**
Baron Woffle, of Dungannon, Governor and Cutfos Kot- tulorum of the county of Tyrone; born April 28, 1729; married, August 25, 1755, Anne Vefey, second daughter of John lord Knaptun, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Keith, esq. of the county of Downe, and had issue; John, the eldest son, Henry; and Thomas, a lieutenant-colonel in the guards, married to Miss Williams, and had issue, John; and Thomas, bom in 1796. George, born in 1764; Henry, the present creation, preceded by his brother, the late viscount, February 26, 1807.

**Motto.**—*Virtus et propitior.*—"As I proceed, I am more prosperous."

**POMEROY (HENRY), VISCOUNT AND BAROON HARBERTON, of Carbery, E. S. A.** born December 8, 1749; succeeded his father, the late viscount, April 9, 1788; married, January 20, 1788, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Grady, esq. of Grange, in the county of Kildare; and Arundel House, in the county of Surrey, and had issue, George, in holy orders, married, October 31, 1797, Miss Kinnery, daughter of Thomas Kinnery, esq., John, in holy orders, married, October 22, 1785, either, eldest daughter of James Spencer, esq., and has issue, John-James, born September 20, 1790; and Arthur, born in 1796. George, born in 1764; Henrietta-Judith, married, July 25, 1776, James Viscount Lifford, and died without issue, April 22, 1778; Mary, married, January 23, 1776, Sir John Craven Corden, bart. of Templemore in Tipperary, and died September 29, 1778. The visitant, dying April 9, 1778, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, the present and second visitant.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, October 18, 1750; Viscount, 1751.

**RESIDENCES.**—Castle Carbery, in the county of Kildare; and Arundel House, in the county of Surrey.

**Motto.**—*Fortis virtutis comes.*—"Fortune comes by virtue."

**MAUDE (CORNWALLIS), VISCOUNT HAWARDEN.**
Baron De Montalt, and a Baronet, Governor of the county of Tipperary; born March 28, 1780; succeeded his brother, the late viscount, February 26, 1807. Robert Maude, his lordship's ancestor, was, in 1755, created a baronet, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Francis Cornwallis, esq. of Albermarle, in Caermarthenshire, and died August 4, 1750, leaving issue Anthony and William, who died before their father; Robert, died unmarried in 1746; fir Thomas, his heir; fir Cornwallis, who succeeded; Elizabeth, who died young; Emma, married to sir Chalton Leighton, bart. of Wattleborough, in Yorkshire; Alice, married to sir Francis Moore, esq. of Thomas Moore, of Marlefield in Tipperary, esquire; fir Thomas, the fourth son, was created baron De Montalt, and dying March 17, 1777, unmarried, the title of baron became extinct, but that of baronet defcended to his brother Cornwallis, the
the late lord, and first viscount, born in 1729. He married, first, Letitia, daughter of Thomas Vernon, of Hanbury-hall, esquire, and by her had one daughter, Elizabeth-Letitia-Jane, married to John Vaughan, esq. of Hanbury, in Carmonshire; and, secondly, to Mary, niece of Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior-park in Somersetshire, and by her had issue Thomas-Ralph, the second viscount, and three daughters, Maria, died young; Sophia, married, January 25, 1792, to George-Hay Dawkins, esq.; Emma, married to William-Ralph Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, and has issue, Thomas-Ralph, Mary, Cornwallis, and Robert. The viscount married, thirdly, in 1777, Anne-Elizabeth, sister of Charles viscount Monck, and had issue five sons and nine daughters, viz. 1. Cornwallis, the present viscount. 2. Robert-William-Henry, born in 1784. 3. James-Athley, born in 1786. 4. John-Charles, born in 1792. 5. Francis, born in 1798. 6. Isabella-Elizabeth. 7. Georgiana, married, June 16, 1796, lord William-Stuart, son of John marquis of Bute. 8. Alicia, married in June 1807, lord Robert-Ponfonby Tottenham, bishop of Killaloa, brother to John marquis of Ely. 9. Charlotte, married, September 6, 1806, P. Latouch, jun, esq. 10. Mary-Anne. 11. Diana, died young. 12. Emily. 13. Catherine. His lordship died August 23, 1803, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas-Ralph, the second viscount, born April 16, 1767, married, December 14, 1788, Frances-Anne, only daughter of Charles, earl of Normanton, archbishop of Dublin; and dying without issue male, February 26, 1794, was succeeded by his brother, Cornwallis, the third and present viscount. —The presumptive heir is Robert-William-Henry, brother to the viscount.

Residences.—Hawarden Cattle, in Flintshire; and Prior-Park, in the county of Somerset. Motto.—Virtute fecurus. —"Secured by virtue."

GARDINER (CHARLES - JOHN), Viscount Montjoy, Baron Montjoy, of Monjoy, in the county of Tyrone; born July 19, 1782; succeeded his father, the late viscount, June 5, 1798.

Luke, the first viscount Montjoy, born February 7, 1745, was unfortunately killed in quelling the rebellion in Ireland; married, first, July 3, 1773, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Montgomery, of Macbichill, in Scotland, baronet, and sister to Anne marchioness Townshend, by which lady, who died November 7, 1783, he had issue, Florinda, who died March 8, 1786; Louisa, born in 1775; Harriet, born in 1776; Emily, died in 1788; Caroline, died in 1784; Luke, died in 1783; Charles-John, the present viscount, and Elizabeth, died in 1790. His lordship married, secondly, October 20, 1793, Margaret, eldest daughter of Hezil Wallis, esq. and by her had issue, Luke, born January 6, 1797; and Margaret, born February 4, 1796. The viscount, dying June 5, 1798, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-John, the present and second viscount. —The presumptive heir is Luke, only brother of the viscount.

Creations.—Baron, October 18, 1789; Viscount, 1795.

Residence.—Clare House, in the county of Tipperary. Motto.—Nil desperandum. —"Depair not."

CARLETON (HUGH), Viscount Carleton, of Clare, Baron Carleton, of Anner; a Privy Counsellor in Ireland; born September 11, 1739; married, August 2, 1766, Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Mercer, esq. who died without issue, May 27, 1794. His lordship married, secondly, July 15, 1795, Mary-Buckley, eldest daughter of Andrew Mathew, esq. of Prior Park; and died in 1795, leaving issue, Richard, died an infant; Hugh, the present viscount; Francis; John, died in 1781; Mary, died in 1769; Isabella, died in 1771; Rebecca, married Hugh Millerd, esq. and died without issue, July 1804; Anne; Sarah, died in 1766; Grace, married in 1771, leaving issue; Elizabeth, died in 1776; and George, died without issue. Hugh, the first and present viscount, was appointed solicitor-general of Ireland in 1799, and lord chief justice of the court of common pleas, May 10, 1787; created baron Carleton, November 1789; and advanced to the dignity of viscount Carleton, November 7, 1797.

Motto.—Que rea secum. —"Seek the truth."

YELVERTON (WILLIAM - CHARLES), Viscount Avonmore, Lord Yelverton, Baron of Avonmore, Registrar of the High Court of Chancery; born April 5, 1762; succeeded his father, Barry, the late viscount, August 29, 1803; married, September 1, 1787, Mary, eldest daughter of John Reade, esq. of Rasti Cams, in the county of Southampton; and has issue, Barry-John, heir apparent, born February 21, 1791; William-Henry, born December 5, 1793; Augustus, born July 29, 1802; Mary, born November 28, 1782; Louisa-Sarah, born August 16, 1795.

His lordship's grandfather, Francis Yelverton, born in 1705, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Barry, esq. and died March 27, 1746, leaving issue, Barry, the first viscount Avonmore; Walter, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gentleman, of Kambark and died in 1769, leaving issue an only son, Francis, born May 6, 1767; Mary; Elizabeth; Charity. Barry, the first viscount, born November 5, 1738, was appointed one of his majesty's most honourable privy counsellors, and lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, in 1804; and was, by George III. created baron Avonmore, and viscount Yelverton. His lordship married, July 5, 1761, Mary, daughter of William Nugent, esq. of Cloniof, in the county of Wicklow, and had issue, William-Charles, the present viscount; Barry, born November 25, 1763; Aglionby, married to Cecilia Yelverton, daughter of George Yelverton, esq. of Bellisle, in Tipperary; and has issue, Bentiack, born November 29, 1792; George, born November 14, 1793; Maria-Letitia, born November 5, 1794; Anna-Maria, born September 28, 1775; married, May 24, 1791, John Bingham, lord Clarmorin. The viscount, dying August 19, 1805, was succeeded by his eldest son, William-Charles, the present viscount.

Creations.—Baron, 1795; Viscount, December 1800.

Motto.—Renuntatur. —"We shall rise again."

LONGFIELD (RICHARD), Viscount Longueville, Baron of Longueville; a Governor of the county of Cork, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland; born October 9, 1737; married, November 8, 1756, Margaret, only daughter of Richard White, esq. of Bantry.

This family is descended from the Longchamps, an ancient branch of the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, and afterwards settled in Ireland. William Longfield, the immediate descendant, suffered considerably by his friendship for, and adherence to, king James II. John Longfield, esq. his younger brother, married Miss Howaby, and died April 22, 1730, leaving issue, Robert, his heir; John, born June 24, 1697; married to Mifs Weftron, and died April 4, 1765, leaving issue two sons, viz. John, born July 5, 1741; married to Mifs Foster; and Mountfort, born August 22, 1746; married to Mifs Bateman. William, born in 1716, married to Mifs Goodman, and died in 1771, leaving issue, John, born July 6, 1738. Howaby, died without issue. Robert, the eldest son, married, March 11, 1738, Mifs Gearing, and died in 1745, leaving issue, John, born July 3, 1733; married to Mifs Tilson, and died leaving issue; Robert, married to Mifs O'Callaghan, sister to lord Lilmore, and died without issue,
Monck (Henry-Stanley), Viscount and Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, born July 26, 1785; succeeded his father, the late viscount, June 9, 1802.

His lordship is descended from the ancient family of Monck, in Devonshire, from which proceeded the dukes of Albemarle. — Charles Monck, esq., who, in 1697, was surveyor-general of the curios in Ireland, married, in 1673, Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Grange-Goodison; and had seven children, of whom was ancestor of George-Paule Monck, esq., who married lady Araminta Beresford, filler of George de la Poer Beresford, marquis of Waterford. Sir Charles Joseph Kelly, only brother to the viscount, married Anne-Margarette, born Aug. 7, 1796, Mary, only daughter of John, fifth earl of Sandwich; and has issue, Henry-Joseph, born Aug. 9, 1827; Charles-Joseph, born Aug. 7, 1796; George-Frederic, born Aug. 5, 1802; and a daughter, born in January 1807.

Clotworthy, the first lord Temple-town, born March 14, 1721, married Elizabeth, sister of Sir Edward Bough- ton, bart., of Lawford Hall, and third daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, of Polton Court, in Leicestershire, &c., by which lady he had issue, Henry-Johnson, the second and present viscount; Fulke-Greville, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married to the only daughter of Richard Howard, esq., of Cuffe Rising, in the county of Norfolk, and had issue, Caroline, married to James Single- ton, esq. and Sophia, born in September 1750. His lordship,
lordship, dying April 16, 1785, was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Henry, who was March 1806, advanced to the dignity of viscount Templeton.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, August 3, 1776; and Viscount, March 5, 1806.

**RESIDENCE.**—Upton Caste, in the county of Antrim.

**Motto.**—*Virtus avorum premium.*—"From the virtue of my ancestors."

**O'CALLAGHAN (CORNELIUS), VISCOUNT LISMORE,** of Shanbally, and Baron Lismore, born October 2, 1772; succeeded his father, the late lord, July 12, 1797.

Cornelius, the first baron Lismore, his lordship's father, born in 1742, married Frances, second daughter of the right honourable John Ponsonby, speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, brother of William Earl Beiborough; and had issue, Cornelius, his successor; Robert-William, lieutenant-colonel of the 39th regiment of infantry; George, born September 1787; Louisa, born in 1791; Robert-Edward, born August 3, 1797, promoted to the dignity of viscount in 1806.—The presumptive heir is William, his lordship's brother.

**CREATIONS.**—Baron, June 25, 1783; Viscount, May 30, 1806.

**RESIDENCE.**—Shambally Caste, in the county of Tipperary.

**Motto.**—*Fidus et audax.*—"Faithful and courageous."

**KING (ROBERT-EDWARD), VISCOUNT LORTON,** Baron Erris, of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, Governor and Cuffs Rotulorum, a Colonel in the Army, and a Colonel of the Militia of the County of Roscommon; born August 12, 1773; married, in December 1779, Frances, only surviving daughter of Laurence viccount Oxmantown, by Jane, daughter of Edward earl of Kingstons; by which lady, he has issue, Jane, born in November 1800; Eleanor, born July 1802; and Robert, heir apparent, born July 1804.

His lordship was the second son of Robert earl of Kingston, and brother to George, the present earl, by Caroline, grand-daughter and heir of James lord Kingstons. His lordship was advanced to the dignity of a viscount, May 30, 1806.

**RESIDENCE.**—Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

**Motto.**—*Spes tutijfima Christus.*—"Our safest hope is in Christ."

**IRISH BARONS.**

**DE COURCY (JOHN), LORD KINSALE, BARON COURCY,** of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, Premier Baron of Ireland; succeeded his father, the late lord, March 3, 1776; married, October 31, 1753, Susan, daughter of Conway Biennerhaffet, esquire by which lady, he had issue, John, the twenty-sixth lord; William, Rear-admiral of the blue, married to Mifs Binnnerhaffett, sister of Susan baronets Kinfale; James, lieutenant-governor of Tilbury Fort, who lost his arm in the action of Brandywine, in the American war; Gerald, in holy orders, died May 1792; Mary, married to the reverend Richard Meade; Martha; and Elizabeth. His lordship, in 1762, was presented to the King at his levee, and had the honour of afferting the ancient privilege of his family, of wearing his hat in his majesty's presence. His lordship, dying on March 5, 1796, was succeeded by his son, John, the present lord, who is entitled to the same privilege.—**CREATION, 1451.**

**RESIDENCE.**—Courcy Park, in the county of Cork.

**Motto.**—*Pincet omnia veritas.*—"Truth prevails over all things."

**BARNWELL (NICHOLAS), BARON TRIMLESTOWN;** succeeded his cousin, the late lord, Dec. 20, 1796; married, first, in 1798, Martha-Henrietta D'Aquin, daughter of a president of the parliament of Touloufe, in France; by which lady, who died May 1782, he has issue, John-Thomas, heir apparent, born January 30, 1773; married, in 1795, Maria-Thefaly, daughter of Richard Kirwan, esquire of Craig, in the county of Galway, and has issue, Thomas, born in 1796; Rosalia, born September 1771; married to Peter count Dalton, eldest son of lieutenant-general count Dalton, who was killed at Dunkirk in 1795, and has issue, two sons and one daughter, Edward, Nicholas, and Henrietta. His lordship married, secondly, August 9, 1797, Alicia, daughter of major-general Eutface.

This family is defended from an elder branch of the ancient house of Kingfand. His lordship's grandfather, John, the fifteenth baron, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Barnwall, bart. of Cricklows, by whom he had several children, and died April 5, 1746. Robert, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married, first, in 1760, Margaret, daughter of James Rocheirt, of Surrigh, esquire; and had issue, Mrs ten children, all of whom died before their father, except Thomas, the late baron, who died in 1796, unmarried, when he was succeeded by Nicholas, the present lord. Robert married, secondly, the daughter of lady Kemp, of Tooting, in Surrey; by whom he had issue, John, who died young. Robert married, thirdfly, June 13, 1773, Anne, daughter of William Hervey, esquire of Northamptonshire, and died December 6, 1779, when Thomas, the late lord, succeeded. Richard, third son of John, the fifteenth baron, married Frances, daughter of Nicholas Kerwell, vicount Kerwell, by whom he had issue; Frances countess of Tyrconnel, sister to the duchess dowager of Marlborough, by her fird husband count Hamilton, by whom lady, who died March 17, 1735, he had issue, Nicholas, the present peer; John, and Henry, both deceased. Robert, the eldest son, had issue, Thomas, the late lord, who claimed the title, which had lain dormant from the time of Cromwell, and which was allowed March 3, 1775; but dying unmarried, December 29, 1796, Nicholas, his cousin, the present baron, succeeded.—**CREATION, 1451.**

**Motto.**—*Malo mari quam iadari.*—"Death rather than disgrace."

**PLUNKET (RANDEL), LORD DUNSANY, OF Dunfany Caste, in the county of Meath; born December 16, 1759; succeeded his father, the late lord, June 9, 1781; married Margaret, daughter of Edward Archdeacon, esquire, by which lady, who died September 13, 1791, he has issue, Edward-Waddingham, heir apparent, born April 7, 1773; a captain in the guards; married, in 1803, Charlotte-Louisa, youngest daughter of lord Concurry, and has issue a son, born September 5, 1804. Randel, born October 1, 1778; Margaret; Rose; and Anne,
Anne, married, August 1803, to Philip Roche, of Limerick, esquire. His lordship married, secondly, August 7, 1808, Mary, daughter of Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tirling, in Argyllshire, and of Joshua Smith, esq. of Stoke Park, in the county of Wilts, father of Mary countess of Northampton.

His lordship's grandfather, Randel, the eleventh lord Dunfany, married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir William Perrell, relict of Theobald, first earl of Carnlford; but by her he had no issue; and his lordship married, secondly, in May 1711, Bridget, only daughter of Sir John Fleming, of Stalhalmock, in the county of Meath, knight, son of Lord Slain; and, dying March 16, 1783, left issue, two sons, and four daughters, viz. Edward; Randel, born in 1721; Anne, and Mary, both of whom died young; Alice, born in 1718; Jane, born in 1719. Edward, the eldest son, who succeeded, was born in 1713; and married, in 1734, Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Allen, of St. Wollan's, in the county of Kildare, esquire; and, dying in 1751, left issue, Randel, now lord Dunfany; and two daughters, Bridget, married to Hugh McGuire, of Kellion, esq. and Roe, to the marquis de Carondelet, baron de Melle, near Cambrai. Creation, 1734.

Residence.—Dunfany Castle, in the county of Meath.

Motto.—Finita lente.—"Rapid without impetuosity."

PLUNKET (THOMAS) Baron of LOUTH; born August 20, 1757; succeeded his father, the tenth baron, March 4, 1783.

This family is descended from the eldest branch of the house of Plunket, from which proceeded the earls of Fingall, and barons of Dunfany. Sir Oliver Plunket, of Benvolent, knight, was the first baron of Louth, and married Catherine, heir of John Rochfort, fourth son and heir of John Carrick, in the county of Kildare, esquire; and had issue, Thomas, the second baron; Patrick; Christopher; John; Edward; and Alexander. Thomas, the eldest, married Margaret Barnewall, and died May 1771, leaving issue, Patrick, third lord, married Maude, daughter of Lord Killeen; and, dying in 1781, left issue, Randel, the eldest, married Margaret Barnewall, and died March 5, 1785, leaving issue, Richard, the present lord; James, who died young; and Jane, born August 1, 1779. Creation, 1553.

Residence.—Dunfany Castle, in Ireland.

Motto.—God be my guide.

DIBGY (EDWARD), Lord Dibgy, Baron of Geallagh, of the King's County; also a Peer of England, by the title of Earl Dibgy, Baron Dibgy, of Sherborne, in Great Britain. See Earl of Dibgy, among the Peers of England. p. 554.

BLaney (Andrew-Thomas), Lord Blaney, Baron of Monaghan, a Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-colonel of the 85th Regiment of Foot; born November 30, 1770; succeeded his brother, the tenth lord, April 2, 1784; married, July 5, 1796, Mabella, eldest daughter of James, first earl of Caledon; by whose death she had issue, Cadwallader Davis, and Andrew-Thomas, who, dying April 2, 1798, leaving issue, Richard, the present lord; James, who died young; and Jane, born August 1, 1779.
HERALDRY.


INGRAM (FRANCIS-SEYMMOUR-CONWAY), Baron CONWAY and KILMUTAGH, in Ireland; also Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, Lord Conway, and Baron of Ragley, in England.—See MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, among the Peers of England, p. 587.

EVANS-FREKE (JOHN), Baron CARbery, and a Baronet; born November 11, 1755; succeeded his cousin, the late lord, March 4, 1807; married, January 25, 1783, Catharine-Charlotte, third daughter of Arthur, second earl of Arran, by Catharine, daughter of William Annesley, viscount Gisburne.

John, the fifth baron Carbery, born in 1738, married Emilia, fourth daughter of William Crowe, dean of Clonfert; by whom he had issue, John-William, who died in 1805, in Hindoostan; Emily-Frances, died in 1771; Frances-Dorothea, married to William Prellon, esq., and Maria-Juliana, married to Thomas Barry, esq. of Tullamore, in the county of Offaly.

His lordship, dying March 4, 1807, without male issue, was succeeded by his cousin, Sir John Evans-Freke, bart. of Caifele Freke, grandson of the honourable John Evans, of Bulgaden Hall, in Limerick, youngest son of George, the first lord Carbery; and whose son, Sir John Evans, assumed the name and arms of Freke, pursuant to the will of his uncle; and was created a baronet in 1768. He married, July 15, 1764, Elizabeth, second daughter of Arthur Gore, earl of Arran, and had issue, for John Evans-Freke, his successor; George, of Bulgaden Hall; and Maria-Juliana, married to Thomas Barry, esq. of Tullamore, in the county of Offaly.


LYSAGHT (JOHN), Baron Lisle, of Mountnorthe; born December 4, 1784; succeeded his father, John, the late lord, January 9, 1798.

John Lysaght, the first lord Lisle, married, in 1752, Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Joseph Deane, esq. lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, by Margaret Boyle, sister of Henry earl of Shannon, and had issue, John, the second lord; Joseph, married to Henrietta St. Leger, daughter of viscount Doneraile, and died without issue, August 9, 1799; James, died young; Margaret, married to William Hodder, esq. of Hoddersfield; and Mary, married to Kingstann Pencereaffe, esq. His lordship married, secondly, Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Moore, esq. of Moorecote; and had issue, John, the third lord; George, born in 1783; and Elizabeth, born in 1778, married to James Hall, esq. His lordship, dying January 8, 1798, was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the third and present lord. The presumptive heir is George, brother to the present lord.—Creation, 1752.

Residence.—Mountnorthe, in the county of Cork.

Motto.—*Bella, horrida bella.*

HANGER (WILLIAM), Lord Coleraine, of Coleraine; succeeded his brother, the late lord, in November 1794.

His lordship's grandfather, Sir George Hanger, was knighted by William III. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Beale, bart. by whom he had issue, George; John; Gabriel, the first lord; William; Anne, married to Henry Hare, lord Coleraine; Delicia; Jane; and Mary. Gabriel, the third son, who was created baron Coleraine, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Bond, of Cowbury, in Herefordshire, esquire; by whom he had issue, John, the second lord; William, the present lord; George, in the army; and Anne, married to Arthur Vanstatter, esq. His lordship died January 27, 1772, and was succeeded by his son, John, the third lord, who, dying in November 1794, without issue, was succeeded by his next brother, William, the present and third lord.—The presumptive heir is George, only brother to the present lord.—Creation, 1762.

Residence.—Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

Motto.—Artes honorabilis.—*Honour the arts.*

CLIVE (EDWARD), Baron Clive, of Plassey, in Ireland; Baron Clive, Baron Powis, Baron Herbert, Viscount Clive, and Earl of Powis, in England.—See Earl of Powis, among the Peers of England, p. 542.

PHIPPS (HENRY), Baron Mulgrave, of New Rofs, in Ireland; Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave Caiffe, in England.—See Baron Mulgrave, among the Peers of England, p. 382.

PERCEVAL (CHARLES-GEORGE), Baron ARDEN, of Lohort Caiffe, in the county of Cork;
HEERALDRY.

Irish Bears.

London, Published as the Act Directs Feb. 15, 1836 by G. J. Bell.
and also Baron Arden, of Arden, in Warwickshire.—See Baron Arden, among the Peers of England, p. 591.

PHILIPS (RICHARD), LORD MILFORD, and a
Baronet; married, June 2, 1764, Miss Philips, daughter of James Philips, esq. of Pontperry, in the county of Pembroke.

Sir John Philips, his lordship's grandfather, married, Decembet 13, 1697, Mary, daughter and heir of Anthony Smith, esq. by whose lady he had issue, Sir Erasmus; Sir John, successively baronets; Bulkeley, married Philipa, daughter of William Adams, esq. of Pembroke, and had issue, three daughters. Sir John, the fourth baronet, died January 5, 1736, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Erasmus, the fifth baronet, who, dying unmarried October 15, 1743, was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, the sixth baronet, and knight of the thistle for Pembroke. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Shepherd, esq. of Allynaton, in Devonshire, and had issue by her, who died September 25, 1788, Sir Richard, his successor; Mary; Elizabeth; Catharine; and Joyce. Sir John, dying June 23, 1764, was succeeded by his only son, Richard, the first lord Milford, and seventh baronet.—Creation, July 13, 1776.

Residence.—Picton Castle, in the county of Pembroke.

Motto.—Dedit amore patriae.—"The love of my country directs me."

WYNN (THOMAS JOHN), BARON NEWBOROUGH; born April 3, 1802, succeeded his father, the late lord, October 12, 1807.

This ancient family is descended from the same ancestor as the earls of Lichfield; which see.—His lordship's great grandfather, Sir Thomas Wynn, bart. married Frances, heiress of John Glynn, esq. by whom he had issue, Sir John, his successor; Catharine; Elizabeth; Dorothy, married to William Thomas, of Coedhelem, esq. and Frances. Sir John, married Jane, heiress of John Wynn, of Maela, in the county of Denbigh, esquire, and by her he had issue, Sir Thomas, his successor; Glynn, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married, January 14, 1766, Bridget, daughter of Edward-Philip Pugh, esq. of Penyr, and has issue, John-Glynn, born October 16, 1766; William, in holy orders, who took the name of Coyttmor, agreeable to the will of his grandmother, married Eliza, heiress of Thomas-Temion, chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; Thomas Edward, of Nantwich, married Mary, daughter of Charles Belsay, esquire and co-heiress of Henry, second earl of Faunconberg, and has taken the name and arms of Belsay, in addition to his own; Glynn, born in 1766, married to Elizabeth, daughter of the honourable and revered Frederic Hamilton; Bridget, married, March 16, 1752, to Lord John Perceval, son of John-James earl of Egmont; Sir Thomas, the third baronet, was created baron Newborough, and married, first, in 1766, Catharine-Perceval, daughter of John earl of Egmont, and by her he had issue, John, married, in October 1795, Lina, daughter of De Heer Tillas Vanderkaay, of the Hague, and died December 18, 1800, leaving no issue. His lordship married, secondly, Maria-Stella Parrinella, niece of the late general Chiappini, in the imperial service, and Marchesina of Modigliani, by which lady he had issue, Thomas, the present baron; and Spencer-Bulkeley, born May 25, 1803. His lordship, dying October 12, 1807, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas-John, the present lord.—The presumptive heir is Spencer Bulkeley, only son, by baronet.—Creation, 1776.

Residences.—Clynn in Cañon, in Carmarthenshire; and the Abbey, in Carnarvonshire.

Motto.—Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—"Gentle in manners, vigorous in action."

MACDONALD (ALEXANDER-WENTWORTH), BARON MACDONALD, of Slate, in the county of Antrim, born in December, succeeded his father, the late lord, September 12, 1793.

Sir Alexander Macdonald, the ninth baronet, and first lord, married, May 3, 1768, Elizabeth-Diana, daughter of Godfrey Buliville, esq. of Gunthwaite, in the county of York, by Diana, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, bart. of Bretton, by whom he had issue, Alexander-Wentworth, the present baron; Godfrey, born October 14, 1775, lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment of infantry; Archibald, married, October 29, 183, Jane, daughter of Duncan Campbell, esq. James, a lieutenant in the first regiment of guards; Dudley-Stewart, born February 15, 1785; another son, born March 11, 1788; Diana, born September 15, 1789, married to Sir John Sinclair, bart. Elizabeth, Annabella, and Julia, who all three died young. His lordship, dying September 12, 1795, was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander-Wentworth, the present and second lord.—The presumptive heir is Godfrey, brother to present lord.—Creation, July 13, 1776.

Motto.—Per mare, per terras.—"Both by sea and by land."

EDWARDES (WILLIAM), LORD KENSINGTON; born April 24, 1777; succeeded his father, December 6, 1801; married Miss Thomas, and has issue, Edward-Henry, heir apparent, born November 15, 1784; Caroline, born December 13, 1799; William, born February 3, 1800; and a daughter, born May 13, 1802.

His lordship is descended from the noble family of Rich, earls of Warwick and Holland, and barons of Kennington. Robert, earl of Warwick and Holland, married Anne, daughter of Edward earl of Manchester, by which lady he had issue, Edward, his heir; and Elizabeth, married to Francis Edwards, of Haverfordwest, esquire, descended from an ancient family in Wales, by whom he had issue, Edward-Henry, Francis, William, and Lucy. Edward, earl of Warwick and Holland, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirle Castle; and, dying July 31, 1791, left an only son, Edward-Henry, his heir; and his lady, surviving, was married, in 1795, to the celebrated writer, Joseph Addition, esq. Edward-Henry, earl of Warwick and Holland, dying unmarried, August 16, 1798; his estates devolved to William Edwards, youngest and only surviving grandson of Robert earl of Warwick and Holland, who has created baron Kennington, and married, February 14, 1786, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Warren, of Longbridge, in Pembroke-shire, esquire, by whom he had issue, William, his heir; and his lordship, dying December 13, 1801, was succeeded by his only son, the present and second lord.—Creation, July 20, 1776.

Residence.—Knighthorne, in the county of Pembroke.

Motto.—Gardez la foi.—"Keep the faith."

LYTTLTON (WILLIAM HENRY), BARON WESTCOTE, of Balnabe, Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Frankley in Worcestershire, High Steward and Recorder of Bewdley.—See Lord Lyttleton, among the Peers of England, p. 582.

ONGLEY (ROBERT), BARON ONGLEY, of Old Warden; born September 20, 1770; succeeded his father, the late lord, October 23, 1785; married, July 11, 1801, Frances, only daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, bart. of Sutton, in the county of Bedford.

His lordship's father, Robert-Henry, first lord Ongley, assumed the name and arms of Ongley, on succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, Sir Samuel Ongley, of Kent. His lordship married, May 4, 1762, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Gosforth, esq. of

8 K. Langton
Langton Hall, in the county of Essex, and had issue, Robert, lord Ongley; Samuel, born in 1774; Frances; Catharine, married to colonel Freemantle; Anne; Sarah, married to William Phillimore, esq. His lordship, dying October 23, 1775, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, the present and second lord.—The presumptive heir is Samuel, his lordship's only brother.

Motto.—Misi cura futuri.—"I am careful for the future."

MASSEY (HUGH), BARON MASSEY, of Duntryleague; born October 24, 1761; succeeded his father, the late lord, May 10, 1790; married, March 12, 1792, Margaret-Evelina, youngest daughter of William Barton, esq. of Grove-Place, in the county of Tipperary, by which lady he had issue, Hugh-Hamon, heir apparent, born February 13, 1793; George-Wiliam, born October 24, 1761; succeeded his father, the late lord, May 10, 1790; married, March 12, 1792, Caroline, eldest daughter of William Phillimore, esq. His lordship, dying May 10, 1790, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, the present and third baron Massey.—Creation, July 1776.

Residence.—Duntryleague, in the county of Limeric.

Motto.—Pro libertate patria.—"For the liberty of my country."

ROBINSON (MORRIS), BARON ROKEBY, of Armagh, in Ireland, and an English Baronet; succeeded his uncle, the late lord, November 30, 1800.

Thomas Robinson, his lordship's great-grandfather, who died in 1719, married Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Stapleton, of Myton, in the county of York, baronet, by whom he left issue one daughter, Elizabeth; and a son, William, who died February 24, 1719, having married, in 1699, Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Walters, esq. of Cundall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. By this lady, who died in July 1730, he had issue, Matthew, the late Lord Robinson, born January 12, 1794; John, born June 21, 1793; a son, born July 1810; and a daughter, born March 17, 1802.

The family of Massey derive their name from the lordship of Malby, in Normandy, their place of residence at the time that duchy was conquered by Rollo, in 876, at which period they were styled lords of Malby. Hugh, the first baronet, married Catharine, daughter of Edward Taylor, esq. of Ballynor, in the county of Limeric, co-heir with her sisters, the countesses of Carbery and Limeric, by which lady he had issue, Hugh, the present and first baronet, born July 28, 1772; John; Mary; and Sarah. His lordship, dying May 10, 1790, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, the present and third baron Massey.—Creation, July 1776.

Residence.—Duntryleague, in the county of Limeric.

Motto.—Forte et fidelis nihil difficile.—"Nothing is difficult to the brave and the faithful."

TONSON (WILLIAM), LORD RIVERSDALE, Baron Riverdale, of Rathcormurch; born December 8, 1775; succeeded his father, the late lord, December 8, 1775; married, October 21, 1799, Charlotte, widow of the late Rev. William Freind, dean of Canterbury, and left three sons and one daughter.—The presumptive heir is Matthew, his present and second lord.

Motto.—Mild cura futuri.—"Care for the future.

Holroyd (John-Baker), Baron Dunamore, in the county of Meath, in Ireland; and Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in England.—See Baron Sheffield, among the peers of England, p. 592.

Deane (Robert-Tilson), Baron Mus-Kerry; a Privy Councilor in Ireland, and Governor of Limeric; born October 19, 1747; married, in May 1775, Anne, heir of John Fitzmaurice, esq. of Springfield Castle, in the county of Limeric; and had issue, Robert Fitzmaurice, born May 24, 1776, and died January 18, 1796; John Thomas, heir apparent, born September 27, 1777, a major in the army; William, born August 3, 1792; and Matthew, born March 19, 1795.

Sir Matthew, the fourth baronet, married Salisbury, daughter and heir of Robert Davies, esq. of Manley Hall, in the county of Cheshir; but dying without issue, June 10, 1751, was succeeded by his only brother, Sir Robert, the fifth baronet, created Baron of Muskerry, January 5, 1801.

Motto.—Forte et fidelis nihil difficile.—"Nothing is difficult to the brave and the faithful."
in Scotland, and brother of lieutenant-general Sir David Baird; Charlotte, born December 25, 1785. His lordship, dying December 4, 1787, was succeeded by his eldest son, who succeeded in the baronetcy and present barony. His presumptive heir is Charles Ludlow, his lordship's brother.—Creation, October 15, 1783.

Residence.—Baron-ltown Castle, in the county of Wexford.

Motto.—Fidelis ad uram. —"Faithful to their allies."

EDEN (William), Baron Auckland, in Ireland; and Lord Auckland, of Wexford, in England.—See Baron Auckland, among the Peers of England, p. 582.

BROWNE (James-Caulfeild), Baron Kilmaine, and a Baronet; Governor of Mayo-shire; born March 16, 1753; succeeded his father, John, the late lord, June 7, 1793; married, July 25, 1795, Anne, fourth daughter of the late Right Honourable Henry Cavendish, bart. of Doveridge Hall, in Derbyshire; by which lady he has issue, John-Caunfield, heir apparent, born June 11, 1794; Sarah-Louiza, born March 7, 1796; Henry-Montague, born October 3, 1799; George-Augustus, born February 18, 1801; and Augustus-Caulefield-James, born November 15, 1803.

Sir John Browne, his lordship's grandfather, the fifth baronet, married, first, June 30, 1772, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry Dodwell, esq. and, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Sir Walter Blake, bart. and died in 1756, leaving issue, by his first lady, Sir George, and Sir John, succession baronets; Dodwell; Henry-Palmer; and Julia, married Edmund Burke, esq. of Curly, in the county of Mayo. Sir George, the second baronet, married Anafie, eldest daughter of Denis Daly, esq. by lady Anne de Burgh, eldest daughter of Michael, tenth earl of Clanricarde; by which he had issue four daughters, viz. Margaret, deceased; Anne, married to captain Powers; Letitia, died young; and Georgiana, married to Charles Blake, esq. of Merlin Park. Sir George, dying without issue male, was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, the first lord Kilmaine, and seventh baronet, who married, April 23, 1764, Alice Caulfeild, second daughter of James, third viscount Charlemont; by which lady he had issue, James-Caulfeild, lord Kilsby, and has issue a daughter, born December 18, 1803; and has issue four daughters, viz. Margaret, deceased; Anne, married to the Reverend John Cromie; Letitia, married to John Roff, esq. a major in the 18th regiment of foot; and Alicia-Margaretta, married to John Longworth, born August 19, 1773; succeeded his father, the late lord, August 28, 1799; married, April 16, 1803, Eliza, daughter of major-general George Morgan; and has issue a daughter, born December 18, 1823; and a son, born April 7, 1805, died March 7, 1807.

Thomas, second son of Richard Lawles, esq. who died in 1670, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, of Kilkenny, esquire; and, dying in 1704, left issue, John, who married Frances, daughter of John Usher, esq. and had two sons, Peter and John; which laid John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Mc'Donnell, esq. died in 1739, leaving issue an only son, Robert, married to Miss Mary Hadlor, daughter of Dominick Hadlor, esq. and had issue, Nicholas, the late lord, Mary, born October 12, 1756; married to Patrick Lawles, esq. and died October 14, 1767, leaving issue one daughter, Margaret, who married, June 11, 1794; John, first earl of Clonmell; Robert, the father of the late
late baron, died March 16, 1779; his son, Nicholas, who
was created baron Cloncurry, married October 15, 1761,
Margaret, daughter of Valentine Browne, esq., of Dub-
lina; by which lady, who died February 10, 1795, he
had issue three daughters, viz. Mary-Catharine, mar¬
tied to Margaret-Augusta, sister of the late earl of Clarn-
cliffe; John, died in 1790; Honoria, married to Walter
Lambert, esq. and died without issue; and Susanna, who
died November 8, 1735. Robert, the eldest son, and
first lord, born February 27, 1754, married Letitia,
daurt and heir of John Grey, esq. of Old Abbey,
the county of Limerick; and had issue, Luke, the
second lord; Catharine-Bridget, married to Richard Hare,
esq. eldest son of lord Ennifmore; Letitia-Susanna, mar-
tied to the honourable Robert Trench, youngest son of
William first earl of Clandarney. His lordship, dying
July 23, 1795, was succeeded by his only son, Luke, the
second and present lord.—CREATION, June 1790.
RESIDENCE.—Clonbrock Castle, in the county of
Galway.
Motto.—Auxilium ab alto.—"Help from above."

FITZHUBERT (ALLEYNE), BARON ST. HE¬
LSENS, in Ireland, and Baron St. Helens, in England.—
See LORD ST. HELSENS, among the PEERS OF EN¬
GLAND, p. 580.

HOOD (SAMUEL), LORD HOOD, Baron of Ca-
therington, in Ireland, and a Baronet; Vifcount Hood,
in England.—See VISCOUNT HOOD, among the PEERS OF
ENGLAND, p. 572.

CAVENDISH (RICHARD), BARON WATER-
PARK, and a Baronet; succeeded his mother, the late baro-
one, August 4, 1807; born July 13, 1753; married,
August 6, 1789, Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of
Thomas Cooper, esq. of Millmart Castle, in the county of
Kildare; and had issue, Henry, Henry, heir apparent, born
November 5, 1793; Richard; George-John; Augustus;
Frederic; Thomas; Sarah-Georgiana; Anne; Emma;
Juliana; and Catharine.
This ancient family is descended from a branch of the
house of Cavendish, from which proceeded the dukes of
Devonshire; and was seated at Doveridge, in Derby-
shire, as early as the reign of queen Elizabeth.
Sir Henry Cavendish, the second baronet, born September
13, 1733; married, August 5, 1757, Sarah, created
baronets Waterpark, June 14, 1792, only child and
heir of Richard Bradshaw, esq. Illegally descended from
lord president Bradshaw; by which lady, who died Aug-
ust 4, 1807, he had issue, Richard, the present lord;
Lord James Agar, born August 11, 1746; married, February 16,
1792, Letitia-Catharine, eldest daughter of James Calv-
field, esq. of Stewartstown, in the county of Tyrone;
Augustus, born November 17, 1768, attainted, by royal
license, June 2, 1790, the name and arms of his maternal
grandfather, Richard Bradshaw, esq. and married, No-
ember 15, 1796, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James
St. John Jerjes, esq. of Blarney Castle, (whom former
marriage with George-Frederic, seventh earl of Weil-
meath, had been dissolved in the same year); Frederic,
born July 7, 1777, married, May 301, Eleanor, daugh-
ter of Arthur earl of Arran, and father to Anne-Jane
marchioness of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
married to the baron De Ville; Dorothea, born
May 13, 1762, married to Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart.
Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,
eal of Mountnorris; Anne, born March 22, 1774, mar-
tied to James-Carleil Proceedings of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
married to the baron De Ville; Dorothea, born
May 13, 1762, married to Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart.
Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,
eal of Mountnorris; Anne, born March 22, 1774, mar-
tied to James-Carleil Proceedings of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
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Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,
eal of Mountnorris; Anne, born March 22, 1774, mar-
tied to James-Carleil Proceedings of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
married to the baron De Ville; Dorothea, born
May 13, 1762, married to Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart.
Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,
eal of Mountnorris; Anne, born March 22, 1774, mar-
tied to James-Carleil Proceedings of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
married to the baron De Ville; Dorothea, born
May 13, 1762, married to Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart.
Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,
eal of Mountnorris; Anne, born March 22, 1774, mar-
tied to James-Carleil Proceedings of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
married to the baron De Ville; Dorothea, born
May 13, 1762, married to Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart.
Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,
eal of Mountnorris; Anne, born March 22, 1774, mar-
tied to James-Carleil Proceedings of Abercorn; Catharine, born October 16,
married to the baron De Ville; Dorothea, born
May 13, 1762, married to Sir Richard Mulgrave, bart.
Sarah, born May 21, 1763, married to Arthur Annecley,

RESIDENCE.—Doveridge Houfe, in the county of
Derby.
Motto.—Caveado tuâs.—"Secure by caution."

GRAVES (THOMAS-NORTH), LORD GRAVES,
Born of Graveford, in Londonderry, Treasurer and
Comptroller of the Household to the Duke of Suffolk; born
Irish Barons.
born May 28, 1775; succeeded his father, the late lord, February 9, 1802; married, June 27, 1783, Mary, youngest daughter of Henry, earl of Uxbridge, and has issue a son, heir apparent, born April 18, 1804; and a daughter, born in February 1807.

Thomas, the first lord Graves, his lordship's father, entered early into the royal navy, and from the year 1748, rendered himself eminently conspicuous, particularly in the war against the French, and on the 4th of June, for which brilliant services admiral Graves was advanced to the peerage by the title of baron of Gravesend. His lordship married Elizabeth, co-heir of William Penners, esq. by which lady he had issue, Thomas-North, the present lord; Peere-Williams, born September 4, 1778, died in January 1805; Elizabeth-Anne, married, December 22, 1802, to William Bagwell, esq. of Kilmore, in Ireland, and died February 12, 1803; Anne-Elizabeth; Margaret-Anne, married to captain Nemah, of the royal navy. His lordship, dying February 9, 1802, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas-North, the present and second lord.—Creation, 1794.

Residence.—Torpoint, in the county of Cornwall.

Motto.—Aquila non captat mucina.—"Eagles do not catch flies."

HOOD (ALEXANDER), Baron BRIDPORT, in Ireland; and Viscount and Baron Bridport, in England. —See Viscount Bridport, among the Peers of England, p. 553.

PARKNS (GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-HENRY-ANNE), Baron RANCILFE; born June 10, 1785; succeeded his father, the late lord, November 17, 1800; married, in October 1807, Elizabeth-Mary, eldest daughter of George earl of Granard, by Selina-Frances Rawdon, diter to Francis earl of Moira.

Thomas-Boothby, the first lord Rancilfe, born July 24, 1755, married, December 10, 1783, Elizabeth-Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William James, bart. of Eltham Park, in the county of Kent; by which lady, who died March 21, 1796, he had issue, George-Augustus-Henry-Anne, the present lord; Elizabeth-Anne, born December 26, 1787; Henrietta-Jane, born July 1, 1789; Anne-Sarah-Catharine, born January 1, 1791; Maria-Charlotte, born January 6, 1792. His lordship, dying November 17, 1800, was succeeded by his only son, George-Augustus-Henry-Anne, the present and second lord.—Creation, Oct. 1795.

Motto.—Homo audax. — "Bold and honest."

VANNECK (JOSHUA), Baron HUNTINGFIELD, of Heveningham, and a Baronet; married, September 27, 1777, Maria, daughter of Andrew Thompson, esq. of Ruxhampton, in the county of Surrey; and has issue, Joshua, heir apparent, born Aug. 12, 1778; Gerard, born Aug. 23, 1786; Thosmond, born January 27, 1791; Maria, born May 20, 1783; and Caroline, born January 4, 1788.

Sir Joshua, the first baronet, married, in 1733, Miss Mary Daubuz, and died March 6, 1777, leaving issue, for Gerard, the second baronet; Joshua, successor to his brother; Elizabeth, died June 9, 1769, having married the honourable Thomas Walpole, second son of Horatio, first lord Walpole, and died in March 1803; Mary-Anne, married Henry Heathco, esq. and had issue, Henry, in holy orders; Joshua, married to Miss Ferrars; and Gertrude: Margaret, married, November 3, 1788, the honourable Richard Walpole, third son of the first lord Walpole. Sir Gerard, the second baronet, dying unmarried, May 23, 1791, was succeeded by his only brother, Sir Joshua, the third baronet, created lord Huntingfield in 1796.

Residence.—Heveningham Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Motto.—Droit et loyal. — "Just and loyal."

SMITH (ROBERT), Baron CARRINGTON, of Bulcot Lodge, and Baron Carrington, of Upton, in the county of Nottingham, and Captain of Deal Castle.—See Baron Carrington, among the Peers of England, p. 587.

WESTENRAE (WILLIAM-WARNER), Lord ROSSMORE; born October 14, 1763; succeeded the late lord, August 6, 1805, and married, October 3, 1791, Marianne, daughter of Charles Walgh, esq. of Walk Park, in the county of Tipperary; by which lady, who died August 12, 1801, he had issue, Henry-Robert, heir apparent, born August 24, 1793; Warner-William, born August 23, 1793; Charles, born November 14, 1794; Richard, married, February 21, 1796; and another son and a daughter.

His lordship is the eldest son of Henry Westeranae, esq. by Harriet Murray, daughter and co-heir of colonel John Murray; and succeeded to the title, August 6, 1801, on the death of Robert Cunningham, lord Roffmore, descended from the earls of Glencairn, who was created October 19, 1796, with remainder severally to the issue male of the sisters of his lady, Elizabeth Murray, barones Roffmore.

Motto.—Pax perpetua præmia. — "Reward after battle."


HOTHAM (WILLIAM), Lord HOTHAM, of South Dalton, Admiral of the Red; born April 8, 1735.

William, the first lord Hotham, born April 8, 1735, was the third son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, the seventh baronet; and entered early into the naval service; and for his distinguished conduct in the service of his country, he was created baron Hotham, of South Dalton, with remainder (in default of issue male) to the heirs male of his father, Sir Beaumont Hotham, bart. —The presumptive heir is Sir Charles Hotham, bart. nephew of the present lord.—Creation, 1797.

Motto.—Lead on.

CUFF (JAMES), Lord TYRAWLEY, of Ballinrobe, Governor and Cuffus Rotulorum of the county of Mayo, and a Privy Councillor in Ireland; married, April 28, 1750, Miss Levinge, only daughter of Richard Levinge, esq. of Calvertown, in the county of Kildare, by Mary, daughter of lord chief justice Marlay.

Gerald, second son of Sir James Cuff, bart. of Ballinrobe, born July 24, 1799, married Dorothea, sister of lieutenant-general Owen Wynne, of Halletwood, and had issue, James; Thomas; Alice, married to John Cuff, esq. Douglas, married to the reverend James Miller; and Catharine, married to George Jones, esq. James, the eldest son, married, April 10, 1731, Elizabeth, sister of Arthur earl of Aran; and had issue, Michael, in the army; and James, his heir, created a peer, November 7, 1797, by the title of Baron Tyrawley of Ballinrobe.

Residence.—Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

Motto.—Animus tamen idem. — "A mind unchanged."

WYN (CHARLES-ALLANSON), Lord HEADLEY, Baron Allanson and Wynn, of Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry; born June 25, 1744; succeeded his father, the late lord, April 9, 1788.

George Allanson, the first lord Headley, was called to the bar in 1755, and appointed, in 1761, the English baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland, and created a baronet in 1766. He succeeded, in 1763, to the estates of Mark Wynn, esq. of Little Warley, in Essex; and married, in 1765, Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Rowland Wynn, bart. of Nothell Abbey, and had issue S. L. an
an only daughter, Georgiana-Anne, born in 1769, and died in 1782. His lordship married, fecondly, June 24, 1783, Elizabeth, elder daughter of Arthur Blemerhauffet, esq. of Ballyseedy, in the county of Kerry; by which lady he had issue, Charles-Allanfon, the present lord; George-Arthur-Way-Allanfon, born August 14, 1785; married to Elizabeth-Mary, eldeft daughter of Louis Majendie, esq. of Hedingham Caffle, in Essex; James, married, September 25, 1805, to Elizabeth Knight, eqq. of Lea Caffle, in Worceffhire; and Maria, born October 20, 1788. His lordship, dying April 9, 1798, was succeeded by his eldeft son, Charles-Allanfon, the present and fecond lord.—The prefiumpitive heir is George-Mark-Arthur-Way-Allanfon, only brother of his lordship.—Creation, 1797.

Residence.—Warley Houle, in the county of Essex.

Motto.—"By viute and labour.

SHORE (JOHN), BARON TEIGNMOUTH, and a Baronet, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, and a Privy Counsellor in England; born October 8, 1711; married, February 14, 1736, Charlotte, only daughter of James Cornith, eqq. of Teignmouth, and has issue, Charles-John, heir apparent, born January 13, 1736; Frederic-John, born May 21, 1739; Henry-Dundas, born June 23, 1800; Charlotte, born January 26, 1737; Caroline-Abella, died in May 1753; Emily, died young; Anna-Maria, born October 27, 1737; Caroline-Dorothea, born March 24, 1802; and Ellen-Mary, born September 29, 1803.

His lordship is defcended from the family of Shore, of Heathcote, in Derbyshire. He was appointed, in 1766, a member of the fupreme council at Fort William, in Bengal; and in 1792, elected to fucceed lord Cornwallis, as governor-general of India; which fignification he continued to fill until March 1798. He was created a baronet of England in 1792, and elevated to the peerage of Ireland, October 24, 1797, by the title of baron Teignmouth; appointed a commissioner for the affairs of India, April 4, 1807, and sworn of the privy council April 8 following.

Motto.—"Peace and labour."—"Peace, let it be your care.

FRENCH (THOMAS), BARON FRENCH, of Castle French, in the county of Galway, and a Baronet; a Trustee of the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth; fucceeded his mother, the late baronets French, December 5, 1805; married, in 1785, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Reddington, eqq. of Kilconnan, in Galway, and has issue, Charles, born in 1786; Thomas, born in 1790; Martin, born in 1793; Nicholas, born in 1796; Gonville, born in 1797; Sarah; Rose; and Margaret.

Sir Charles French, bart. of Castle French, his lordship's father, married Rofe Dillon, defended from a branch of the ears of Roscommon, and died in 1784, leaving issue by her, who was created a peeress in her own right, by the title of baronets French; Thomas, lord French; Catharine, married, fir, her cousin, Anthony Brabazon, and has issue by him, Thomas, Anne, and Eleanor; and the married, fecondly, in 1804, Edmund Whitehead, eqq. of Conville Brouhead, bart. of Thurshby Hall, in Lincolnshire, and has issue by him, Edward-Thomas French; Edmund-Conville; and Charles-French. Rose, baronets French, dying December 8, 1805, was succeeded by her eldeft fon, Thomas, the preffeit lord.

Creation.—Baronet, 1779; and Baron, February 14, 1797.

Motto.—"Malo mari quam sedari."—"Death rather than disgrace.

EDEN (FREDERIC-MORTON), BARON HENLEY, of Chardftock, Knight of the Bath, and a Privy Counsellor in England; born July 8, 1753; married, August 7, 1783, Elizabeth, youngeft daughter of Robert, fir, earl of Northington, and co-heir to her brother, Robert, fir, earl of Northington, who died in 1786; and has issue, Frederic, fir, heir apparent, born August 19, 1784; Robert-Henley, born September 3, 1785; William, born November 9, 1795; and Mary-Jane, born November 22, 1795.

His lordship is yeoungest brother of William lord Eden, bart., who died in 1802; and has by her eldeft fon, Thomas, the preffeit and fecond lord.—For his lordship's pedigree fee Baron Auckland, among the Peers of England, p. 382.

Motto.—"Inteminita honorum. — "Unspotted honour.

WHITWORTH (CHARLES), LORD WHITWORTH, of Newport Pratt, in the county of Galway, Knight of the Bath, and a Privy Counsellor in England; born in 1760; appointed minister plenipotentiary at Wawlaw in 1786; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Ruilla in Sept. 1788; minister plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark in 1800; ambassador extraordinary to the court of France in 1803; married, April 7, 1801, Arabella-Diana, widow of John-Frederic, third duke of Dorset, and eldeft daughter of sir Charles Cope, bart. by Catharine countefs of Liverpool; and has issue a fon, heir apparent, born June 2, 1802.

Francis Whitworth, eqq. of Leyborne, in Kent; his lordship's grandfather, was a brother of Charles, fir, lord Whitworth, baron of Galway, and a fon of Richard Whitworth, eqq. by Anne, niece of sir Edward Molley. Charles, the fir, lord, was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Peterburgh in 1701; minister plenipotentiary to the diet of Augsburg and Ratibon in 1716; envoy extraordinary to the court of Pruffia in 1716; envoy to the Hague in 1717; ambassador extraordinary to the congress of Cambrai in 1724; and created lord Whitworth, baron of Galway, in 1721. His lordship died in 1725, without issue, when the title became extinct. He was succeeded in his estates by his younger brother, Francis Whitworth, eqq. of Leyborne, who died in 1745, leaving issue, fir Charles, who married Miss Shelley, and died, leaving issue, fir Charles, the preffeit present; Diana, married fir Bellingham Graham, bart. of Norton Conyers, in the county of York; and Catharine, married to Henry, fourth lord Avnmer. Charles, the eldeft fon, was created baron Whitworth, March 21, 1800.

Motto.—"Sum fpero spero."—"While I breathe, I hope.

COOTE (CHARLES-HENRY), BARON CASTLE COOTE, in Roscommon, Genealogist of St. Patrick, a Governor of Queen's County, a Commissioner of Exports, and a Privy Counsellor in Ireland; born August 25, 1754; succeeded the seventh earl of Mountrath, in the barony, March 1, 1802; married, May 23, 1779, Elizabeth-Anne, daughter and co-heir of Henry Tilson, D. D. of Eagle Hill, in the county of Kildare, by which lady he has issue, Charles-Henry, heir apparent, born May 22, 1781; William-Burke-Conyngham, in the royal
HERALDRY.

Irish Barons.

London, Published as the Act directs. February, 27, 1813.
royal navy, died May 3, 1799; Eyre, born September 21, 1793; and Frances-Henrietta, who died young. His lordship is descended from Sir Charles Coote, the common ancestor of the earls of Mountrath, and the earls of Bellamont, who survived him. His last title was that of the first earl of Mountrath, which latter title, granted first in 1687, became extinct in December 1800. Algernon, sixth earl of Mountrath, and viscount Cattle Coote, married Diana, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Newport, earl of Bradford, and had issue, Charles-Henry, the seventh earl, who, having no heir, was created baron of Cattle Coote, in the county of Roscommon, which latter title, granted first in 1784, left issue, Hercules, the first viscount, who dying without issue, the titles became extinct, but the estates descended to his nephew, Frances Rowley, married to Thomas Earl of Beclive; and Catharine, married to Edward lord Longford. Elizabeth, viscountess Langford and baroness Somerhill, was succeeded in her titles by her eldest son, Hercules, the first viscount, who dying without issue, the titles became extinct, but the estates descended to his nephew, Frances Rowley, married to Thomas Earl of Beclive, third son of Thomas Earl of Beclive, now baron Langford, of Somerhill, as stated above.—Creation, 1800.

Residence.—Somerhill, in the county of Meath.

Motto.—Bear, and forbear.

BLAQUIERE (JOHN), Baron de Blaquiere, of Ard Kil, Knight of the Bath, and a Baronet, F.S.A. and a Privy Councillor in Ireland; born May 5, 1733; married, December 24, 1755, Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert Dobion, of Anne Grove, in the county of York, esquire; and has issue, John, heir apparent, born December 5, 1776; William, born January 25, 1778, lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of dragoons; Edmund, born July 27, 1782, captain in the 40th regiment of infantry; Peter Boyle, in the royal navy, married, in September 1804, Eliza, daughter of Dennis O'Brien, of Dublin, esquire; Anna-Maria, married, August 18, 1805; John viscount Kirkwall, fon of the countesses of Orkney; Elizabeth, married, June 9, 1807, to John-Bernard Hankey, of Fetcham Park, in the county of Surrey, esquire.

John Blaquiere, esquire, his lordship's father, descended from a family of that name in Langedoed, died April 36, 1753; he married Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Peter De Verennes, who died in 1750, and left issue, Louis, who died in 1755; Catharine, died in 1753; Matthew, died in the East Indies; Jane, died in 1741; Susannah, married to Samuel De Meuron, councillor of state in Swisserand; James, lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment of dragoons, who died in 1765; and John, the present baron.—Creation, 1800.

Motto.—Fides et veritas.—“Maintain the truth.”

MORRIS (Lodge-Evans), Lord Frankfort, Baron of Galmoye, a Privy Councillor, Trustee of the Linen Board, Patron of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, and President of the Encouragement Society, in Ireland; born January 24, 1747; married, January 1771, Mary, daughter and heir of Joseph Fade, esquire, who died without issue, 1787.

Redmond Morris, esquire, his lordship's father, youngest brother of Henry viscount Montmorres, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Francis Lodge, esquire, and died in 1784, leaving issue, Lodge-Evans, his heir; Redmond, in holy orders, married to Mary-Eyre, daughter of Edward Dalton, esquire, of Deer Park, in the county of Clare; Eleanor, married to Robert Brown, esquire, of Brownes Hill, in Carlow; Frances, married to Andrew Prior, esquire, of Rathdowny; and Elizabeth, married to Ephraim Hutchison, esquire, Lodge-Evans, the eldest son, was advanced to the dignity of lord Frankfort, baron of Galmoye, July 30, 1800, being descended in the female line, from Sir Edward Butler, who was created viscount Galmoye, May 16, 1466.

Motto.—Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?—“If God be with us, who is against us?”

HENNIKER-MAJOR (John), Baron Henniker, of Stratford upon Slaney, in the county of Wicklow, and a Baronet, F.R.S. and A.S., born April 19, 1733; succeeded his father, the late lord, April 18, 1803; married Emily, daughter of Robert Jones, esquire, of Dullin, in Glamorganshire.
MULLINS (THOMAS), LORD VENTRY, Baron of Ventry, and a Baronet; born October 25, 1736; married, October 5, 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord and Lady Carolan, and had issue, six sons, and six daughters, viz. 1. William-Townend, heir apparent, married, first, Sarah-Anne, daughter of Sir Riggs Falkiner, bart., by whom he had issue, Anne, and Elizabeth; and he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of George Rowan, esq. by Mary, only daughter of Samuel Maylord, esq. by whom he had issue, Margaret-Anne, married, November 25, 1799, Richard Whitefield. 10. Charlotte, married Richard Mahoney, esq. 11. Catharine, married James Hozier, esq. 12. Bellina-Jane, married Arthur Blennerville, esq. of Blennerville.

His lordship's great-grandfather, Frederick-William, eldest son of William Mullins, esq. of Ballymee, and a Baronet; born August 24, 1777, Frances-Monic Strangewayes, sixth daughter of Stephen Earl of Lichester, by which lady he has issue, Wyndham-Henry, heir apparent, born September 28, 1723; Richard-George, born April 1789; Elizabeth, born 1779, and died in 1795; Harriet, born in 1784, and married, November 19, 1824, general William Payne, youngest brother of Ralph Lord Lavington.

His lordship's father, Richard Hare, esq. married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Maylord, esq. and died in 1798, leaving issue, William, now Lord Enniskillen, the present peer, created, July 30, 1800, Baron of Ventry.

MOTTO.—Vivere fat vincer.—"To conquer is to live.”


His lordship's father, Richard Hare, esq. married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Maylord, esq. and died in 1798, leaving issue, William, now Lord Enniskillen, the present peer, created, July 30, 1800, Baron of Ventry.

MOTTO.—Odi profanum.—"I hate whatever is profane.”

BLAKE (JOSEPH-HENRY), BARON WALLIS-COURT, of Ardrey; born July 23, 1763, succeeded his uncle, the late lord, March 28, 1803.
Joseph-Henry, the first lord Wallcourt, born October 5, 1765, was advanced to the dignity of baron Wallcourt, of Ardrey, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, July 30, 1800. His lordship married, August 18, 1784, Louisa-Catherine-Mary, third daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Birmingham, earl of Northumberland, by Henrietta, eldest daughter, who married, secondly, April 21, 1794, James Daly, esq. of Tuam, he had issue, an only child, Anna-Maria, only daughter of Barry viscount Avonmore, by whom he has issue, Henry, the present and second lord.—The presumptive heir is Henry-James, uncle of the present lord.

Residence.—Ardrey Castle, in the county of Galway.

Motto.—*Virtus sola nobilitatis.* —"Virtue alone ennoble."
one of the greatest generals of that age; and for his services in Ireland had a grant of the estate of Castlebar. He died in Dublin, January 19, 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Sir Henry Bingham was created a baronet in 1632, and his descendant, Sir Charles, the seventh baronet, was created earl of Lucan. He died in Dublin, January 19, 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Sir Henry Bingham was created a baronet on December 3, 1745; married, June 2, 1758, Grace, baroness Norwood, peeress in her own right, daughter of Hector Graham, esq., by Grace Maxwell, niece of John lord Faraham; by which lady, he has issue, Daniel, heir apparent; Hector-John; Isabella; and Letitia.

His lordship's father, Daniel Toler, esq., of Beechwood, married Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, esq., of Castle Otway, in Tipperary; and had issue, 1. Daniel, married to Rebecca, daughter of Paul Minchin, esq., and died in 1796, leaving issue, three daughters, Harriet, married Henry Osborne, esq., second son of Sir William Osborne, bart. Sarah, married Robert Curtis, esq., and Elizabeth, married William Morley, esq., 2. John, the first lord Norbury, 3. Francis, married to Mary, second daughter of Henry Head, esq., of Abbey Park, in Tipperary, and died in 1804. John, the first baron, was, in 1789, appointed solicitor-general of Ireland; attorney-general, July 16, 1800, and created a peer, December 29, 1800. His lordship's father, Daniel Toler, esq., of Beechwood, married Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, esq., of Castle Otway, in Tipperary; and had issue, 1. Daniel, married to Rebecca, daughter of Paul Minchin, esq., and died in 1796, leaving issue, three daughters, Harriet, married Henry Osborne, esq., second son of Sir William Osborne, bart. Sarah, married Robert Curtis, esq., and Elizabeth, married William Morley, esq., 2. John, the first lord Norbury, 3. Francis, married to Mary, second daughter of Henry Head, esq., of Abbey Park, in Tipperary, and died in 1804. John, the first baron, was, in 1789, appointed solicitor-general of Ireland; attorney-general, July 16, 1800, and created a peer, December 29, 1800. His lordship's father, Daniel Toler, esq., of Beechwood, married Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, esq., of Castle Otway, in Tipperary; and had issue, 1. Daniel, married to Rebecca, daughter of Paul Minchin, esq., and died in 1796, leaving issue, three daughters, Harriet, married Henry Osborne, esq., second son of Sir William Osborne, bart. Sarah, married Robert Curtis, esq., and Elizabeth, married William Morley, esq., 2. John, the first lord Norbury, 3. Francis, married to Mary, second daughter of Henry Head, esq., of Abbey Park, in Tipperary, and died in 1804. John, the first baron, was, in 1789, appointed solicitor-general of Ireland; attorney-general, July 16, 1800, and created a peer, December 29, 1800.

STOCK, of Castletown.—See Duke of Leinster, of Ireland, Peers Leinster.

DOUGLAS (SYLVESTER), Baron GLENBERVIE, of Kincardine; P.R.S. and F.S.A. one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in both Kingdoms; one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and formerly one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. He was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1800; and on February 20, 1801, was nominated Joint Paymaster-general of the Forces; in 1803, he was appointed to the office of Surveyor-general of the King's Woods, Forests, and Chases, which he resigned in 1806, and was again appointed to the same office in 1807. He married, September 26, 1789, Catharine-Anne, eldest daughter of Frederic, second earl of Guildford; and has issue, Frederic-Sylvester-North, heir apparent, born February 8, 1791.

John Douglas, his lordship's father, married Catharine, the second of the three daughters and co-heirs of James Gordon, of Fechill, great-grandson to the celebrated geographer Robert Gordon, author of the Geography of Scotland, inferred in Bleau's Atlas. The said Catharine Gordon was born in 1716, and died in 1777; she was second cousin to the last earl Marischal, George Keith, they being grand-children of George Hay, second earl of Kinnoul, by his two daughters, the lady Ladysdale, and the lady Ludlow. His lordship's father married an Englishwoman, the said John Douglas, survived her, and married a second wife, Margaret Forbes, but had no issue by her. He was born in 1714, and died in 1752. He left no issue but lord Glenburnie, born May 24, 1743; and Catharine, who married James Mercer, esq., of Sunny Bank, Aberdeenshire, and died January 3, 1802. —CREATION, December 27, 1800. —MOTTO.—Per varios causas.—"By various fortunes.

TOLER (JOHN), Lord NORBURY, Baron Norbury, of Ballyorenode, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a Lord of the Privy Council in Ireland; born December 3, 1745; married June 2, 1758, Grace, baroness Norwood, peeresses in her own right, daughter of Hector Graham, esq., by Grace Maxwell, niece of John lord Faraham; by which lady, he has issue, Daniel, heir apparent; Hector-John; Isabella; and Letitia.

His lordship's father, Daniel Toler, esq., of Beechwood, married Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, esq., of Castle Otway, in Tipperary; and had issue, 1. Daniel, married to Rebecca, daughter of Paul Minchin, esq., and died in 1796, leaving issue, three daughters, Harriet, married Henry Osborne, esq., second son of Sir William Osborne, bart. Sarah, married Robert Curtis, esq., and Elizabeth, married William Morley, esq., 2. John, the first lord Norbury, 3. Francis, married to Mary, second daughter of Henry Head, esq., of Abbey Park, in Tipperary, and died in 1804. John, the first baron, was, in 1789, appointed solicitor-general of Ireland; attorney-general, July 16, 1800, and created a peer, December 29, 1800, by the title of baron Norbury, of Ballyorenode. —MOTTO.—Right can never die.

GARDNER (ALAN), Baron GARDNER, in Ireland; and Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, in England. — See Baron Gardner, among the Peers of England, p. 594.

TRENCH (FREDERIC), Lord ASHTOUN, Baron Ashtoun of Monte; born September 3, 1755; married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Robinson, D.D. and niece of judge Robibon. His lordship is descended from the same ancestor as the earls of Clancarty, which fee. His lordship's father, Frederic Trench, esq., of Woodlawn, in Galway, born in 1755; married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Robinson, D.D. and niece of judge Robibon. His lordship is descended from the same ancestor as the earls of Clancarty, which fee. His lordship's father, Frederic Trench, esq., of Woodlawn, in Galway, born in 1755; married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Robinson, D.D. and niece of judge Robibon. His lordship is descended from the same ancestor as the earls of Clancarty, which fee. His lordship's father, Frederic Trench, esq., of Woodlawn, in Galway, born in 1755; married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Robinson, D.D. and niece of judge Robibon. His lordship is descended from the same ancestor as the earls of Clancarty, which fee. His lordship's father, Frederic Trench, esq., of Woodlawn, in Galway, born in 1755; married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Robinson, D.D. and niece of judge Robibon. His lordship is descended from the same ancestor as the earls of Clancarty, which see. His lordship's father, Frederic Trench, esq., of Woodlawn, in Galway, born in 1755; married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Robinson, D.D. and niece of judge Robibon.
HERALDRY.

Irish Barons.

London, Published as the Act directs May 18th, by G. Jones.
Frances; and Anne, Frederic, the eldest son, was created a peer, December 27, 1800, by the title of baron Althoun, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the issue male of his father, Frederic Trench, esq. The presumptive heir is Francis, next brother of the present lord.

Residence.—Monte Park, in the county of Galway.

Motto.—Fortune is the companion of virtue.

MASSEY (NATHANIEL-WILLIAM), LORD CLARINA, a Colonel in the Army; born May 23, 1773; succeeded his father, the late lord, May 17, 1804; married, May 29, 1796, Penelope, second daughter of Michael-Roberts Westropp, esq., and has issue, Eyre, heir apparent, born May 6, 1798; Nathaniel-Henry-Charles, born September 5, 1802; Catharine-Jane, born March 15, 1797; Wilhelmina-Frederica, born November 19, 1801; to whom his royal highness the duke of Gloucester sponged; and George, born August 31, 1805.

His lordship's father, Eyre, the first lord Clarina, was younger brother of Hugh lord Maffey. His lordship was born May 24, 1719, entered early into the army, and was much employed on foreign service; he was present at the battle of Culloden in 1746; and commanded the grenadiers at the taking of the Ipthanah, Niagra, &c. was a general in the army; marshal of the army in Ireland; colonel of the 27th or Eleinillen regiment of foot; governor of Limerick, and of the royal hospital of Kilmainham. His lordship was created a peer, December 27, 1800; married, December 27, 1767, Catharine-Clements, sister of Robert, first earl of Leitrim, and had issue, George-Clements, who died in the West Indies, in 1796; Nathaniel-William, Emily, born December 16, 1768; Catharine-Jane, married, September 3, 1783, to John Stack, esq. of Ballycorney, in Kerry. His lordship, dying May 17, 1804, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Nathaniel-William, the second and present lord.

Residence.—Elm Park, in the county of Limerick.

Motto.—Pro libertate patriae. — "For the liberty of my country."

THELLUSSON (JOHN), BARON RENDLESHAM, of Rendlesham; born September 12, 1785; succeeded his father, the late baron, September 15, 1808. Peter Theloffus, his lordship's grandfather, came to England in 1759, and died July 27, 1777, having married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and only issue of Robert Picton, esq. of Somersetshire; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Pennefather, esq. of Suffolk, born January 16, 1760. His lordship's father, Eyre, the first lord Theloffus, of Rendlesham, was born December 16, 1768; Catharine-Jane, married, May 29, 1796, to John Stack, esq. of Ballycorney, in Kerry. His lordship, dying May 17, 1804, was succeeded by his only surviving son, Nathaniel-William, the second and present lord.

Residence.—Rendlesham Hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Motto.—Labiore et honore.—"By industry and honour."

VANE (ANNE-CATHARINE), Countess OF ANTRIM, Viscountess Donulse; born February 11, 1778; succeeded her father, the late marquis, in the earldom and viscounty; and married, April 28, 1799, Sir Henry-Temple Vane, bart. of Winnyard, in the county of Durham; and has issue Francis-Vane Tempell, born January 16, 1800.

Randal-Macdonnel, marquis of Antrim, the ancestor of this family, married, in 1625, Catharine Manntes, heir of Francis earl of Rutland, and widow of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and died without issue, February 3, 1652, when the earldom devolved to his brother Alexander; who married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur earl of Anglesea; and, secondly, Rachel, born March 2, 1764, a director of the East India company, and died in April 1739. Rachel, born May 4, 1741, married, firstly, April 10, 1775, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Pennefather, esq. of Ninehead, in Somerfetshire; secondly, Anne, daughter and heir of Charles-Patrick Plunkett, esq. of Matffew, seventh lord Louth; and, thirdly, July 3, 1777, Letitia-Mary, twins, daughter of Belchamp Plunkett, esq. of Ballylucky, in Limerick, secondly, Robertson, esq. of Ninemhead, in Somerfethire; Elizabeth-Ann, married to colonel James Calander, and died October 1797; and Randal-William, the late marquis. The earl married, thirdly, July 5, 1755, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Merydeth, esq. of Newtown, and relief of James Taylor, esq. of Thomas earl of Bertrick, who died without issue. The earl died October 13, 1775, and was succeeded by his son, Randal-William, the sixth earl, born November 4, 1749, created marquis of Antrim, August 1785, and earl of Antrim, May 2, 1795, with remainder to his female issue, and their issue male. He married, July 3, 1774, Letitia-Mary, daughter of Henry viscount Montmorres, and relief of the honourable Arthur Trevor, only son of Arthur viscount Dunngann; by which lady, who died in 1801, he had issue, Anne-Catharine, the present countess; and Letitia-Mary, twin with her sister, born February 11, 1778, deceased; Charlotte, born in 1779, married lord Mark-Robert-Kerr, second son of William marquis of Lothian. The marquis, dying July 28, 1791, was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Anne-Catharine, the present countess of Antrim; when the marquise became extinct.—The presumptive heir is lady Charlotte, only sister of the countess.

Creation.—The earl created viscount and earl, in 1785.

Residences.—Wynyard House, in the county of Durham.

FOSTER (MARGARETTA-EMILIA), Viscountess FERRARD, Baronesse Oriel; married December 14, 1763, the right honourable John Fother, a lord of the treasury, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy councilors; and has issue, John, deceased; Thomas-Henry, heir apparent; Anne-Dorothea, married, November 15, 1801, to James lord Dufferin and Claneboy.

Her ladyship derives her descent from a branch of the house.
hous of De Burgh, from which proceeded the ancient earls of Ulster, whose honour was carried from this family by the marriage of Elizabeth De Burgh, heiress to William earl of Ulster, with Lionel duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. Thomas Burgh, esq., of Birt, in Kildare, left issue, William, married to Miss Warburton; Thomas, married to Florence, elder sister of vicount Mountjoy; and Margaretta, the present peeress, created a baronetess of Ordi, in Louth, June 5, 1750, and advanced, November 7, 1757, to the dignity of viscountesses Ferrard, with remainder to her issue male by the right honourable John Foote, speaker of the house of commons.

Residence.—Tullion House, Louthshire.

NEWCOMEN (CHARLOTTE), VISCOUNTESS NEWCOMEN, Baroness Newcomen, of Mofstown; married the right honourable Sir William Glegg, bart., and has issue by him, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 22, 1657, 1. Sir Thomas, his heir apparent; 2. Jane; 3. Tereza, married to Sir Charles Turner, bart., of Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire; 4. Charlotte; 5. Catharine. Sir Robert Newcomen was created a baronet in 1653, and was ancestor of Sir Beverley Newcomen, bart., and has issue by him, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807. Sir Beverley Newcomen, bart., has issue by him, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807; 1. Sir Beverley, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807; 2. Sir Beverley, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807; 3. Sir Beverley, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807; 4. Sir Beverley, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807; 5. Sir Beverley, who assigned the name and arms of Newcomen, and died August 21, 1807.

Residence.—Mortoun Park, Longfordshire.

VERNEY (MARY), BARONESS OF FERMAGH; born October 25, 1737. Her ladyship is the only daughter and heir of the honourable John Verney, eldest son of Ralph viccount Fermanagh, and baron Verney (created earl of Verney after the death of his son), who, dying before his father, never enjoyed the honours; and, on the death of his uncle, Ralph, the last earl Verney, she was created baroness Fermanagh, with the dignity of baron Fermanagh to her issue male. Sir Ralph Verney, who succeeded his father in the baronetcy, June 23, 1717, was created earl Verney in 1743. His lordship married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pelchall, esq., by which lady, who died November 27, 1758, he had two sons and two daughters; John, the eldest son, married, July 6, 1736, Mary, third daughter of Jofiah Nicholson, esq., but, dying June 3, 1737, left her issue of a daughter, the present baronet Fermanagh; and his widow re-married, December 9, 1741, Richard Calvert, esq., brother to Sir William Calvert, alderman of London; Elizabeth, who married, June 25, 1747, Bennet, third earl of Harborough; and Catharine, who died August 17, 1763. His lordship, dying October 4, 1752, was succeeded by his second and only surviving son, Ralph, late earl Verney, who married, September 11, 1740, Mary, daughter of Henry Herring, of London, merchant; but she died without issue by him; Oriel, his heir, married, March 25, 1773, the present peeress Fermanagh, on March 25, following, when his titles became extinct.

Residence.—Belturbet, Cavanshire.

TOLER (GRACE), BARONESS NORWOOD, of Knock Alton Castle; married, June 2, 1778, John lord Norbury, and has issue, a son, Daniel, heir apparent, and other children. Her ladyship's father, Hector Graham, esq., who died in September 1806, descended from the Montrose family, married Grace, daughter of Robert Maxwell, brother of John lord Farnham, by whom he had issue, Grace, the present peeress Norwood, created a peeress of Ireland, November 7, 1797, with remainder to her issue male by John lord Norbury. For her ladyship's issue, see Lord Norbury, p. 664.

CROFTON (ANNE), BARONESS CROFTON, of Mote, in the county of Roscommon; born January 11, 1751; married, April 13, 1762, sir Edward Crofton, bart., and had issue by him, who died September 30, 1777, for Edward, heir apparent, born October 23, 1778; married, September 12, 1797, Charlotte, the fifth daughter of John, sixth earl of Galloway; Henry Thomas-Marcus, born September 4, 1755; George Alfred, a lieutenant in the royal navy, born September 11, 1756; William-Gorges, born August 27, 1757; Catharine-Anne, died an infant; Caroline, born October 10, 1757; Louisa, died June 8, 1766; Lieutenant-colonel Peregrine Maitland, nephew of the earl of Languard, and died November 5, 1805; Frances, married, April 2, 1802, to St. George Caulfeild, esq., of Donnafonde Castle, in Roscommon, defended from the lords Charlemont, and has issue a son, born March 15, 1806; Harriet, married, May 21, 1806, James Caulfeild, esq., of the county of Tyrone, and has issue, a son, born in 1807; Augusta, born January 5, 1792.

Sir Edward Crofton, the fifth baronet, married Mary, fifer of David Nixon, esq., and died in 1743, leaving issue one son and one daughter, viz., sir Edward, the fifth baronet, born in 1719, and married, June 17, 1743, Martha Damer, created baronetess Crofton; mistress of Chester, but died in 1746, without issue; and Catharine, born in 1723, to whom the family-estate devolved on the death of her brother; she married, in 1745, Marcus Lowther, esq., who assigned the name and arms of Crofton, was created a baronet in 1653, and died in January 1784; they had issue, the late lord Edward Crofton, born August 17, 1746; Gorges, born July 17, 1746; Hamilton, died in 1795; Catharine, married to sir James Somerville, in the county of Mccath, and died in 1778, leaving issue, sir Marcus Somerville, and another son; Sophia, born in 1737, married the honourable baron Mdcge, and died in 1778; Marcus, born in 1738, died in 1755; Frederic, born in 1759; William, died in 1794. Sir Edward, the late baronet, married Anne, created baroness Crofton, of Mote, in 1797, daughter and heir of Thomas Croker, esq., of Buckwellton, in Kildare; and he died September 30, 1797.

NUGENT-TEMPLE, (MARY-ELIZABETHGRANVILLE), BARONESS NUGENT, of Carlowtown, in Wealtmeath; married, April 16, 1775, George marquis of Buckingham, and has issue; for which see MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, among the PEEKS OF ENGLAND, p. 480.

Her ladyship is descended from sir Thomas Nugent, of Carlowtown, in Wealtmeath, younger brother of Richard Nugent, eighth lord Delvin, whose descendant, Richard, the tenth lord, was created earl of Wealtmeath in 1627. Robert, the sixth in descent, was created viccount Clare and baron Nugent in 1766, and earl Nugent in 1776. His lordship married, first, July 14, 1739, Emilia, second daughter of Peter, fourth earl of Fingall, who died without issue, August 16, 1731. The earl married, secondly, Anne, daughter of James Crages, esq., secretary of state to George I. and widow of Robert Knight, esq., of Gosfield Hall, in Essex, who died without issue. The earl married, thirdly, January 4, 1757, Elizabeth, widow of Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley, and daughter of Henry Bathurst, of Dorchastore, in Dorsetshire; and had issue by her, who died June 30, 1792, Mary-Elizabeth, created, December 27, 1809, baroness Nugent, with remainder to her second son, lord George-Granville Nugent-Temple, born December 30, 1788. The earl dying without issue, in 1779, the title of baron Nugent devolved, according to the terms of the patent, to his son-in-law, George marquis of Buckingham.

ARCHBISHOPS
HERALDRY.

Arms of the Archidiscopal and Episcopal Sees in Ireland.

Armagh
Dublin
Cashel
Tuam
Raphoe
 Ferns & Leighlin
Elphin
Clonfert
Dromore
Clogher
Ossory
Limerick
Clonmel
Waterford & Lismore
Cork 
Kilkenny
Kildare
Derry
Kilaloe
Meath
Down & Connor
Kilmere

London. Published as the act directs, May 8, 1813.
ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Right Honourable William Stuart, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and brother to John marquis of Bute. Supposed annual value, 10,000l.

Right Honourable Charles Agar, D.D. Earl of Normanton, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Bishop of Glendalough. 7000l.

Honourable Charles Brodrick, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Cashel, Bishop of Emly, Primate of Munster, and brother to George viscount Midleton. 5000l.

Honourable William Beresford, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Tuam, Bishop of Ardagh, Primate of Connaught, and uncle to Henry marquis of Waterford. 6000l.

BISHOPS.

Right Honourable and Most Reverend Louis O'Beirne, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath. 4500l.

Right Honourable Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D. Lord Bishop of Kildare, brother to Alexander earl of Balcarras, and brother-in-law to the earl of Hardwicke. 4500l.


Honourable Power Trench la Poer, D.D. Lord Bishop of Dromore. 3600l.

Eufeby Cleaver, D.D. Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. 3200l.


Honourable William Knox, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Derry, son of Thomas viscount Northland. 3000l.

John Porter, D.D. Lord Bishop of Clogher. 3000l.

George De la Poer Beresford, D.D. Lord Bishop of Kilmore. 3000l.


Honourable Power Trench la Poer, D.D. Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and brother of Richard earl of Clanarty. 3600l.

Christopher Biffor, D.D. Lord Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh. 2700l.

Lord Robert-Ponfby Tottenham, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, alias Tanakar, and brother to John marquis of Ely. 3000l.

The Honourable Thomas St. Lawrence, D.D. only brother of William earl of Howth, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross. 2700l.

John Kearney, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ossory. 2700l.

Lord George John De la Poer Beresford, D.D. brother to Henry marquis of Waterford, Lord Bishop of Raphoe. 3000l.

BARONETS.

The title of Baronet is a degree of honour next below a Baron, having precedence of all Knights, excepting those of the most noble Order of the Garter, and the Knights Banneret created under the royal banner. The dignity of every order of knighthood is merely temporary, and can only be enjoyed by the person on whom it is conferred, during life; whereas the dignity of a Baronet is given by patent, and cloths the six degrees of honour which are hereditary in families, and puts by the established law of titulary descent.—See the article BARONET, vol. ii. p. 756.

Vol. IX. No. 618.

Sir Oliver Lambert having quelled the obstinate rebellion in the province of Ulster in Ireland, king James, in order to keep it in subjection, instituted the hereditary dignity of BARONET, May 16, 1611, upon the conditions noticed generally in p. 442 of this volume; but, particularly, they engaged each to maintain thirty foot-soldiers in Ireland for three years, at a-day, and to pay the first year's wages into the Exchequer, at one payment, upon passing their patents; which, with the fees of honour, amounted to near 3000l. The occasion of their institution accounts for their bearing the arms of the province of Ulster. On a field argent a mural crown, or, gules; thence the badge of baronety.

The Baronets, from their original institution, were carefully selected among the most distinguished families of the gentry, with the indispensable requisite of an honourable descent; the honour of the title being next to peerage, and secured by royal covenant of his majesty, James I, that neither he nor his successors should ever create any hereditary honour between them and the peers of the realm. They have generally become a consequential part in the concerns of their respective counties; and, like the peers, are a part of the aristocracy of the country—but without being marked, by the cautious jealousy of our constitution, an unfit to interfere in parliamentary elections. Enjoying these advantages, we may observe, that new peers have been so generally selected from among the baronets, that the latter have been emphatically termed—the family of nobility.

When a Baronet is advanced to the Peerage, he may, if he choose, and without infringing any particular rules of Heraldry, preserve in his arms the badge of Ulster; but the nobility frequently leave it out of their armorial bearings, considering it as the symbol of a dignity of an inferior luster, accidentally immerged in the higher splendour of the Peerage.

ENGLISH BARONETS.

BACON, of Redgrave in Suffolk; created May 22, 1611.—Sir EDMUND BACON, premier baronet of England, and the fifteenth since the first creation, was born in 1749; succeeded his uncle in 1773; married, Jan. 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir W. B. Proctor, bart. K. B. by whom he has issue, Edmund, born in 1793; married, Aug. 27, 1801, Mary—Anne, daughter of Dalwood Bacon, esq. Anne Frances, born 1781, and married, Dec. 1803, to E. T. Huxley, esq. Maria, married, Feb. 1, 1808, Capt. Hodge, 2d dragoons; Nicholas; and Henry.—This family is descended from Grimbould, who came into England with William the conqueror, and settled in Norfolk. His great-grandson Robert took the name of Bacon, and from him descended the celebrated sir Isaac Bacon, and from a branch of the same family came sir Nicholas Bacon, bart. lord-keeper in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and that prodigy of human talents and acquirements, Francis Bacon, viscount of St. Alban's, lord Verulam. For the biography of these celebrated personages, see vol. ii. p. 605-607.—Motto, Mediocria fina, Mediocrity is fiable.—Family Seat, Raveningham, Norfolk.

HOUGHTON, of Houghton Tower, Lancashire; created May 22, 1611.—Sir HENRY PHILIP HOGHTON, the seventh baronet, was born June 12, 1768; succeeded his father, sir Henry, March 9, 1793; married the widow of Thomas-Townley Parker, esq.—This family, originally of Clifden and Hogsden, have been of importance in the county of Lancaster in former ages.—Motto, Malgré le tort, In spite of wrong.—Family Seats, Houghton Tower, and Walton Hall, both in Lancashire; and Hedingham Castle, in Essex.

PEYTON, of Itcham, Cambridgeshire; created May 22, 1611.—Sir WILLIAM PEYTON, the seventh baronet, succeeded sir John, his half-brother, in 1772; married, March 25, 1773, the relic of Felix Culver, esq.
The Peytons are of the same family as the Uffords, earls of Suffolk, who descended from William Muley, a Norman baron, who was sheriff of Yorkshire, 3 Will. I., and from him received the grants of many lordships and manors; and among others, he possessed those of Sibton and Peyto Hall, in Suffolk, in the time of the latter, which were confirmed in his right in 1677, leaving issue James, his eldest son, who in 1545, married Margaret, daughter of John Clanlen, esq. of Bathe, and Arthur Bennington, a major in the 3rd regiment of dragoons, and was a son and heir of William and John. The poverty of the latter had for many generations considerable possessions in Suffolk and Nottinghamshire.

The first of this family, whom we find by the name of Peyton, is Reginald de Peyton, second son to Walter, lord of Sibton, in Suffolk. This Reginald flourished in the reign of King John, and had two sons, William and John. The family seat of the Peytons was at Rowton Moor, in 1645; but, recovering his liberty, he afterwards took Carlisle by surprise, and was a second time made governor of Carlisle. He had a warrant from the Marquis of Newcastle to raise a new regiment of foot, and to garrison Carlisle; upon the surrender of which he was made colonel of it. He was taken prisoner at Rowton Moor, in 1645; but, recovering his liberty, he afterwards took Carlisle by surprize, and was a second time appointed governor. After the battle of Worcester, Sir Philip attended on Charles II. in France, Holland, and Scotland, from whence he retired to the Isle of Man, which he bravely defended under the counts of Derby, until it was reduced to the last extremity; and then, to the last extremity; he had leave to retire to any part of England. At the restoration of Charles II., he was admitted to the command of Carlisle. He afterwards took Carlisle by surprise, and was a second time appointed governor. After the battle of Worcester, he attended on Charles II. in France, Holland, and Scotland, from whence he retired to the Isle of Man, which he bravely defended under the counts of Derby, until it was reduced to the last extremity; and then, to the last extremity; he had leave to retire to any part of England. At the restoration of Charles II., he was made governor of Carlisle. He had a warrant for creating him baron Muirgrave of Hartley Castle, but never took out the patent. He died Feb. 1677-8, aged seventy years, in great honour and esteem. — Motto, Sans changer, Without changing. — Family Seats, Eden Hall, Cumberland; and Kempston Park, Middlesex.

COPE, of Hanwell, Oxfordshire; created June 29, 1611. — Sir Denzil COPE, the tenth baronet, succeeded his uncle, the rev. Sir Richard, Nov. 25, 1636. — This family descends from John Cope, sq. a very eminent person in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. — Motto, Equo adile anima, Be ready with constancy. — Family Seats, Bramfell, near Hertford Bridge, in Hampshire.

GRESLEY, of Drakelow, Derbyshire; created June 29, 1611. — Sir Roger RESLEY, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Richard, April 2, 1656. — The origin of this family, which took its name from Gresley in Derbyshire, is derived from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Kollo duke of Normandy; from which Malahulcius descended Roger de Toyne, standard-bearer of Normandy, whose younger sons, Robert and Nigel, accompanied William into England; and the former, at the time of the great battle of Shrewsbury, possessed near one hundred and fifty lordships, whereof Stafford being his residence, he thence furnished himself, and was ancestor to the noble race of the Stafford...
of whom Humphrey was created duke of Buckingham by Henry VI., with precedence before all dukes, both in England and France, the blood-royal excepted. Nigel, the younger son, held Drachelow, Thorpe, Kingston, Morton, and other lordships in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, as appears by Doomeyday Book; and is the direct ancestor of this family.—Motto, _Rectio fata quam fortuna._

Herald.—Family Seat, Drakelow, in Derbyshire; and Knipperley, in Staffordshire.

MOLYNEUX, of Teveral, Nottinghamshire; created June 29, 1611.—Sir Francis Molyneux, the seventh baronet, LL.D. gentleman usher of the black rod, a noble Norman, who came into England with the Conqueror. Family Seat, Wellow, in Nottinghamshire.

HARINGTON, of Reddington, Rutlandshire; created June 29, 1611.—Sir John Edward Harrington, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir James, in 1793; born in 1760; married, in 1787, Marianne, daughter of Thomas Philpot, esq., by which lady he has issue, James, born Sept. 30, 1788; Edward, born Oct. 26, 1793; Richard, April 26, 1800; Robert, Sept. 22, 1801; Maria, April 26, 1803; and is the present baronet, the oldest surviving son of the late Sir James Harrington, from polishing (from the time of Rich. I.) a lordship of that name in the county of Cumberland, and the Saxon kings of England, and also from William the Conqueror, for his services, to have made an expedition to the Holy Land for many generations, from the time of Richard, John, and Henry the Dukes of Normandy, have equal pretensions with that illustrious family. Motto, In a firm knot. Family Seats, Drakelow, Thorpe, Kingefley, Burton on the Water, Gloucestershire; and Maffingham, in Norfolk.

Mordaunt, of Maffingham, Norfolk; created June 29, 1611.—Sir Charles Mordaunt, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, John, Nov. 18, 1806; married, for the second time, Frances, daughter and female heiress of Frederick, 3rd Viscount De Dinan, in Brittany; by whom he has issue, Robert, born April 26, 1781; Charles, born April 26, 1800; and is the present baronet, the eldest surviving son of the late Sir Charles Mordaunt, from polishing (from the time of Rich. I.) a lordship of that name in the county of Rutland, and the Saxon kings of England, and also from William the Conqueror, for his services, to have made an expedition to the Holy Land for many generations, from the time of Richard, John, and Henry the Dukes of Normandy, have equal pretensions with that illustrious family. Motto, Nada fermo, in a firm knot. Family Seats, Burton on the Water, Gloucestershire; and Maffingham, in Norfolk.

Worsley Holmes, of Pitford and Newport, in the Isle of Wight; created June 29, 1611.—Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, the eighth baronet, in holy orders, LL.D. born Dec. 1735; succeeded his cousin, Sir Richard Worlley, in 1805; married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Leonard lord Holmes; and has issue by her, now living, Leonard Thomas, born July 1787; Margaret, 1789; Richard Fleming, 1791. Sir Henry, on the death of the said Leonard lord Holmes, 1804, succeeded to his estates, and took the name of Holmes, in purity of the will of his maternal uncle, Thomas lord Holmes.—Sir Elias de Worldeley, or Worldeley, who flourished soon after the conquest, took his name from his lordship so called in Lancahire. He is mentioned, in the chronicles of the holy wars, to have made an expedition to Palefime, where he fought many battles, and died at Rhodes. Sir Richard Worlley, the late baronet, F.R.S., of Appuldorcles, Parke, by the gift of his brother, Sir Elias, has an indelible History of the Isle of Wight, born March 1753; married Seymour, daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir John Fleming, bart. of Brompton Park, in Middlesex; and had issue one son, and one daughter, both deceas'd. Sir Richard dined inter alia, and without issue, his estates devolved on his niece, daughter of the hon. John Simpson, second son of Henry Bridgman, the first lord Bradford; but he was succeeded in his title by his cousin, the rev. Henry Worlley Holmes, of Pitford, who is deceased, in the fourth generation, from Thomas, second surviving son of Richard, the first baronet. Motto, Ydeo, The Isle of Wight. Family Seats, Pitford Houle, and Newport, Isle of Wight.

Twysden, of Radyon Hall, Eaf Peckham, Kent; created June 29, 1611.—Sir William Twysden, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father in 1671; married, 1656, Frances, daughter of Alexander Wynch, esq., late governor of Madras; by whom he has William, Francis, James, Frances, Flora, Mary, Elizabeth, and Isabella Camilla. Sir William Twysden, bart., of Twysden Borough, or Twysden, now usually called Burrs Farm, in the hundred of Wilt Barnefield, in Kent, was the ancient inheritance of this family, from which they took their name. Adam de Twysden poiffessed this estate in the reign of Edward I.—Family Seat, Radyon Hall, Eaf Peckham, Kent.
Hales, of Woodchurch, Kent; created June 29, 1611.—Sir Edward Hales, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in August 1674; married, in 1675, Anna, second daughter of George Waton, esq. of Maffachusetts, in North America, and had issue, one son and two daughters. He was knighted in the presence of St. John of Jerusalem, and admiral of the north parts of England, in the reign of Edward III., and was constable of England, Feb. 1, 1381; but in the same year, in the beginning of the insurrection under Wat Tyler, had his head struck off on Tower Hill. Of this family, before they were advanced to the baronetage, were three dignitaries of the law, viz. Christopher Hales, knt. attorney-general and master of the rolls in the reign of Henry VIII. John Hales, who was a baron of the exchequer; and Sir James, his son, one of the judges of the common pleas, who was the only judge that refused to sign the will of Henry VIII., for disinheriting the princesses Mary and Elizabeth. Edward Hales, the first baronet, served in several parliaments; took part with those that raised the rebellion against Charles I., and died in September 1654. The second Sir Edward, in his younger years, risked his person and fortune in endeavouring the rescue of king Charles I. from his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight. He died in 1663, five years after the Restoration. The third Sir Edward, his son and heir, was in much favour with James II. under whom he had a regiment of foot, was one of his privy council, and a lord of the admiralty. Sir Edward Hales, the first baronet, married Either, daughter of Miles San-...
HERALDRY.

Boynton
Burdett
Clarke
Feullis
Packington
Palmer
Poidis
Wake
Stepney
Wake
Hicks
Mill
Barney
Bishopp
Vincent
Tickborne
Palmer
Rivers Gay
Hewet
Jerminham
Stepney
Hetham
Heraldry.

meet him, and, to cover his own crimes, complained of her looseness with others, who so enraged her husband, that when he approached to receive him with joyful embraces, he mortally stabbed her. The family had large possessions in Warwickshire and other counties for many generations. One of those was Thomas de Burdett, esq., who from the 7th to the 14th of Edward IV., in communion for conferring the peace: but in 1477 he incurred the king's displeasure for his affection to the duke of Clarence. So strict were the eyes and ears of his enemies, that an advantage was soon taken to deprive him of his life; for, hearing that the king had killed a white buck in his park at Ainslie, which he let manage by, he passionately wished the horns in the belly of him who moved the king so to do; for which words he was arraigned and convicted of high treason, upon inference of a mischievous meaning to the king himself, and was beheaded in 1477. Thomas, the eighteenth in descent from de Burdett, was first advanced to the dignity of a baronet. He married Jane, daughter and heir of William Frauncys, of Foremark, esquire; which feat has, since that time, been the chief residence of the family. He was esteemed a charitable good man, and afforded to the famous archbishop Sheldon an agreeable sanctuary at Bramcote, during the exile of Charles II. Sledley Burdett, brother to the present baronet, was unfortunately drowned in the Rhine, with George-Samuel, the last vificount Montague. They were anxious to pass the famous water-falls of Schaffhaufen, which had been unfortunately seized by the collar, attempt, had ordered guards to be placed for the purpose of preventing the execution of it. Such however was the force of their curiosity, that they found means to elude every precaution. Having provided themselves with a small flat-bottomed punt, as they were about to step into it, lord Montague's servant stumped short, and as it were insensibly feized his master by the collar, declaring that for the moment he should forget the respect of the servant in the duty of the man. His lordship however extricated himself at the expense of part of his collar and neckcloth, and pulled off immediately, with his companion. They got over the first fall in safety, and began to shout, and wave their handkerchiefs, in token of good success. They then pulled down the second fall, by far more dangerous than the first; from which time they were never heard of. It is supposed that the boat, hurried by the violence of the cataract, jumped over two rocks. —Family Seat, Foremark, in Derbyshire; and Rambury, Wilts.

Mackworth, of Normanton, Rutlandshire; created June 4, 1619. —Sir Henry Mackworth, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, sir Henry, Oct. 23, 1773. —Mackworth, in Derbyshire, gave name to this ancient family, seated there for many generations; one of whom was of the retinue to the famous James lord Audley, who was very instrumental in obtaining the glorious victory at Poictiers, under the Black Prince. —Family Seat, Garnet, Norfolk.

Hicks, of Beverston, Gloucestershire; created July 21, 1619. —Sir William Hicks, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, sir Howe Hicks, Aug. 1601; married, in Auguf 1753, the daughter of the late Thomas Lobb Chute, of the vine, in Hampshire; and has left a large fortune to the family. The name of Hicks has been a constant dweller in Gloucestershire. John Hicks, of Tew, in Gloucestershire, died 2 Henry VII. Robert Hicks, son and heir of the said John, was a Citizen of London, and raised a very great estate. He had issue two sons, Michael and Baptiff. Baptiff, the youngs, died a merchant in two lifetimes, acquired a large fortune, and came afterwards to great honours: he was knighted by James I. and was created a peer, 4 Charles I. by the title of baron Hicks, and viscount Campden, which honours were afterwards enjoyed by the earls of Gainborough, until 1799, when the title became extinct. —Family Seat, Witcombe Park, near Gloucester.

Mill, of Camoys Court, Sussex; created Dec. 31, 1619. —Sir Charles Mill, the tenth baronet, succeeded the rev. sir Charles, July 19, 1792; and married, Oct. 1800, Selina, daughter of John Morfehead, of Trenant Park, in Cornwall, baronet. —The family of Mill is of considerable antiquity, and has flourished for many generations in Sussex. John Atte Mille, was lord of Gretham, in Sussex, 50 Edw. III. —Motto, Aedes Diei, Help, O God. —Family Seats, Motton-houfe, and Newton Berry, both in Hampshire.

Foulis, of Ingleby, Yorkshire; created Feb. 6, 1619. —Sir William Foulis, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, sir William, in 1621. —This surname is of French extraction, and is derived from the word foulis, which signifies leys, to which their arms allude, being three bay-leaves, &c. —Taylor, in his History of Gavelkind, states, that one of this name was a considerable man in Kent before the Norman invasion, and that, being treated with great severity by William I., he fled into Scotland. The family appears to have been numerous, and considerable proprietors of land there in very early times; for there are several baronies and fine feats in the counties of Perth, Angus, Rofs, &c. which bear the name of Foulis, and probably have been the property of people of this name. Reginaldus de Foulis is witness in the first charter to the lord high steward of Scotland, in the reign of Alexander II. but the immediate ancestor of the family was William de Foulis, who lived in the reigns of Robert I. and III. David, third son of James Foulis, being in great favour with James VI. accompanied him into England, and was knighted, May 15, 1603, and had afterwards the dignity of baronet conferred upon him; he was cofferer to prince Henry, eldest son of king James, and after his death he bore the same office under prince Charles; afterwards Charles I. He was made one of his majesty's council for the northern parts, and eufus rotulorum and deputy lieutenant for the north riding of Yorks; but as he appeared with some zeal, in 1632, against the commision which was illused to compel gentlemen to compound for not having taken the honour of knighthood, to which they were obliged by an obsolete law he and his eldest son, Henry, were cenfured for it in the court of Star-chamber, in 1633; sir David was declared incapable of all the offices and places which he held, was committed prisoner to the Fleet during his majesty's pleasure, fined 3000l. to the king, and 3000l. to lord Wentworth; for the payment of which fines, he was forced to sell part of his estate. His son and heir, Henry, was also committed prisoner to the Fleet during his majesty's pleasure, and fined 300l. —Family Seat, Ingleby Manor, near Stokelsey, in Cleveland, in the north riding of Yorkshire.

Berney, of Parkhall, in Reedham, Norfolk; created May 5, 1620. —Sir John Berney, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, John Berney, Nov. 1st, 1678; married, Sept. 9, 1779, Henrietta, daughter of George earl of Abergavenny; by whom he has issue, Hanford, born Dec. 1730, a captain in the West Norfolk militia; John, born 1752, a lieutenant in the royal navy; Henry, born 1755; George; Elizabeth; Mary-Anne. —This family took their name from the town of Berney, near Walfingham in Norfolk, where they were seated at the time of the conquest. —Motto, Nil temere ntque timore. Neither rash nor fearful. —Family Seat, Kirby Bedon, in Norfolk.

Pakington, of Welfwood Park, Worchestershire; created June 22, 1620. —Sir John Pakington, the eighth baronet, L.L.D., succeeded for Herbert-Perrott, 80
his father, 1595.—The antiquity of this family is mani-
fest from their foundation of the monastery of Kenet-
worth in the reign of Henry I. Robert Pakington
lived in the reign of Henry IV. John, son of Sir John
Pakington, K. B. a great favourite of queen Elizabeth,
was alderman for Aylebury. He was a member for Aylebury,
and died Oct. 29, 1624, in the twenty-fourth year of his
age. Sir John, his only son, was elected one of the
knights for Worcestershire, in 15 Charles I. and, when
the rebellion broke out, was a member for Aylebury.
He was entrusted by the king, in 1642, with a commis-
sion for arraying men for his service in Worceftershire;
on account of which he was taken prisoner, committed
to the Tower, and fined 2000l. had his estate seque-
tered, his house, in Buckinghamshire, (one of the best
in that county,) levelled with the ground, and such
great waftes committed in his woods, that an estimate of
his losfs, now remaining in the hand-writing of his lady,
amounts to 32,761. Notwithstanding he had suffered
so much for his loyalty, he had the courage to go with
a troop of horse to Charles II. at the battle of Worce-
fter, and was taken prisoner there; but when the rebels
tried him for his life, (upon an indictment of his raising
and leading a troop at the battle of Worcefter,) they
complained they could not swear against him; he was
therefore acquitted, and set at liberty, but was after-
wards fined 760l. His lady was one of the daughters
of Thomas lord Coventry, keeper of the great fefal of
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ample for wifdom and piety; (lie was the reputed au-
thor of the Whole Duty of Man. She was buried, May
13, 1679, and for John, Jan. 5, following. Sir John, the
fourth baronet, in 1702, made a complaint to the house
of commons, againft William bishop of Worcefter, and
Mr. Lloyd his fon, for interfering in the election for the
county of Worcefter, in confequence of which, they
were cenfured by the house, and his bishop was removed
from his place of lord almoner to the queen. Sir John
was constantly elected one of the knights for Worcefter-
shire, in every parliament from his firft being chosen, at
nineteen years of age; (except once, when he voluntarily
declined it,) to his death, notwithstanding the powerful
opposition which was generally made againft him; and
was recorder of the city of Worcefter.—Family Seat,
Wefwood Park, in Worceftershire.

BISHOPP, of Parham Park, Suffex; created July
24, 1620.—Sir Cecil Bifshopp, the firteenth baronet,
Dec. 29, 1744, succeeded his father, Sir
Cecil, Sept. 1779; married, in July 1782, Harriet-Anne,
daughter of William Southwell, efq., of Frampton,
Gloucefhire, uncle of Edward lord de Clifford, and
has two fons and two daughters: Cecil, a lieutenant in
the firft regiment of guards, married, April 6; 1805,
and the church.—Family Seat, Parham Park, in Suflex.

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nineteen years of age; (except once, when he voluntarily
declined it,) to his death, notwithstanding the powerful
opposition which was generally made againft him; and
was recorder of the city of Worcefter.—Family Seat,
Wefwood Park, in Worceftershire.
ward, March 27, 1824; James, February 28, 1784; John-Michael, Feb. 22, 1788; George, April 15, 1789; Mary-Barbara, August 24, 1790, who died in June 1792; Roger-Robert, Feb. 15, 1793; Elizabeth-Charlotte, June 14, 1798; and Lucy-Mary, March 22, 1800.

This family is of Saxon origin. Sir Robert de Tichborne, a valiant and daring knight, lord of Tichborne, in Hampshire, in the reign of Henry II, and by marriage with Mabel, sole heir of the family of Lymerfon, in the Isle of Wight, had also possession of that estate; and in the succeeding generations this family continued to be of great note and consequence in the county of Hants, which they frequented residence. Benjamin Tichborne created a baronet, and received other honours and emoluments from king James I. to whom he had rendered himself particularly acceptable, by his forwardness in proclaiming his accession to the crown of England, throughout his country, without waiting for any orders from government. Henry, his grandson, distinguished himself in Ireland during the great rebellion in that country, in which this branch of the family settled; and Henry, great grandson of the above-named Sir Benjamin (after having been created a baronet), was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of lord Tichborne. But this peerage became extinct with him, his only son (except two who died young) having been, in his father's lifetime, cast away and lost, in his pottage from Ireland to England. — Motto, Pagna pro patria, Fight for your country. — Family Seat, at Tichborne-Houte, in Hampshire.

PALMER, of Wingham, Kent; created June 29, 1624. — Sir CHARLES-HARCOURT PALMER, the fifth baronet; succeeded his grandfather, Sir Charles, Nov. 5, 1773. — The Palmers of Wingham are descended from a very ancient family, at Angmerin, in the county of Sussex. The surname of Palmer owes its rise to that zeal which for some ages drew many persons of distinction to embark in the crusades for carrying on the Holy War. The soldiers who returned home frequently brought a branch of palm, of the growth of Palestine, and wore it as a figured badge and token that they had performed their vows of fighting against the infidels; and from this they were called 'Palmers,' as Sir Henry Spelman tells us. In the number of these warriors were some of the ancestors of this ancient family. The fifth baronet, Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, (who was a knight of the order of Calais, in the reign of Philip and Mary,) was knighted for his valour at the taking of Cadiz, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of a baronet. — Motto, Palma virtutis. The palm of virtue. — Family Seat, Dorney Court, near Windsor, Bucks.

RIVERS, of Chafford, Kent; created October 5, 1771. — Sir HENRY RIVERS, the ninth baronet; succeeded his father, Sir James, Sept. 27, 1805. — Of this name of Rivers, anciently written Ripariis and Rivers, there have been many eminent persons, in former ages. Richard de Ripariis, by his wife Maud, daughter of Richard Lucy, had a son, Richard, a noble baron, in the reign of king John, (and, by descent from his mother, lord of Angue, in Essex,) whose grandson and heir, John de Rivers, was summoned among the barons from 25 Edw. I. 1258, to 9 Edw. II. Nicholas de la Rivers was summoned in 22 Edw. I. 1259, to appear with horse and arms. From this Nicholas it is probable this family is descended. — Motto, Secus rivos aquarum, By rivers of water. — Residence, at Norwich.

HEWET, of Headley Hall, Yorkshire; created Oct. 13, 1773. — Sir Thomas HEWET, the eighth baronet; succeeded his brother, Sir Bing; and married Mary, daughter of Jernegan. — Family Seat, at Tichborne-Houte, in Hampshire. — The family of Hewet is of ancient extraction. Robert Hewet, esq. possessed a considerable estate at Killamarch, in Derbyshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. He left two sons, Robert, who died without issue, and William, who succeeded his father, and died in 1599, aged 47. He left four sons, John, Solomon, Thomas, and William. From the three last are descended the families of Hewet, of Pibury in Oxfordshire (of which was Sir Thomas Hewet, created a baronet, July 19, 1660, without issue); the Hewets, of Shire Olds, in Nottinghamshire, both now extinct; and the Hewets, of Stretton, in Leicestershire. — Motto, Ne te quaeguis extra, Seek not beyond. — Family Seat, Saville Place, in Essex.

JERNINGHAM, or JERNEGAN, of Coffsley, alias Coffey, alias Coffsley, in Hampshire; created Oct. 16, 1621. — Sir WILIAM JERNINGHAM, the fifth baronet; succeeded his father, Sir George, Jan. 24, 1774; married, in June 1767, Frances, eldest daughter of Henry visecount Dillion of Ireland, by Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter and heir of George, second and last earl of Lichfield, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, viz. George-Wil- liam, who married, Dec. 26, 1799, Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Sulward, of Haughtby, in Suffolk, esquire; William-Charles, an officer in the English army, but lately in the Austrian service, in which he greatly signalized himself during the late wars; married, Oct. 19, 1803, Miss Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, esq. of Fitzwaters, Essex; Edward, of Linslade, and Miss Inn, married, Oct. 15, 1802, Miss Wright, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, of Town Hill, Hants, esquire; Mary, who died an infant; and Charlotte-Georgiana, married to Sir Richard Beding- field, bart. by whom she has issue. — This family is said to be of Danish extraction. The first met upon record is Jernegan, who is mentioned as a witness to a deed without date, by which Bryan, son of Scotland, confirmed the church of Melfonbi to the monks of Caftle Acre, and died about the year 1183. He married Sybilla, who in 1183, paid 100l. of her gift into the Exchequer. His son was called Hugh, or Hubert, Jernegan: he gave a large sum of money to king Henry II, and paid it into the Exchequer anno 1183. — Motto, Virtus basta vita, Virtue is the support of life. — Family Seats, Coffsley, or Coffsleey Hall, Norfolk; and Shifnal Manor, Shropshire.

STEPNEY, of Prendergast, Pembroke-shire; created November 24, 1621. — Sir JOHN STEPNEY, the seventh baronet; succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, Oct. 7, 1773; has been minister at the courts of Dresden and Berlin, successively. — They are the heirs of the family of Jernegan, who is mentioned as a witness to a deed without date, by which Bryan, son of Scotland, confirmed the church of Melfonbi to the monks of Castle Acre, and died about the year 1183. He married Sybilla, who in 1183, paid 100l. of her gift into the Exchequer. His son was called Hugh, or Hubert, Jernegan; he gave a large sum of money to king Henry II, and paid it into the Exchequer anno 1183. — Motto, Fide et vigilantia, By faith and vigilance. — Family Seats, Prendergast, near Haverfordwell, Pembroke-shire.

WAKE, of Clevedon, Somersetshire; created Dec. 5, 1621. — Sir WILLIAM WAKE, the ninth baronet, was born April 5, 1669; succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1685; married, in 1703, Anne, daughter of Jernegan, of Remshaw, in Derbyshire, esquire, who died Nov. 22, 1731, leaving a son and heir. Sir William married, secondly, April 22, 1733, a daughter of the late admiral Gambier. — The Wakes are mentioned by Stukeley as deducing their genealogy from Ostac, who was late admiral Gambier. — Sir William Stepney, esq. of Fitzwaters, Essex; Edward, of Linlade, and Miss Inn, married, Oct. 15, 1802, Miss Wright, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, of Town Hill, Hants, esquire; Mary, who died an infant; and Charlotte-Georgiana, married to Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart. by whom she has issue. — This family is said to be of Danish extraction. The first met upon record is Jernegan, who is mentioned as a witness to a deed without date, by which Bryan, son of Scotland, confirmed the church of Melfonbi to the monks of Caftle Acre, and died about the year 1183. He married Sybilla, who in 1183, paid 100l. of her gift into the Exchequer. His son was called Hugh, or Hubert, Jernegan; he gave a large sum of money to king Henry II, and paid it into the Exchequer anno 1183. — Motto, Virtus basta vita, Virtue is the support of life. — Family Seats, Coffsley, or Coffsleey Hall, Norfolk; and Shifnal Manor, Shropshire.

HOTHAM,
HOTHAM, of Scarborough, Yorkshire; created Jan. 4, 1621.—Sir Charles Hotham, the tenth baronet; succeeded his father, Sir John, the right rev., the lord bishop of Clogher, in 1796. —This family is descended from John de Trehoufe, lord of Kilkeney, in Ireland, who for his good services at the battle of Haedings, had a manor of the castle and feftor of Colley Wobc, in Northamptonshire, and Hotham, in Yorkshire. The fourth, in a direct defcent from this Sir John de Trehoufe, was Peter de Trehoufe, who, from his residence at Hotham, affirmed that surname, which his defcendants ever after retained: he was living in 1188. The twentieth in lineal defcent, who were nearly all knighted, was Sir John Hotham, the first baronet, who was governor of Hull in 1643. He and his fon were discovered unfortunate gentlemen, and suffered death on Tower Hill.—Fall Riding of Yorkshire; and Chichester in Kent.

MANSEL, of Muddlecombe, Carmarthenshire; created July 14, 1621.—Sir William Mansel, the eighth baronet, born April 29, 1795, succeeded his father, Sir William, Jan. 3, 1812. —This family is descended from Philip Manfel, who came into England with William the Conqueror. —Motto, Quest exitu, valde exitu; What he will, that will be, the future. —Family Seats, Scarbrough and South Dalton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and Chichester in Kent.

PRIDEAUX, of Netherton, Devonshire; created July 17, 1622.—Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, the seventh baronet, succeeded his grandfather, Sir John, in Aug. 1766. —The name of Prideaux is of undoubted antiquity in Cornwall and Devonshire; their first residence was in the county of Cork, in Ireland.

HESILRIGGE, of Nofely, Leicestershire; created July 21, 1622.—Sir Thomas Maynard Hesilrige, the tenth baronet; succeeded his nephew, Sir Arthur, in 1803; married Mary, daughter of Edmund Tyrell, esq. of Gipping Hall, in Suffolk. —This family is descended from Roger de Hesilrige, who was knighted in the reign of William the Conqueror, from a place of that name in Normandy; he settled in Cumberland, and the place took his name. —Motto, Pro aris et focis, For our altars and hearths; or, For God and our country. —Family Seat, Farway, in Devonshire.

BURTON, of Stockerfon, Leicestershire; created July 22, 1622.—Sir Charles Burton, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in 1735. —The first that is mentioned of this ancient family, which had formerly large possessions, and were of great esteem and reputation in the counties of Rutland and Leicestershire, is Henry, fon of Richard de Burton, whose fon, Nicholas de Burton, was knighted of the shire for Rutland in 1316. Thomas Burton, the second baronet, eminently distinguished himself in behalf of Charles I. and suffered imprisonment and imprisonment for the royal cause. —Family Seat, Hoxen Hall, Suffolk.

DRAKE, of Buckland, Devonshire; created Aug. 9, 1622.—Sir Francis-Henry Drake, the fifth baronet, succeeded his uncle, Sir Francis Henry, Feb. 22, 1794; married, in 1745, Anne Frances, daughter of Thomas Molyneux, esq. —The first perfon of note in this family is Sir Francis Drake, one of our most distinguished naval heroes, in the reign of Elizabeth. —See the article Drake, vol. vi. p. 63. —Motto, O veneris, divino, By divine assistance, and under it, Si portus magna, Th tus great things from small. —Family Seat, Buckland-Monochorum, near Tavillock, Devon.

SKIPWITH, of Prestwood, Leicestershire; created Dec. 20, 1623.—Sir Grey Skipwith, the eighth baronet, succeeded Sir Peyto, Oct. 9, 1805. —This family, descended from the lords and barons of Skipwith, in the east riding of Yorkshire, is descended from Robert de Efcotville, baron of Cottingham, in the reign of William the Conqueror. Robert, his fon, became possessed of a great inheritance, by marriage with Ecuenburga, daughter and heir of Hugh, son of Baldrick, a great Saxon thaner; and among other lands he obtained the manor of Skipwith, or Skipwic (as anciently written). He had three sons; from Robert, the eldest, descended the barons of Cottingham, whose male line terminated Sir Henry III. Patrick, the youngest son, being possessed of the lordship of Skipwith, by gift of his father, his descendants assumed their name from that town, according to the custom of the age. —Sir Grey Skipwith, the twentieth in descendent from Robert de Efcotville, was the first baronet. The third baronet, Sir Grey, after the death of Charles I., went, with several other gentlemen, to Virginia, to avoid the usurper Cromwell; and there the descendent, till the present, have resided. —Family Seat, at Barton, in Warwickshire.

HARPUR, of Calke, Derbyshire; created Sept. 8, 1626.—Sir Henry Harpur, the seventh baronet, was born May 13, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir Henry, Dec. 20, 1803; married, in 1791, Miss Harpy, by whom he had issue, Henry, born Sept. 33, 1793, died an infant; Louisa-Matilda, born Nov. 12, 1793; George, Feb. 2, 1795; Selina, Jan. 8, 1798; Henrietta-Charlotte, March 19, 1800; Henry-Robert, Sept. 4, 1801; Edmund-Louis, Aug. 1, 1803; Charles-Hugh, born April 4, 1805. —This family was originally seated at Cheston, in Warwickshire, of which place was Gilbert le Harpur, far of Roger, grandson of Hugh, who lived in the reign of Henry I. —Family Seat, Calke, in Derbyshire.

SEBRIGHT, of Besford, Worcestershire; created Dec. 20, 1626.—Sir John Saunders Sebright, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, in March, 1794, and is M.P. in the present parliament for the county of Herts; he married, in Aug. 1793, Hannah, daughter of Richard Crofts, of Harling, in Norfolk, esquire, by whom he had three daughters; Frederica-Ansude Saunders; Emily; Caroline. —The Sebrights were originally of Sebright Hall, in Much Hadlow, in Sussex, where they were seated in the time of Hen. II. and until the reign of Hen. VIII. Sir Edward Sebright, the first baronet, was a warm royalist, and was obliged to pay 1109l. composition for his estate to the lord sequestrators. —Family Seat, Besford Court, in Worcestershire; and Beechwood, in Hertfordshire.

DERING, of Surenden-Dering, Kent; created Feb. 1, 1626.—Sir Edward Dering, the seventh baronet, born in 1757; succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in 1798; married, in April 1782, Anne, daughter of William Hale, of King's Walden in Hertfordshire, esquire, by whom he had, Edward, born April 1783; Chomley, born May 1, 1785, a captain in the West Kent militia; Charlotte, born May 1787; and married, Feb. 20, 1808, Thomas Hearne, son of Sir John, C. L. s. T. There is a tradition by which this family is traced to a very ancient Saxon origin; but Hailed, in his History of Kent, says, the only account he has been able to gather from the family papers is, that the family of Dering is descended from Norman de Morinis, whose ancestor Vitalis Fitz-Olbert, lived in the reign of Hen. II. and which Norman had a son named Deringus de Morinis. —Edward, the fifteenth in descendent from Deringus, was knighted Jan. 22, 1618; made lieutenant of Dover Castle, and created a baronet on Feb. 1, 1626, and was afterwards one of the knights in parliament for Kent. He was a man of parts and learning, his vanity to shew which, induced him to present to the house of commons a bill for extirpating
extirpating bishops, dean, and chapters, which he did with two verses of Ovid, the application of which was said to be his greatest motive:

Cuneta prius tentanda, sed immemorabile vulnus
Enfe recidendum est, ne pars fincera trah'afa'ri;
Cuneta prius tentanda, sed immemorabile vulnus
Enfe recidendum est, ne pars fincera trah'afa'ri.

His repentance and apology for his conduct offended the republicans so much, that he was declared a delinquent by the commonwealth; but, escaping to the king, he had the command of a regiment of horse, which poor illused made him relinquish; and, retiring with his wife and children to one of his farm-houses, he there died on June 22, 1644. During his continuance with the king, his whole estate was confiscated, his newly-finished house was four several times plundered by the parliament's soldiers, his goods and stock were all seized and taken away, his farm-houses and fences ruined and destroyed, his woods and timbers felled; so that few suffered more than he did for his inconsistent conduct.—Motto, Terrae

Vere, were young ladies learned beyond their sex and fame; two of his daughters, Mary and Sophia, married Sept. 19, 1704, the daughter of Richard Buller, of Leominster, in the county of Northampton; Vere, born September 13, 1777, in holy orders, Sir Edmund, Dec. 15, 1774; married, in 1766, Susanna, daughter of —— Barrett, esq. by whom he has four sons; Justinian, born April 24, 1773, lieutenant-colonel of the Northampton militia; Vere, born September 13, 1774, who married Miss Chambers, niece to sir William Chambers, esq. of Edinburgh; Edmund, born Dec. 15, 1775, in the royal navy; and Henry, born Feb. 14, 1777, in holy orders, married Sept. 19, 1804, the daughter of Richard Buller, of Devonshire Place, esq. Alto seven daughters: Susanna, married in 1809, George Britzke, esq. of the secretory of state's office; Harriot, Sophia, married to Tho. London, of Langley, knight, who was one of the esquires of the body to Henry VIII.—Family Seat, Waterton Place, near Maidstone, in Kent.

ISHAM, of Lamport, Northamptonshire; created May 30, 1637.—Sir Justinian Isham, the seventh baronet, born July 18, 1743; succeeded his uncle, sir Edmund, Dec. 15, 1772; married, in 1766, Susanna, daughter of —— Barrett, esq. by whom he has four sons; Justinian, born April 24, 1773, lieutenant-colonel of the Northampton militia; Vere, born September 13, 1774, who married Miss Chambers, niece to sir William Chambers, esq. of Edinburgh; Edmund, born Dec. 15, 1775, in the royal navy; and Henry, born Feb. 14, 1777, in holy orders, married Sept. 19, 1804, the daughter of Richard Buller, of Devonshire Place, esq. Alto seven daughters: Susanna, married in 1809, George Britzke, esq. of the secretory of state's office; Harriot, Sophia, married to Tho. London, of Langley, knight, who was one of the esquires of the body to Henry VIII.—Family Seat, Waterton Place, near Maidstone, in Kent.

GORING, of Highden, Suffolk, as BOWYER, of Leicestershire, as BOWYER, of Leicestershire; created May 13, 1370.—Sir Thomas Bowyer, the fourth baronet; succeeded his father, sir Edward, Jan. 2, 1741-2; married Frances, daughter of Christopher Horton, of Catto, in Derbyshire, esquire, who died without issue, Aug. 20, 1751. Sir Edward raised a company in lord Gower's regiment, in the rebellion of 1745. He has represented the county of Stafford in the preceeding and four preceding parliaments. The family of Littellton was settled at Frankley, in Worcestershire. One of the ancestors of this baronet (who were of figure in the county of Stafford for some centuries) was Sir Thomas Littellton, a learned judge of the court of common pleas in the time of Edward IV. and author of the celebrated Treatise upon Tenures, which, with an elaborate commentary of sir Edward Coke, is the book so well known under the name of Coke upon Littellton. Edward Littellton, esq. advanced to the dignity of a baronet. He was raised by the sequestrators at 3357. Esq. for composition for his estate, on account of his loyalty. Sir Edward, the second baronet, had two sons, who at different times lost their lives in fighting duels.—Motto, Ung Diss & ung rov, One God and one king.—Family seat, Teddelsey Hay, in Staffordshire.

STONHOUSE, of Radley, Berkshire; created May 7, 1628.—Sir Thomas Stonhouse, the thirteenth baronet, succeeded his father, the Rev. Dr. Sir James, in 1795.—Whether this family took their surname from Stonhouse, in Gloucestershire, is a point not yet determined; but they were formerly called Stonhouse before Henry Stonhouse was returned for Guildford, in the reign of Edward II. to the parliament held at Rippon, in Yorkshire. Sir George, the third baronet, was fined for his loyalty to Charles I. and paid 1460l. composition for his estate to the sequestrators. He had three sons, George, John, and James; and one daughter, Elizabeth. This family have been very well known and have figured in the history of this country, according to the first patent. Sir George, the eldest son, married a lady of the family of Barlow, in the county of Northampton, and having been their corner. The county of Northampton he continued to represent to the day of his death, which was May 13, 1730, aged 72.—Motto, Over the crest, Ofendo, non offendo; I bow, not boast. To the arms, On things transitory, refteth no glory.—Family Seat, Lamport, in Northamptonshire.
upon the title was extinguished, and put an end to an unfortunate branch of a good family. Sir John, the second son of George, the third baronet, the eldest above-named being disinherited, succeeded him in the estate and title granted by the latter patent. This branch of the family became extinct in 1792, by the death of the Rev. Sir James, the eleventh baronet. The title ceased to bear date 1670, instead of 1628.—Family Seat, Cleave, in Wilthire.

WREY, of Trebitch, Cornwall; created July 30, 1628.—Sir Bourchier WREY, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Bourchier, April 23, 1784; married, first, in 1786, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, of Haldon House, in Devonshire, baronet, by whom he has issue, Anna Eleanor; Bourchier; Robert-Bourchier. He married, secondly, in 1793, Anne, daughter of John Osborne, esq. by whom he has one daughter, Eleanor-Elizabeth, and one son, Henry-Bourchier. This family is suppos'd, to be descended from Bourchier, who lived in the time of St. Stephen; others believe they took their name from their habitation in Devonshire. Sir Chichester, the second baronet, born in 1628, faithfully adhered to Charles I. and took up arms in his cause. About 1626, he married Anna, relict of James Earl of Middlesex, and third daughter and co-heir of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Oxford, by whom he became entitled to a joint claim on the barony of Fitzwarine, and also possessed of a great estate in the county of Devon, and the noble seat of Tawstock, where the family now occasionally resides. After the restoration, he was made colonel of the duke of York's regiment, and governor of Sherrif's; served in parliament for Letchworth, in Cornwall; and died in May 1668. Sir Bourchier, his eldest son, succeeded; he had been created a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles II. and soon after was a captain in the regiment of which his father was colonel. He served under the duke of Monmouth, at the siege of Maestricht, and died July 28, 1696.—Motto, Le bon temps viendra. The appointed time will come.—Family Seat, Trebitch, Cornwall; and Tawstock Houfe, in Devonshire.

TRELAWNY, of Trelawny, Cornwall; created July 1, 1668.—The Rev. Sir Harry TRELAWNY, the seventh baronet, M.A. succeeded his father, Sir William, in December 1772; married, in 1778, Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Brown, rector of Portishead, and vicar of Kingstow, Somerset; and has issue, Anna-Lettitia; John; William-Louis, a captain in the royal navies, who has taken the name of Salisbury, in compliance with the will of Owen Salisbury Brearley, esq. He married, in August, 1807, Patience, daughter of John Philip Carpenter, esq. of Mount Tavy, Devonshire; Hanclina, a captain in the royal artillery, married Martha, daughter of Joseph Rogers, esq. Mary, married her brother, and is buried, with all her issue, in the church of Trelawny, Trelan, Tronle, Trione, or as in Domeday Book, Trelone, a lordship of the parish of Alterman in the same county, John Trelawny, esq. born April 27, 1692, was the first baronet. Sir Jonathan, the third baronet, was bred to the church, and consecrated, in 1685, bishop of Bruton. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower by James II. After the revolution, he was transferred to the see of Exeter, and from thence, in 1707, to that of Winchester; he died July 19, 1721. Sir Harry, the fifth baronet, nephew to the bishop, was aid-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough, and was in parliament two or three sessions, but at last lived very privately. He was a man of great learning, and dying in an advanced age, in 1792, was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, who was a captain in the royal navy, and governor of Jamaica; where, after a long and tedious illness, he died, December 11, 1772. On this melancholy event, the next day being Saturday, the 12th, the honourable the house of assembly of Jamaica came to the following resolution.—Resolved: That, in order to testify the grateful respect which this house entertained of his late excellency's merit, the senfe they have of the great and universal satisfaction which his mild and equitable administration gave to all ranks of people, and great regret which they feel at his loss, it be made the request of this house to lady Trelawny, that her ladyship conveys that his Excellency's funeral be at the public expense.* In consequence of this vote, a joint committee of the honourable council and assembly was appointed to arrange the funeral; which, notwithstanding the shortness of time, was conducted with equal propriety and magnificence. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, the 13th instant, the body was enclosed in a coffin of lead, placed in an outer shell, covered with silk, and richly furnished, lay in state in the council-chamber, which was hung with black, and illuminated with large tapers of wax; and, to their great honour, the members of the legislature, the officers of the navy, army, and militia, the magistrates, and all ranks of people, seemed to vie with each other in showing the most grateful testimony of respect and regard to the governor's memory. Sir William had married his first wife, Letitia, daughter of the late baronet, and left two children, Harry, his successor, and Letitia-Anne, married to Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Plympton, Devonshire. —Motto, Sermoni confona facilt. Deeds answering to words. Virtus patrimonii nobilior, Virtue is the noblest inheritance.—Family Seat, Trelawny, in Cornwall.

CONVERS, of Horden, Durham; created July 14, 1648.—Sir Thomas CONVERS, the ninth baronet, succeeded his nephew, Sir George, in 1803; married Isabella, daughter of James Lawther, of Cowes, Yorkshire, left three children, Jane, Elizabeth, and Dorothy; and three sons, who all died in their infancy. Of this ancient family, originally written Coigniers, denominated from a place of that name in France, was Roger de Coigniers, who came into England about the end of the reign of William the Conqueror, to whom the bishop of Durham, who died in 1095, gave the constableship of Durham. His descendants were constantly of high consideration in the county of Durham; and the elder branch became ennobled in the person of Sir William, first lord Conyers; but this honour became extinct in the third male heir. —Family Seat, at Chester le Street, in Durham.

ASTON, of Alton, Cheshire; created July 25, 1658.—Sir Willoughby ASTON, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Willoughby, August 24, 1772; married, December 25, 1772, Jane, second daughter of Robert Henley, second and last earl of Norththing, which title became extinct in 1787.—The family of Alton is of very great antiquity, and have resided at Alton, in Cheshire, from the time of Edward the Confessor; from an ancient manuscript, it appears these lords were descended from the Saxons. Sir Thomas, the twenty-fifth in lineal descent from Odard de Efton, was the first baronet. On the breaking out of the civil war, he took part with the king, and raised a party of horse; but was
was afterwards taken in a skirmish in Staffordshire, and
was prisoner to Stafford; where, in endeavouring to es¬
scape, he received a wound in the head, which, with other wounds he had before re¬
ceived, threw him into a fever, of which he died, March 24, 1645.—Motto, Prés d'accomplir, Ready to per¬
form.—Family Seat, Fareham, Hants.

WISEMAN, of Canfield Hall, Essex; created Aug.
29, 1628.—Sir THOMAS WISEMAN, the sixth baronet, suc¬
cceeded his cousin, Sir William, May 25, 1774; he mar¬
rried Dec. 3, 1757, Mary, daughter of Michael Den¬
en, esq., master-attendant of his majesty's dockyard at
Chatham, and by her, who died June 11, 1766, had thre¬
e three sons: Edmund, who died suddenly, May 7, 1784; (who by Jennima, his wife, daughter of Michael Arne, left one son, William Saldonfall Wise man, born March 5, 1784, in the navy; and a daughter, Marianne, born in 1785). This was the first baronet, and married Sophia Atine, only daughter of George Templer, esq. 1628.—Sir William Templer Pole, the seventh baronet, born Nov. 28, 1628.—Sir William WOLSELEY, the fifth baronet; born Aug. 24, 1740; succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1775; married, 1775, Miss Chambers, of Wim belton, in Surrey, by whom he has Robert, lieutenant-colonel of the second Staffordshire militia, married, in Feb. 1804, the only daughter of the late Rev. Archdeca n Hand; Charles, who married, in 1792, Mary, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford; a daughter, who married, in 1803, lieutenant-colonel Thomas Brown, late of the 95th regiment of infantry.—This is a family of great antiquity, and has been long seated in the county of Stafford: the first mentioned in the pedi¬
gree is Siward, lord of Wile. The fifth in descent from him was Robert, who was lord of Wollesey, and
in 1384, Ralph, another descendant, in the possession of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of Edward IV. Robert, the first baronet, was clerk of the king's letters patent. His fifth son, William, accompanied king William into Ireland, and commanded the Inniskills at the battle of the Boyne: after which he was made
vice-count or sheriff of Elgin, and Alexander Wise man, viscount of Foris and Innervan. Not long after this, Sir Simon Wismen was found to be possessor of lands at
cotes, in Northampt onshire. The present baronet is
the great grandson of Sir Edmund Wileman, knt. second
son of the first baronet.—Residence, Northfleet, Kent.

NIGHTINGALE, of Kneef worth Hall, Cambridge¬
shire: created Sept. 4, 1628.—Sir CHARLES Athel¬
ston NIGHTINGALE, the seventh baronet, born Nov.
1, 1784; succeeded his father, Sir Edward, Dec. 16, 1805; married, in Dec. 1809, Simon Wise man, esq. who has, Henry, born Jan. 1800; Edward, born March 28, 1785; married, Dec. 22, 1798, Penelope, daughter of the late Sir John Parker Moyley, bart. by whom he has, Henry, born Jan. 1800; Edward, born March 1803; Frederic-Simon, born June 1804.—This family is
descended from a noble Norman family, denominated
Every, of Eginton, Derbyshire; created May 25, 1641.—Sir HENRY EVERY, the ninth baronet, was born June 4, 1777; succeeded his father, Sir Edward, Dec.
28, 1785; married, Dec. 22, 1798, Penelope, daughter of the late Sir John Parker Moyley, bart. by whom he has, Henry, born Jan. 1800; Edward, born March 1803; Frederic-Simon, born June 1804.—This family is
descended from a noble Norman family, denominated
Every; of whom a particular account is to be found in the genealogy of Percy, earl of Egmont in Ireland, and
lord Lovel and Holland in Great Britain, who
quarrels the face arms. See p. 640.—Family Seat, Egston, in Derbyshire.

LANGLEY, of Higham-Gobion, Bedfordshire; created May 29, 1641.—Sir HENRY LANGLEY, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Henry, April 17, 1785; married, Dec. 18, 1785, Frances, daughter and heir of John Pole, of Devonshire, esquire, the grandfather and great-grandfather of which John, who were returned members for the city of Exeter in parliament 12 Edw. III. as was Thomas, another of the same family, for Barnstaple, in the 15th of the same reign. Sir John, the third baronet, in 1633, was a member in that parliament which settled the crown on king Wil¬
liam, as he was also of those parliament men which were summoned 1 and 20 Wm. III. Sir John William, the late baronet, served the office of the
riff of his native county in 1392. He built the present manor-house, which stands about half a mile from the former one, a great part of which still remains, and is a venerable monument of antiquity; he also added con¬
derably to the family estate, by purchases from lord
Pettke, and sir George Yonge, bart. and after a life of public service to his country, in the capacity of an
active justice of the peace, died on the 30th Nov., 1799, and was buried in Shute church.—Motto, Pollet vixius. Virtue is of great power.—Family Seat, Shute, Devon.

VAVASOUR, of Hafelow, Yorkshire: created Oct.
24, 1625.—Sir THOMAS VAVASOUR, the seventh bar¬
onet, succeeded his brother, Sir Walter, November 3, 1802.—This famous and very ancient family of Vava¬four, or Valvafor, have their name from their office, being formerly the king's valvaforis, (a degree then little inferior to a baron.) Sir Manger le Valvafor is mentioned in Doomsday Book.—Family Seat, Hafelow, Yorkshire.

WOLSELEY, of Wolveley, Staffordshire; created Nov.
58, 1628.—Sir WILLIAM WOLSELEY, the fifth baronet; born Aug. 24, 1740; succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1775; married, 1775, Miss Chambers, of Wim belton, in Surrey, by whom he has Robert, lieutenant-colonel of the second Staffordshire militia, married, in Feb. 1804, the only daughter of the late Rev. Archdeca
Hand; Charles, who married, in 1792, Mary, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford; a daughter, who married, in 1803, lieutenant-colonel Thomas Brown, late of the 95th regiment of infantry.—This is a family of great antiquity, and has been long seated in the county of Stafford: the first mentioned in the pedi¬
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derably to the family estate, by purchases from lord
Pettke, and sir George Yonge, bart. and after a life of public service to his country, in the capacity of an
active justice of the peace, died on the 30th Nov., 1799, and was buried in Shute church.—Motto, Pollet vixius. Virtue is of great power.—Family Seat, Shute, Devon.
shire.—Wyamarus and Jordayne, two brothers, were living at the time of the conquest; the first enjoyed, by the gift of William the Conqueror, in 1066, as marks of his royal favor and reward, the lordships of North and South Cave, and other manors in Yorkshire; all which the said Wyamarus conveyed to his brother, Jordayne, in the 7th year of William Rufus, in which reign Wyamarus died without issue. Jordayne de Cave, heir to his brother, was so furnished from his lordship of Cave. The nineteenth in descent from him was, Sir Thomas, the first baronet, who, dying without issue, in 1387, the gift of William the Conqueror, in 1069, as marks of his royal favor and reward, the lordships of North and South Cave, and other manors in Yorkshire; all which the said Wyamarus conveyed to his brother, Jordayne, in the 7th year of William Rufus, in which reign Wyamarus died without issue. Jordayne de Cave, heir to his brother, was so furnished from his lordship of Cave. The nineteenth in descent from him was, Sir Thomas, the first baronet, who, dying without issue, in 1387, was created baronet in 1661. His eldest son, Sir William, married, in 1690, after the death of his father, his eldest daughter, Anne, who was born in 1625, and was the daughter of Sir John Cotton, knt. lord of the manor, who lived in the 13th century. Sir John, the first baronet, was high sheriff of Cambridgeshire when the rebellion broke out, and proclaimed the earl of Essex a traitor in every market town; he also raised his standard at Waltham, in which place he was entrusted to carry the plate of the university of Cambridge to the king at Oxford, which he safely delivered, through many difficulties, being followed by a body of Cromwell's horse: he was soon after obliged, for his loyalty, to leave his country, and lived some years abroad. He was born in Sept. 1615, and died about 1690, aged 74. Sir John, his son, the second baronet, was recorder of Cambridge, and one of its representatives in parliament all king William's, and part of queen Anne's, reign. He died in Jan. 1712. Sir John Hinde, his only son and heir, was treasurier of the royal chamber, and one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations; also member in several parliaments, for the town of Cambridge, and afterwards for Marlborough, which he represented to the time of his death, on Feb. 4, 1759, in the 64th year of his age.—Motto, Fidelitas victor, Fidelity prevails.—Family Seats, Landwade and Maddington, both in Cambridgeshire.

BURGOYNE, of Sutton, Bedfordshire; created July 15, 1641.—Sir MONTAGUE BURGOYNE, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1726, a colonel in the army; married, Oct. 16, 1715, the eldest daughter of Sir John Betham, bart. of Wilmot, in the county of Devon, by whom he has a son, born Oct. 16, 1715. This family has been seated in the county of Bedford, according to tradition, ever since king John's time. Robert Burgoyne, esq. was a peron of considerable note in the time of Henry VIII. and one of the auditors of the Exchequer. He was also one of the commissioners of the mint, and by that kag to take the surrender of the monasteries in several counties.—Family Seats, Sutton, Bedfordshire.

NORTHCOTE, of Hayne, Devonshire; created July 16, 1641.—Sir STAFFORD-NORTHCOTE, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Stafford, March 13, 1771; married, May 6, 1791, Jacquetta, daughter of Charles Baring, esq. by whom he had a son, born 1792; married, in 1798, and another daughter, that in the time of Henry I. Galfridus Miles had his seat at Northcote, in the parish of East Down, in Devonshire; and that John Fitz Gausfrid held divers lands there, and in the hundreds of Witheridge, North Tawton, Black Torrington, &c. and changed his name to Northcote. John, the sixteenth in descent from him, was the first baronet of this family, and was born in 1599.—Christi crux est noster, Christ's cross is my light.—Family Seat, Hayne, in Devonshire.

STICKLAND, of Boynton, Yorkshire; created July 20, 1641.—Sir GEORGE STICKLAND, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, Sept. 1, 1735. He has had five sons; William, who, in April 1778, married a daughter of Nathaniel Cholmley, of Howham, esquire; George, who, in 1772, married the daughter of the late C. Cragg, esq. Charles, who was a captain in the 84th regiment of foot, and died at Gibraltar, Dec. 1795; Walter, married, Aug. 31, 1803, Miss West, youngest daughter of Maximilian Western, esq. of Cockethorpe, in Oxfordshire; Henry-Eustathius, married, Dec. 23, 1805, Miss Cartwright, daughter of Rev. Edmund Cartwright, son of Woburn, in the county of Bedford. Sir George has also had several daughters, the eldest is married to Stickland Freeman, of Fawley Court, esquire.—There have been several persons of great eminence and reputation in this family, and their an-
cient seat was at Strickland Hall, in the county of Weftmorland. Sir Walter de Strickland, kn. (as the name was anciently written,) was returned one of the knights for Weftmorland, in several parliaments, in the reign of Edward I. Sir William, the first baronet, was a considerer in Oliver Cromwell's time, and one of those whom the protector summoned to take place as a lord, and to have that dignity in all commissions: he died about 1671. Sir William, the late baronet, was lord, and to have that dignity in all. commissions: he

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CHICHESTER, of Raleigh, Devonshire; created Aug. 4, 1641.—Sir.—Chichester, of Raleigh, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in Jan. 1774. He took the name and arms of Raleigh, in 1768, on succeeding to an estate in Worcestershire. After spending much of his early life in India, he was elected member for Eveham in 1769, and again in 1774, in which year he was appointed secretary to the board of control for the affairs of India. In 1774, he was created a baronet, by the title of sir Charles-William-Booughton, Duke of Newcastle and of Downton Hall in Salop; but, on succeeding to the family baronetage, he assumed his original surname. In 1796, he was elected for Bramber, but vacated his seat in 1799, on being appointed one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts. He married, in 1782, Catherine, daughter and heiress of William-Pierce Hall, of Downton Hall, in Salop, esquire, by whom he had issue, Catherine-Maria, who died in her infancy; Louisa, married, July 16, 1807, St. Andrew lord St. John; Caroline, married, March 26, 1808, the Rev. R. H. Johnson; and William-Edward. Of this ancient family was Robert de Boveton, who had issue, Richard, father of William, who lived in the reign of Edward III. His great grandson, Thomas, is mentioned by Dugdale, to be pious of the manor and seat at Laviord, by marriage, about 1450, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Alleley, of that place, whom he chose for his residence. Sir Theodorus-Edward Alleley Boughton, second baronet, second son, of Sir John Boughton, by his wife, Theodosia of John Donellan, esq. whose whole history excited too much of the public attention to be passed over in this place. The sudden death of Sir Theodorus, at Lawford Hall, on the 29th of August 1769, in his 21st year, created such strong suspicions, and such as were pointed to Sir John Donellan, by various odd and questionable circumstances in his behaviour, that the body was taken up for examination, after it had been deposited in the family-vault at Newbold; and, in purview of the verdict of a coroner's inquest, Mr. Donellan was committed to prison at Warwick; where he was, on the 29th of March following, indicted for the supposed murder, before Mr. Justice Buller; was found guilty after a trial which lasted twelve hours, and executed at Warwick, April 2, 1781. The possession of the Boughton estate, which Donellan expected to inherit in right of his wife, was no doubt his inducement to poison his friend and brother.—Motto, Owe bowan Dee dovun. Every good thing is from God.—Family Seats, Routledge, in Worcestershire; Downton Hall, in Shropshire; and Coney Routte, Chichwick, in Middlesex.

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GOODRICKE,
GOODRICKE, of Ribston, Yorkshire; created Aug. 14, 1611.—Sir Harry-James Goodricke, the seventh baronet, born Sept. 26, 1797; succeeded his father, Sir Henry, March 25, 1803.—Goodricke is a Saxon name, signifying "God's jurisdiction." It is mentioned by Ingulphus, and other historians of the Saxon times, and is inscribed upon several old Saxon coins. It appears from the visitation of Robert Glover, Somerset, that the family flourished for several generations at Nortingley or Nortonscroft, in Somersetshire, all whose names, marriages, and issues, are specified in the family pedigree. At length, Henry, the third son of Robert Goodricke, baronet, of Nortingley, marrying an heiress, the daughter of Thomas Stickford, esq. in Lincolnshire, the family flourished in that county, where, after six generations, William Goodricke, esq. had three sons, John, Thomas, and Henry. Thomas was in great favour with king Henry VIII.; and was employed by him in several negotiations with foreign princes. He was one of the thirty-two commissioners empowered to reform the canon laws, and was one of the compilers of the English liturgy. He was twenty years bishop of Ely: and by king Edward the Sixth was made lord chancellor of England, from which office he was removed by queen Mary, and died unmarried, May 19, 1553. In this year, the third baronet purchased Ribston and other estates in Yorkshire, of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and died 1556. From him defcended Sir John, the first baronet, who was born April 20, 1617, and suffered much in the civil wars, for his loyalty to the king. He had his estate sequestrated, and paid 1343l. 10s. composition to the sequestrators.

KAYE, of Woodhouse, alias Woodhouse; created Feb. 4, 1641.—The Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, the sixth baronet, I.L.D., succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas William, May 13, 1785; married, March 24, 1798, Miss Thordor, of Lincoln; by whom he has a son and heir, born May 23, 1797; and a daughter, born Jan. 15, 1800; and a daughter, born Aug. 23, 1799. He was one of the thirty-two Trollope, esq. who distinguished himself in the French wars, in the time of Henry VI. and was killed at Towton fight, as also Thomas Trollope, of Thorby, esquire; who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Roger, youngest son of Thomas Lumley, esq. by Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter and co-heir of the late Lacy, esquire; and of the lady Elizabeth Lacy, are supposed to be of this family.

Family Seat, Cawthorpe, in Lincolnshire.

LAWLEY, of Spoonhill, Shropshire; created Aug. 16, 1641.—Sir Robert Lawley, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, March 11, 1793; married in Sept. 1793, Maria, daughter of Joseph Denison, esq.—It appears by deeds in this family, that Thomas Lawley, esq. was cousin and heir of John lord Wenlock, privy councillor to King William III. Family Seat, Ribston Hall, and Altofts, in Yorkshire.

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Tons, who came to England with William the Conqueror; Soddington in Worceftershire, and Morley in Shropshire.

His fourth son, was a captain at Worcefter fight.—Motto, William, was major in the queen's regiment. Peter, the own regiment, when prince, of Wales. His third son, John, was lieutenant-colonel in Charles I's forces; whereupon he was forced to secure himself at Coughton plundered and made a garrison of, by the parliament forces; whereupon he was forced to secure himself at Worcefter, and died Jan. 16, 1565. Sir Francis, his only surviving son, and successor, added to the manor house at Coughton, and lived in great hospitality after the restoration. — Motto, Virtus sola velat virtus, Virtue alone is nobility. Family Seats, Buckland in Berkshire; and Coughton in Warwickshire.

THROCKMORTON, of Coughton, Warwickshire; created Sept. 1, 1643. —Sir John Courtenay Throckmorton, the fifth baronet, was born July 27, 1753; succeeded his grandfather, Sir Robert, Dec. 8, 1791; married, Aug. 19, 1782, Mary-Catharine, daughter of Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, in Staffordshire, esq. by his first wife, Barbara, daughter of Robert lord Bette. —Throckemerton, Throckmorton, or the Rockmoor-Town, from whence this family is denominated, is situated in the vale of Eveham, in Pershore hundred, in Worcestershire. John de Throckmorton, according to Sir William Dugdale, was lord of the manor of Throckmorton about forty years after the Norman conquest, 1135, which leaves no room to doubt but that this family possessed it at the entrance of the Normans, or long before, the etymology of the name being either British or Saxon. From this John descended Sir Robert, of Coughton, the first baronet, who, in the civil wars, had his estate confiscated, and his house at Coughton plundered and made a garrison of, by the parliament forces; whereupon he was forced to secure himself at Worcester, and died Jan. 16, 1565. Sir Francis, his only surviving son, and successor, added to the manor house at Coughton, and lived in great hospitality after the restoration. — Motto, Virtus sola velat virtus, Virtue alone is nobility. Family Seats, Buckland in Berkshire; and Coughton in Warwickshire.

HALTON, of Stamford, Essex; created Sept. 10, 1642. —Sir William Halton, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, and married Mary, daughter of Richard Garner, of King's Ripton, in Huntingdonshire, esquire. —Family Seats, Reach, in Huntingdonshire.

BLount, of Soddington, Worcestershire; created Oct. 5, 1623. —Sir Edward Blount, the eighth baronet, LL. D. was born in 1793; succeeded his father, Sir Walter, Oct. 1803. This very ancient family is said to take its rise from the Blondi, or Blondi, in Italy, whose historians derive them from the Roman Flavi. Blount, lord of Guifnes, in France, had three sons, who came to England with William the Conqueror; one returned into France; the other two, Robert and William, gave a beginning to all the Blounts in this kingdom. Robert, was created by the Conqueror, baron of Ickworth in Suffolk; and married Gundred, daughter of the Earl Ferrers, continued to be of high note and estimation; among them were the barons Montjoye, and several earls of Devonshire. Sir Walter, the fifth baronet, was a great sufferer for Charles I. for whom he was long imprisoned, first at Oxford, then in the Tower of London: his brothers, and four sons, were all in the same service. His second son, John, was lieutenant-colonel in Charles the Second's own regiment, when prince of Wales. His third son, William, was major in the queen's regiment. Peter, the fourth son, was a captain at Worcester fight. — Motto, Lux tua via mea. Thy light my way. — Family Seats, Soddington in Worcestershire, and Morley in Shropshire.

LIDDELL, of Ravensworth Castle, Durham; created Nov. 2, 1642. —Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Henry-George, Nov. 26, 1791; married, 1796, Maria-Suzanna, daughter and sole heir of John Simpson, of Bradley, in the county of Durham, esquire, by whom he has a son, born in Feb. 1797. —The Liddles were anciently lords of Liddell Castle, and barony of Buff; and have been proprietors of considerable coal works in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Sir Thomas, the first baronet, was much esteemed, and had great interest in Northumberland, in which he exerted in support of Charles I. defending Newcastle against the Scots. He was taken prisoner, and on Feb. 13, 1645, upon petition, was admitted to compound; it appears that he paid 4000l. to the queen-regent for his estate. He was also so obnoxious to the then powers, that Sir Thomas is mentioned among those, in the propositions from the parliament, who were demanded to be removed from his majesty's councils, and to be restrained from coming within the verge of the court, and not, without advice or consent of both houses of parliament, to bear any office or employment. The late baronet, Sir George, was distinguished for a warm and generous spirit, which sometimes, however, carried him into romantic transactions. His eldest son, in the interests of his family, upon a wager, and his return with two Lapland girls, and some rein-deer, are well remembered. See Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, &c. &c. by M. Confett, esq. The Lapland girls were returned safe to their native country, after an absence of several months, with 50l. and carriage of trinkets; and the rein-deer have bred in England. — Motto, Fama semper vivit. Fame always lives. —Family Seats, Ravensworth Castle, and Newton, both in the county of Durham; and Edlington, Northumberland.

HUNLOKE, of Wingerworth, Derbyshire; created Feb. 29, 1643. —Sir Thomas-Windsor Hunloke, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Henry, Nov. 16, 1804; married, Oct. 1807, Miss Ecclefeon, daughter of Thomas Ecclefeon, esq. of Scarifbrick, Lancashire. —Robert de Ros, of Fusar, was only thirteen at the decease of his father, and paid 1000 marks to the crown, for livery of his lands, in 2 Richard I. and claimed from the crown the baronial estate and castle of Werke, or Warke, in Northumberland, which afterwards passed into a branch of the Grey family; he married Isabel, daughter of William Leo, king of Scotland, and had issue by her, William de Ros, in 17 Henry III. He was one of the twenty-five barons, elected by the whole body, to secure the king's performance of the great charter of that year. He died 11 Henry III. leaving issue William de Ros, or Ros, his eldest son and heir, who poiffessed from him the castle and manor of Helmsley, and Robert de Ros, a younger son, to whom he gave the castle and barony of Werke. He is the person to whom the first existing writ of summons to parliament, for the barony of de Ros, was directed. It was to attend the parliament of 49 Henry III. This writ was directed to Robert de Ros, without any mention of Hambake, or any further description whatever; he married Isabel, daughter of William de Albini, ancestor of the Fitz-Alians, earls of Arundel, and brother of Nigel de Albini, ancestor of the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, but one who was of a different family, with the same Christian name, and sole heir of William de Albini, lord of Belvoir in Leicestershire, and whose father was great-grandson of Roger de Todeney, recorded in Domesday book as holding great possessions in Leicestershire and other counties; this Robert de Ros died in June 1285, or 15 Edw. I. and, having become a knight templar, he was buried in the Temple church, having issue by Isabel, his wife, who survived him, William de Ros, his heir; Robert, a younger son; and a daughter, Isabel. — The committee
committee of the house of lords, after a solemn investigation, May 7, 1865, resolved "that the barony of Roos remains in the co-heirs of Robert de Roos, who was summoned to parliament by the style of Robert de Roos Esquire; and that the said co-heirs are Sir Thomas Windsor Huldon, Bart., of Whifley, Derbyshire; George Earl of Essex; and lady Henry Fitzgerald. Sir Henry, the eldest baronet, testified his loyalty, by lending to Charles I. a considerable sum of money, in his most pressing necessity, even at a time when there was little probability of ever being repaid; he afterwards purchased and acceded a troop of horse, in the regiment of colonel John Frecheville, (afterwards lord Frecheville,) whereof he himself was lieutenant-colonel; and this young hero, not then twenty-two years of age, at the battle of Edge Hill fo signalized himself, that the king knighted him in the field of battle, and soon after created him a baronet. Not long after, making a bold attempt upon the enemy, near Bedworth Park, in Northamptonshire, in a skirmish with one of the adverse parties in ambush, he received a cut with a sword in his elbow, which so disabled his right hand, that it hung useless in a scar to his dying day; and for his loyalty to his sovereign, he was fined 150l. by the sequestrators. —Family Seat, Wingerworth, in Derbyshire.

HAGGERSTON, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland; created Aug. 15, 1643. —Sir CARNABY HAGGERSTON, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, Nov. 1, 1773; married Frances, daughter of William, son of Walter Smythe, esq., brother of Sir Edward Smythe, of Ed, in the county of Durham, baronet; by whom he has issue a daughter, married, in Jan. 1805, Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. of Hooton, in Cheshire.

—This name is of great antiquity in Scotland, and local from Halkerton. William and Richard Haggerdon are witnesses to a donation, in 1190. John de Haggerdon was one of the Scots barons, who swore fealty to king Edward, 1196. Sir Thomas, the first baronet, was colonel of a regiment in the service of Charles I. —Family Seat, Haggerston, in Northumberland.

HAMPSON, of Taplow, Buckinghamshire; created June 5, 1642. —Sir THOMAS-PHILIP HAMPSON, the seventh baronet, born Oct. 1762; succeeded his father, Sir George-Francis, Dec. 25, 1774; married, June 25, 1788, Jane, eldest daughter, and at length co-heir, of Peter Haddon, of the city of London, and of Rick in Cumbeland; by whom he has two children. The younger died 1791; who had his eldest son, George-Francis, born Oct. 22, 1789; and two daughters, Stella-Frances, who was born and died in 1790; and Stella-Anna, born and died in 1791. —Motto, Nunc aut tranquam, Now or never. —Residence, Great Cumberland Place.

O'NEILL, of Upper Clanaboy, Ireland; created Nov. 13, 1643. —Sir RANDAL O'NEILL, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Henry; married Mrs. Margaret Thornkyns, by whom he has one son, William, born 1754; and one daughter, Rachael. —Wotton says this family is descended from Hugh Myley, who was king of Ulter in 1122. As Henry II. landed in Ireland; but as Henry II. did not land in Ireland till 1172, when Roger of Rogier was king, and who succeeded Murtough Mervin in 1168, probably this last-named prince must be the person supposed the ancestor of this family. His grandson, Hugh Boy O'Neill, (from whom the territories called the Clanaboy, in the counties of Down and Antrim, received their names,) recovered those countries from the English, (who had conquered them from the Irish,) in the reign of Henry II. and enjoyed the family estate of these islands till 1662, when he was called upon to pay a subsidy of 100l. A.D. 1662, for the public service. He was created earl of Tyrone, and was named lord O'Neill; he was the fourteenth in a lineal descent from the last king of Ulter. —Family Seat, Upper Clanaboy, in the county of Down, in Ireland.

BATHURST, of Lechlade, Gloucestershire; created Dec. 5, 1643. —Sir LAURENCE BATHURST, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Francis. —The family of Bathurst was anciently seated in Suffolk, and from thence removed into Kent, where they possessed a considerable estate; they have spread themselves into other counties and other countries, and recently purchased a seat in Worcestershire. Sir George-Francis, the first baronet, for his loyalty to king Charles I, had his estate sequestered, which he compounded for 700l. Sir Francis, the late baronet, and his lady, with part of his family, embarked with general Oglethorpe, to encourage the new settlement of Georgia, where his lady died, in Jan. 1736. Soon after which, Sir Francis died there, and his younger son, Robert, was killed in an engagement in that country, with the Indians, whereupon the dignity came to his eldest son, Sir Lawrence, the present baronet, who resides in Georgia, if living; but the title is claimed by a brother.

ACTON, of Aldenham, Shropshire; created Jan. 17, 1645.—Sir JOHN-FRANCIS-EDWARD ACTON, the sixth baronet, was born in 1736; succeeded his cousin, Sir Richard, Nov. 20, 1771; married Mary-Anne, daughter of one of his brothers (by permission of the pope), by whom he has one son, Richard-Ferdinando, born July 14, 1801. —Sir John Francis-Edward, after having attained the rank of major-general in the Austrian service, removed to Naples, where he has filled several high civil and military offices. —Family Seats, Aldenham, and Round Acton, otherwise Acton Round, near Aldenham, in Shropshire.

There was an earlier baronety in this family, created in 1615, which became extinct on the death of the first baronet.

WEBB, of Oddstock, Wilts; created April 2, 1644. —Sir THOMAS WEBB, the sixth baronet, succeeded his uncle, Sir John, in 1796; married, March 14, 1799, the honourable Charlotte-Frances, daughter of Charles vicount Dillon.—William Webb, of Salisbury, merchant, who lived in the time of king Henry VIII. is the first we find of this family. His descendant, Sir John, was created a baronet, as a reward of his family's dangers both fired their blood in the king's service, and contributed, as far as they were able, with their purses, in his defence, as the patent expresseth. —Family Seats, Oddstock in Wiltshire, and Hatrhop in Gloucestershire.

VYVYAN, of Treloarwaen, Cornwall; created Feb. 12, 1645.—The Rev. Sir CAREW VYVYAN, the sixth baronet, M. A. born Jan. 11, 1735; succeeded his brother, Sir Richard, in 1783. —The ancient family of Vyvyan, was originally seated at Telkudrin, or Trivendin; now called Trevidden, in the parish of Buryan, in Cornwall, which estate still continues in the family. The first who is entered in the Visitations, books of the Heralds' office is Sir Yevel Vyvyan, knt. who lived in the thirteenth century; and from him descended Sir John-Francis, Edward Acton, who, by his loyalty to the last king of Ulter, and by a further reward and encouragement, the Ulterian (being part of the O'Neill's armies) was given as an augmentation to the arms of each baronet. The present Sir Randal O'Neill is supposed to be the fourteenth in a direct descent from the last king of Ulter. —Family Seat, Treloarwaen, near Helton, Cornwall.
HERALDRY

Haggerston
Hampson
O'Neill
Bathurst
Acton
Webb
Vivyan
Acton
Edwardes
Whitchote
Ear Sit Fortuna Labor
Ne Sint Ipse Illus
Sustineatur
Fide, Sed
Cui
Vide
Palmer
Langham
Culm
Stapylton
Barnes
Hildyard
Ashley
Bowyer
Stanley

London: Published as the Act directs, Apr. 30, 1811.

Plate LXXI.
ACLAND, of Columb-John, Devonshire; created March 1, 1644-5.—Sir Thomas Acland, the tenth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas Dyke, May 17, 1791; married, April 17, 1794, Elizabeth, only daughter of H. Heare, of Mitcham Grove, esquire.—This family derives its name from the situation of its ancient seat, in the parish of Lankey, near Barnstable, being in the midst of large groves of oak (in Saxon signified by Ak or Ac), and from thence called the Ac or Oak land. In early times, their arms were, three oak-leaves, on a bend, between two lions rampant. The present sir Thomas is the twenty-third in a lineal descent from Hugh de Accale, seated at Accale in 1155. Sir John, the first baronet, created as above, with precedence before all baronets created since the year 1644, engaging very zealously in the service of Charles I. greatly impaired his fortune, not only by raising, but supporting at his own charge, a party, with which he Garrisoned his house at Columb-John; which at one time, as lord Clarendon takes notice, was the only force the king had in the county of Devon, to control the power of the earl of Stamford, then at Exeter. Upon the decline of the king's affairs, his house was plundered, and himself fined for his delinquency, by the commissioners at Goldsmith's Hall, 1800. which, not being thought sufficient, was afterwards, by vote in parliament, increased to 4000l. but upon great application it was reduced to the first fine. He was, in consideration of his services, advanced to the degree of a knight, but, at the time of the confusion of the civil wars, the letters patent were destroyed, and new ones not being granted till the year 1677, by reason of a long minority in this family, there was in them inserted a special clause of precedence, from the date of the first, namely, 1644.—Motto, Inextinguible, Immovable.—Family Seats, Columb-John, and Acland, both in Devonshire.

EDWARDES, of Shrewsbury; created March 21, 1644-5, and exemplified to Sir Francis, April 22, 1678.—His K. H. was not only by royal patent, but by possession at his wards, the eighth baronet, M. A. succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in Aug. 1797; married Frances, daughter of John Gala, of Wellelofe-square, London, esquire; by whom he had five children; Frances, Henry, Juliana, Benjamin, and Charlotte.—The first ancestor mentioned in this family pedigree, is Ynir Carudoch, a nobleman in the times of the earl of Powis, and son of the prince of Powis, who descended from the king of Powis, who was descended from Gurtirther, (called by the English Vortgern,) earl of Eurgain and Ewyas, in Herefordshire, and afterwards king of the Britons, about the year 450. He married Rheingier, daughter and sole heir to the earl of Hereford, who was seated at Holt, and Ston-Stanton, in Leicestershire, and afterwards the earls of Hereford. He was much esteemed in the house of commons; and in the debate about the remonstrance, his speech not being agreeable to the prevailing party in the house, he was committed to the Tower, but was in a few days enlarged, and returned again to the house; he did his major service, and was one of his Commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. He was afterwards attorney-general to Charles II. and died May 5, 1670, aged 52.—Motto, Par la force, laboris. Let the reward equal the labour.—Family Seats, Carlton, in Northamptonshire.

LANGHAM, of Cotefbrooke, Northamptonshire; created June 7, 1660.—Sir William Langham, the eighth baronet, was born Feb. 10, 1771; succeeded his father, Sir James, Feb. 7, 1753; married, Aug. 20, in the same year, Henrietta Elizabeth-Frederica Vane, only daughter and heir of the hon. Charles Vane, of Mount-Ida in Norfolk, son of vicecount Barnard, and brother of the first earl of Darlington; by whom, who died Nov. 11, 1807, he has a son, William-Henry, born July 8, 1783; a daughter, Henrietta, born Dec. 21, 1775; and Charlotte, born July 30, 1784. This family is descended from William, son of Henry de Langham, who held land in Langham, in Rutlandshire, to Edw. I. The fourteenth in lineal descent from him was Sir John, the first baronet. He was knighted by Charles II. at the Hague (with James, his eldest son,) being one of those principal citizens in the city of London to wait on his majesty in Holland. He largely contributed to the support of the forces during their exile. He was heir apparent of London in 1643, and member of parliament for the said city in 1644, and for Southwark in 1660. He was one of the aldermen sent to the Tower in 1647; and again in 1649.—Motto, Nec fuit sse feror, 8 R Not.
Nor doth he let them be fierce, (allusive to the arms, which are three bear's heads.)—Family Seats, Cottesbrooke and Walgrave, in Northamptonshire.

CULLUM, of Hawfield, and Hardwice Houfe, Suffolk; created June 18, 1660.—Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh baronet, F. R. A., and L. S. S. succeeded his brother, Sir John, Oct. 19, 1785; married, in Sept. 1774, Mary, daughter of Robert Hanlon, of Noramlton, in Yorkfhire, efquire; by whom he has three children; Thomas-Gery, born Oct. 1777; in holy orders, married, Sept. 23, 1799, to Penelope, daughter of Samuel Brown, of Lynn, in Norfolk, efq., by whom he has three children: Francis, born in 1783; Bath King at Arms; Suanina, born in 1787, died May 2, 1803, and buried under the altar-tomb in Great Ealing church yard, with her great grandfather, Sir Thomas Gery, knt.—This family was feated at Thorndon, in Suffolk, at least as early as the 15th century, as appears by the will of Walter Cullum, proved Oct. 4, 1454, now extant in the archdeacon of Sudbury's office, at Bury St. Edmunds.—Motto, Sufinnumatur. Let him be supported. —Family Seats, Hawfield Place, and Hardwice Houfe, both in Suffolk.

STAPYTON, of Myton, Yorkshire; created June 25, 1660.—Sir Martin Stapylton, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Martin, Jan. 31, 1654; married, May 5, 1659, Hecelia, daughter of Samuel Browne, of Lynn, in Norfolk, efq., by whom he has issue, Rhoda, born in 1790, died 1808; Anne, born in 1791; Editha, in 1793; Blanch, in 1795; Jacob, in 1797; Edward, in 1799; Hecelia, in 1800. Sir John Stapylton, one of the knights of the shire for Norfolk, was killed in the barons' wars, at Eveley, June 27, 1805; married, in May, 1790, Charles-Hoare, esq. and Penelope, daughter of Robert Flanfon, of Hardwick House, both in Suffolk.

ROBINSON, of London; created June 22, 1660.—Sir George Robinson, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, Aug. 31, 1765; he was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and married Dorothy, only daughter of John Cheifer, esq. of London, by whom he has, George; John; William-Villiers, married, in 1795, a daughter of Stamp Brookbank, efq. Charles, in holy orders, married, Feb. 28, 1805, Charlotte, daughter of Sir James Pennyman, bart. of Ormsby, in Cleveland, Yorkshire. Sir George has also several daughters, whom Sir Francis-Dorothea married in May, 1799, Charles-Hoare, efq. and Penelope, who married, in 1789, Robert Blencowe, efq. of the Inner Temple.—This family was originally feated in the north of England. Sir John Robinson, knt. an alderman, and lord mayor of London, was lieutenant of the Tower; and for the favours he did King Charles II. towards his reforation, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet.—Family Seats, Cranford in Northamptonshire, and Stratton Hall in Leicestershire.

HILLYARD, of Patrington, Yorkshire; created June 25, 1660.—Sir Robert D'Arcy Hillyard, the fourth baronet; succeeded his father, Sir Robert; and married, Sept. 23, 1769, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Deering, bart. of Surrenden Deering in Kent; and had issue a fons: 1. Thomas; 2. Sir Jacob Astley, knt. who married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob, the first lord Aftley, and had one fons, Jacob, who was created a baronet, 15 Carb. I. and upon the death of his uncle, Sir Isaac Aftley, bart., became heir to his estate, and also poiffefled all the entailed lands of Jacob lord Aftley. Sir Jacob, having forty years repreffented the county of Norfolk in parliament, died in Augufi 1795.—Family Seat, Melton Conftable, in Norfolk.

BOWYER, of Denham Court, Buckinghamshire; created June 25, 1660.—Sir George Bowyer, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, Apr. 13, 1652; married, in 1789, Hecelia, youngeft daughter of Samuel Brown, of Lynn, in Norfolk, efq. by whom he has three children: Thomas-Gery, born in 1783, Bath King at Arms; Suanina, born in 1787, died May 2, 1803, and buried under the altar-tomb in Great Ealing church yard, with her great grandfather, Sir Robert did, and flew his adverfary; for which service he was made in the field a knight banneret. He was also with Charles I. at Oxford, when that garrifon furrendered; and foon after the reforation was, for his faithful fervices, (particularly at the battle of Marlton Moor, near York,) and fufferings for the royal caufe, created a baronet.—Motto, Motto, Motto. Have confidence, but be cautious.

STANLEY, of Alderley Park, Cheshire; created June 25, 1660.—Sir John-Thomas Stanley, the feventh baronet, born Nov. 26, 1766; succeeded his father, Sir John-Thomas, Nov. 29, 1807; married, Oct. 11, 1796,
HERALDRY.

Stuart
Warburton
Hudson of Mellon Mowbray
Hales of Beakbourne
Clarke

Boothby
Dixie
Honywood
Aubrey
Mortyn of Mortyn

Leicester
Wedder
Lee
Hales of Coventry
Swinburne

Wynne of Nestell
Monnoux
Anderson
Barratts
Fogg
Frankland

London, Published at the Art office May 14, 1862.
1756, the Hon. Maria-Joseph Holroyd, eldest daughter of John Lord Sheffield; and has issue, Edward John, born May 2, 1801; William Owen, born Nov. 13, 1803; Maria-Margaret; Lucy-Anne; Louisa; Dorothy; and Isabella; and a son, born Feb. 22, 1808.—This is a younger branch of the Stanleys, earls of Derby. Adam de Audley, and his two sons, Luliph and Adam, came into England from Normandy with the Conqueror. Luliph's forerunners were Mahbhel and heir of Bay de Stolley, or Stanley, lord of the manor of Stanley, or Stanley, in Staffordshire. His descendants were of great note and renown in every generation. Amongst the most distinguished of them was Sir John de Stanley, who overthrew, at Winchester, a famous French champion, in the presence of King Edward III. He was afterwards governor of Edinburgh in Scotland; where, being reduced O'Neil, O'Connor, and several other chieftains, he was appointed lord lieutenant in 1379. In 1395, he signified himself at Roxburgh Castle, in Scotland, and was a negociator in the submiffion of Richard II. In Percy's rebellion he took the castles of Pomfret and York for the king. In 1387, he obtained a grant of the Isle of Man, for himself and his heirs for ever, with the style and title of king in Man. In 1409, he was made a knight of the garter, confiilable of Windsor Castle, and on the accession of Henry V. once more appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. He died in 1413. Thomas lord Stanley, his grandson, had three sons: 1. Thomas, the heir of Derby of this family; 2. Sir William de Stanley, who made so distinguished a figure in the battle of Bosworth Field, and with his own hand placed the crown on the head of Henry VII. notwithstanding which that jealous prince took off his head on Tower Hill, in 1495. John, the third son of Thomas lord Stanley, was the ancestor of Sir Thomas, the fifth baronet.—Motto, Sans changer, Without changing.—Family Seat, Nether Alderley, in Cheshire.

SHUCKBURGH, of Shuckburgh, Warwickshire; created June 26, 1660.—Sir Thomas Shuckburgh, the seventh baronet, succeeded his brother, Sir George Augustus-William, Aug. 11, 1804; married C. Tydell, and has issue, C. Anne Emilia; P. Augusta; Frances; T. Stukeley; and R. Charles.—This family is of very great antiquity in the county of Warwick, and is supposed to be descended from a younger son of Turchill castle, who emigrated to this country, and has been seated at Shuckburgh, and have borne that name, at least ever since the year 1138. Sir Richard Shuckburgh, Knt. father to the first baronet, was representative for Warwickshire in parliament 1641. As Charles I. marched to Edgcomb near Banbury, on Oct. 24, 1642, he saw him hunting in the fields; upon which, he fetched a deep sigh, and asked, who that gentleman was that hunted so merrily that morning, when he was going to fight for his crown and dignity? and, being told it was Sir Richard Shuckburgh, he was ordered to be called to him, and was very graciously received; upon which he went immediately home, armed all his tenants, and the next day attended on him in the field, where he was kind and hospitable, and was present at the battle of Edgehill. After his majesty's retreat from those parts, where he went to his own seat, and fortified himself on the top of Shuckburgh Hill, where, being attacked by some of the parliamentary forces, he defended himself till he fell, with most of his tenants about him; but being taken up, and being percieved to be a royal captain, was wounded after the recollection, advanced to the dignity of the baronetage, and was represented for the county of Warwick in five parliaments; he was also master of the buck and houndonds to queen Anne.—Motto, Hac mans ob fa-trium, This hand for my country.—Family Seat, Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire.

STUART, of Hartley Mauditt, Hampshire; created June 27, 1660.—Sir Simon Stuart, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Simon; married, in 1739, Frances-Maria, daughter of the Hon. John Olmius, brother to Henry earl of Carlhampton. Scots Jaffaillans and genealogists commence this family in the eighth century, when they were the Thanes of Lochabry; for seven centuries, till Bancho was assassinated by the usurper MacBeth, to evade a predilection, "That his race should succeed to the Scottish throne." Sir Alexander Stuart, Knt., descended from a younger son of one of the Lord High-Stuarts, Charles VI, king of France, gave him an additional coat-armour viz. Argent, on a chief Sable, a lion rampant, debruised with a ragged staff. Sir John Stuart, his son, was of the retinue of James, prince of Scotland, when he landed on the coast of England, in his voyage for France, and was detained here, 1406. He was knighted for his performances in a tournament, held in Smithfield, in Hen. IV, and was the first of this name and family who settled in England. Sir John, his son, was created knight of the bath, on the eve of the coronation of Catherine, consort to Henry V. Nicholas, of Hartley, a lineal descendant from him, was advanced to the degree of a baronet, and constituted one of the chamberlains of the exchequer.—Family Seats, Fawley, and the Salthams, in the county of Wilts.

WARBURTON, of Arley, Cheshire; created June 27, 1660.—Sir Peter Warton, the fifth baronet, was born Oct. 27, 1754; succeeded his father, Sir Peter, March 18, 1774; married, in Aug. 1781, Alice, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Parker.—This family is descended from Odard, or Oward, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and seated himself at Dutton; a good part whereof Hugh Lusps earl of Chester gave him, as appears from Domesday Book.—Family Seats, Arley, near Northwich; and Warburton, on the Mersey; both in Cheshire.

HUDSON, of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire; created June 3, 1660.—Sir Charles Hudson, the seventh baronet, F.R.S, born Sept. 14, 1753; and succeeded his father, Sir Charles, Oct. 18, 1773.—Family Seats, Waniop Hall, Leicestershire.

HALES, of Beakbourne, Kent; created July 12, 1660.—Sir Philip Hales, the fifth baronet, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the king, was the eldest son of his father, Sir Thomas-Pyne, March 18, 173; married, in 1775, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Smith, of Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire, esq. by whom he has a daughter, Elizabeth.—Sir Robert, the first baronet of this branch, was great grandson of Thomas, elder brother of Edward, ancestor to the Hales of Woodchurch.—Motto, Fluxus constant, Strength is increased by unity.—Family Seat, Blackford House, Wilts.


BOOTHBY, of Broadlow Abf, Denbighshire; created July 13, 1660.—Sir Brooke Boothby, the sixth baronet, F.L.S. succeeded his father, Sir Brooke, 1789; he married Mifs Brilowt, of Wilthtide; and had one daughter, Penelope, born April 11, 1785; died March 12, 1791. The name and family of Boothby is of much greater antiquity, in this nation, than the Norman conquest. Camden, in his Britannia, speaking of Lincolnshire, says, "The hundred or wapentake of Boothby, Boothby-
Boothby, Paynell, a market town, and a gentleman's old seat, called Boothby, (at this time all in being, under that name,) were so denominated from one Boothby, of very ancient time there inhabiting; the heir-general of which married Paynell, lord of Bampton, in Devonshire, Theobaldus de Boothby was governor of Padstow Castle, in Yorkshire, which he held a long time against the civil wars between the House of York and then. Henry Boothby was created baronet by Charles I. by letters patent, dated Nov. 5, 1644, signed by his majesty's sign manual; but the civil wars prevented its passing the seals at that time. Sir William, his son, had the patent renewed after the restoration.—Motto, Mors Christi mors mortis mihi, Christ's death is death to my death.—Family Seats, Alhbourne, in Sussex; and Croperdy, three miles from Banbury, in Oxfordshire.

DIXIE, of Bofworth House, Leicestershire; created July 4, 1660.—Sir Beaumont Dixie, the sixth baronet, born in 1771, succeeded Sir Wolstan, July 12, 1806; he is great-grandson of Sir Wolstan, the third baronet.—Motto, Nemo bonum de super. For proof of this see in the ledger-book there; after which they resided in the neighbourhood, and is mentioned as the seat of Sir Walter Littleton, chancellor of Litchfield, that one of the Dixies married the daughter and heir of Wolstan, of Wolstan, in Warwickshire, about fcvn hundred years since; and, in confirmation of the same, a piece of ancient characters, viz. "Wolstan Dixie,—in the year of our Lord 1100." But Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, intimates, that Wolstan was so called, from one Boothby, named Wolstan, among whom Wolstan was a principal person. What I have said, I have said.—Family Seats, Bofworth House, Leicestershire.

Honywood; of Evington, Hunts; created July 19, 1660.—Sir John Courtenay Honywood, the fifth baronet, born in 1737; succeeded his father, Sir John, in March 1806.—The family of Honywood, anciently written Henevood, take their name from the manor of Hennewood, in the parish of Poiling, in Kent, where they resided in Henry III.'s reign, when Edmund de Hennewood, (or Honywood, as the name was afterwards spelt,) at that period, was a liberal benefactor to the priory of Horton, in that neighbourhood, and is mentioned as such in the ledger-book there; after which they resided at Hythe, for which port John Honywood served in parliament in the 40th of Richard II. and Thomas Honywood in the 5th of Henry VI. The pedigree begins with William Honywood, who died in the latter end of the reign of Henry II. —Motto, Onne bonum de fuper. Every good thing is from above.—Family Seats, Evington, near Canterbury.

Aubrey, of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire; created July 23, 1660.—Sir John Aubrey, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, Sept. 4, 1786; married, first, Mary, eldest daughter (and co-heir with her sister Emma, countess of Tankerville) of Sir James Colebrooke, of Gatton, in Surrey, from whom they derived large fortunes; and by her, who is deceas'd, had issue one son, John, who died in his infancy. Sir John married, secondly, Martha-Catharine, daughter of General Richard Carter, esq. of Chilton, in Bucks, eldest son and heir of judge Carter: this lady, with her sister, Julia, who died a minor, and unmarried, were co-heirs and only surviving issue of the said Richard Carter, esq. by Julia, his wife, daughter and sole heir of James Spilman, esq. and Helder, one of the former and co-heirs of the last Sir William Willy's, bart. of Farnham, in Cambridgeshire, and Canterbury, Kent. Sir John was appointed by his majesty, in July 1782, one of the lords of the admiralty; and in December 1783, one of the lords of the treasury, which he resigned in July 1789.—Motto, Ancistro, of the blood-royal of France, came into England with William the Conqueror, and is registered in the books of franchises and liberties, in the Chambers of London. William Aubrey, esq. second son to Sir Reginald, lord of Abermargr and Slough, married three daughters of William Gunter, by whom he had one son, Thomas Aubrey, esq. lord of Abermargr and Slough, who married Juenda, daughter of Tharhame ap Jno, lord of Commet, a man paternally descended from Brouham lord of Bercknock, which Brouham had thirty children. Many of his sons were lords of the provinces, and his daughter married to great princes; and the rest, that were not married, were religious, and are numbered among the saints, as our histories mention. William Aubrey, esq. and heir male of Thomas Aubrey, lord of Bercknock, Brenwood, and Bally, doctor of civil law, was a conspicuous ornament of his country in the reign of Edward VI. and during the two succeeding reigns. He was regius professor of law at Oxford, official principal and vicar-general in spirituals to the bishop of Canterbury, supreme judge of the royal army at St. Quintas, one of the council of the marches in Wales, a master in chancery; and, for the special favour of queen Elizabeth, he was admitted to her inner service, and made one of the masters of requests in ordinary. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where was a handsome monument, with his bust, and under him his three sons and six daughters, with the arms of their wives and husbands, which, with the cathedral itself, was consumed in the great conflagration which happened Sept. 2, 1666. He died July 23, 1595, aged sixty-six years. His three sons were all knights.—Motto, Nemo bonum de super.—Family Seats, Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire; Chilton, Dorset, and Bercknock, all in Buckinghamshire; which last estate has paled, by several heirs female, from Nigel, who owned it at the conquest, to the Aubreys.

Description of the Bercknock Horn, now in the possession of Sir John Aubrey, bart.

King Edward the Confessor had a royal palace at Brill, or Breulh, in Bucks, to which he often retired for the pleasure of hunting in his forest of Brecknock. This forest, it is said, was much infected by a wild boar, which was at last slain by one Nigel, a huntsman, who presented the boar's head to the king; and, for a reward, the king gave to him one hundred of his land, called Derehyde, and a wood called Halewood, with the custody of the forest of Brecknock, to hold to him and his heirs, per annum coram, quod est charta præstàt forteræ. Upon this ground Nigel built a lodge, or mansion-house, called Berckfeld, in memory of the slain boar. For proof of this, in a large folio vellum book, containing transcripts of charters, and evidences relating to this state, (supposed to be written in or before the reign of Henry VI.)
rude delineation of the site of Borsfall-house and manor; and under it the figure of a man presenting on his knees to the king the head, the original horn, his breast end with silver, gilt, fitted with wreaths of leather, to hang about the neck, with an old brass seal ring, a plate of brass, with the sculpture of a horn, and several smaller plates of silver, gilt, with fleurs-de-lis, (supposed to be the arms of Lilicres, who intruded into this estate and office at or soon after the conquest,) has been all along considered among the curiosities of that ancient house or castle; and the arms are now to be seen in the windows, and in other parts. And what is still more remarkable, this very interesting memorial and instrument of ancient conveyance, and the curious plan of the manor, taken at this very time, by several heirs female, from the family of Nigel to that of Aubrey. The Borsfall horn and chartulary were, by permission of Sir John Aubrey, exhibited to the society of antiquaries by Mr. Southouse, member of the said society; who have caused to be engraved this very interesting memorial and instrument of ancient conveyance, and the curious plan of the manor, taken at the time of compiling the chartulary, as described by bishop Kennet. This horn is supposed to have belonged to the king or his forebears, and is of a dark-brown colour, variegated and veined like tortoise-shell: it is two feet four inches long on the convex bend, and twenty-three inches on the concave: the inside, at the large end, is three inches diameter; being perforated there to leave the thickness only of half an inch for about three inches deep; but further in it is thicker, being not so much, or nearly, perforated.—See the article Bos., vol. iii. p. 223.

MOSTYN, of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire; created Aug. 10, 1660.—Sir Thomas Mostyn, the fifth baronet, M.P. for the county of Flint, succeeded his father, Sir Peter Byrne, Feb. 12, 1770.—This family is supposed to have descended from the ancient house or castle of Borsfall, or to have come from Brittany, in France, where the name still is. Sir Nicholas Leicestifer, knt., was surnamed to Henry Lucy, earl of Lincoln, and constable of Cheleshe, about the year 1376.—Motto, Tu Dominum gloria mea. Thou, Lord, art my glory.—Family Seat, Tabley, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

WHELER, of Lemington Haltlang, Warwickshire; created Aug. 11, 1660.—The Rev. Sir Charles Wheeler, the seventh baronet, M.A. prebendary of York, and vicar of Lemington Haltlang, in Warwickshire, succeeded his brother, Sir William, in April 1799; married Lucy, one of the daughters, and at length co-heir, of the late right honourable Sir John Strange, master of the rolls, and had three sons and five daughters: Trevor, married Harriet, daughter of Richard Beraford, lord of Althorn, in Derbyshire, and has two sons, Francis, and four daughters, Harriet, Lucy, Maria, and Charlotte, all infants; Charles John, married Isabella, daughter of Clofo, esq. of Richmond, in Yorkshire, and has two sons, Edward and Charles John, and a daughter, Iabella; William, rector of Loddock, in Cornwall, unmarred; Penelope, wife of William Williames Bird, esq. of the Manor of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire; Jane, wife of George Dandridge, esq. of the Commandery, in Worcester; Sally, wife of Abraham Humey, esq. of Bilton Grange, in Warwickshire; Lucy, wife of the Rev. John Wife, second son of Matthew Wife, esq. of Lemington Priors, in Warwickshire; Sophia, married to the Rev. John Biddulph, second son of George Biddulph, rector of Althorn, in Derbyshire. All the daughters have issue.—This family is supposed to have been seated in Worcefeldhire as early as the reign of Edward II. Sir Charles, the second baronet, was colonel of a regiment of foot, governor of the Leeward Islands, and representative in parliament for the university of Cambridge for several years, 1661, having been formerly fellow of Trinity College; from which, with others, he was ejected, April 18, 1644, by the earl of Manchester, and had the honour to be one of the gentlemen intrusted to carry the plate of that university to king Charles I. He was in great distress. Trevor, his eldest son, major in his father's regiment of foot, died in the camp, near Cheltenham, Oct. 19, 1788. Admiral Sir Francis Wheeler, knt. third son of Sir Charles, was wrecked on the rocks of Scilly.
Scilly.—Motto, Fadce tenens, Even to the face.—Family Seat, Lemington Haifang, in Warwickshire.

LEE, of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire; created Aug. 16, 1660.—The Rev. Sir GEORGE LEE, the sixth baronet, born July 1767, rector of Hartwell, in the county of Bucks, and vicar of Stone; succeeded his brother, Sir William, Feb. 7, 1801.—This family had flourished long in this county previous to their advancement to the dignity of a baronet. It is stated, that they are a branch of the Leghs, of High Legh, and Lyme, in Cheshire; and that their immediate ancestor, retiring out of the way of the perfecution which the family underwent for taking part with Richard II. fettled in Buckinghamshire early in Henry IV's reign. Sir Thomas, the first baronet, married (to dupe the wills of Brown Williams, gentleman of great accomplishments, and at the reforation, for several years afterwards, as long as he lived, was returned to serve in parliament, and was much admired for his elegant speeches in the house of commons, where he was a leader in the debates. Sir William, the late baronet, was lieutenant-colonel of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, during the late war; and afterwards, exchanging into the 25th regiment of light dragoons, went, in May 1800, to join that regiment at Madras, where he died. —Motto, Per amrum invenire, True and becoming.—Family Seat, Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire.

SWINBURNE, of Capheaton, Northumberland; created Sept. 26, 1660.—Sir JOHN SWINBURNE, the sixth baronet, was born in 1672; succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in 1726; married Emma, daughter of Richard-Henry-Alexander Bennett, eqq. of Buckingham, in Kent, niece to Hugh duke of Northumberland, by whom he has a son, Edward, born in 1728, and several other children. This family takes its name from their ancient seat, Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, from which they claim atitle herebefore appertaining to the Umfravilles, barons of Prudham, of whom they held it. Some have efteemed them barons by tenure; but Sir William Dugdale has not noted them as such, though it is evident they had ample possessions, and were of equestrian dignity. John Swinburne, eqq. from his principles of loyalty, when the abbys and priories of Couton North, Carleton near Thirsk, and several other places in that county. Richard inherited a considerable estate in the parish of Nawton, from his brothers, William, of Lythe, and John, who had acquired in trade as a cloth-worker, in the reign of Elizabeth.—Family Seat, Beckingham, in Kent.

FAGG, of Willton, Suffolk; created Dec. 12, 1660.—The Rev. Sir JOHN FAGG, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, Nov. 14, 1751; married, Aug. 25, 1759, Anne, only daughter of Henry-John-William-Charles, decaeced; Sarah-Anne; John-Arnott, decaeced; Augusta; John-William-Thomas; Lucy; Jemina; and John-Charles.—Family Seat, Myffhol, near Canterbury, Kent.

FRANKLAND, of Thirskley, Yorkshire; created Dec. 24, 1660.—Sir THOMAS FRANKLAND, the sixth baronet, was born in September 1750; succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, Nov. 27, 1784; married, in 1775, Dorothy, daughter of William Smelt, eqq. niece of Leonard Smelt, eqq. subgovernor to his royal highness the prince of Wales; by whom he had issue, Henry, Robert, Sarah, Amelia, and Marianne, of whom only Robert survived, who was born July 1751.—This family is of great antiquity in Yorkshire, and it is probable that a Conqueror came over with it. They are the descendants of Julian, Sigga, Gilbert, William, and Robert, Frankland, or Frankland, as giving lands to the abbys and priories of Couton North, Carleton near Thirsk, and several other places in that county. Richard inherited a considerable estate in the parish of Nawton, from his brothers, William, of Lythe, and John, who had acquired in trade as a cloth-worker, in the reign of Elizabeth.—Family Seat, Great Thirskley Hall, near Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

LEGRAND, of Ganton, Yorkshire; created Dec. 29, 1660.—Sir JOHN LEGRAND, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Digby, Feb. 4, 1773; married, June 22, 1782, a daughter of Henry Alton, of Alton, in Cheshire, eqq.—The family of Le Garde, which is of Norman extraction, became proprietors of Ganton, in Yorkshire, anno 1100, by the marriage of the heiress of that name, with whose descendants it still continues. —Motto, Per amrum invenire, True and becoming.—Family Seat, Ganton, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire.

BEDFORD, of Oxburgh, Norfolk; created Jan. 2, 1660.—Sir RICHARD BEDFORD, the fifth baronet, was born Aug. 23, 1767; succeeded his father Sir Richard, March 27, 1795; married, June 17, 1795, Charlotte-Jane, daughter of Sir William Jerningham, bart, by whom he has five children: Frances-Charlotte, born April 13, 1796; Matilda Mary, born April 6, 1797; Agnes-Mary, born 1798; Henry-Richard, born 1800; Charlotte-Eliza, born Jan. 5, 1802; and a son, born Sept. 3, 1803.—This is a family of great antiquity, and takes its name from a town in Suffolk; they have had the honour of knighthood many hundred years. Ogerus de Pegyey, a Norman, came into England with the Conqueror, and was one of the four knights of the lord Mallet, lord of the honour of Eye, in Suffolk, who gave him the manor of Bedingfield, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Bedingfield of Bedingfield. Sir Henry, distinguished loyalist in the civil wars, was the last baronet. After the reftoration of Charles II. he laid before that prince a calculation of the sufferings of the family, which appeared to be 47,1941. 3ls. 8d. His majesty replied, with concern, that it was too great for him to recompense. To which Mr. Bedingfield answered, that all he begged of his majesty was, that he might have quiet for the future, to which the prince assented.

BYRAM, of Bedingfield, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; created Dec. 3, 1660.—Sir EDMUND-MARK BYRAM, the seventh baronet, born Sept. 16, 1762; succeeded his cousin, Sir Rowland, Oct. 14, 1805.—Family Seat, Alton Hall, Yorkshire.

MONNOUX, of Wotton, Bedfordshire; created Dec. 4, 1660.—Sir PHILIP MONNOUX, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Philip, April 17, 1805.—Family Seat, as above.

ANDERSON, of Broughton, Lincolnshire; created Dec. 13, 1660.—The Rev. Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, the seventh baronet, born Oct. 5, 1767; succeeded his father, Sir William, March 9, 1785; married, Dec. 15, 1802, the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Nelthorpe, bart. and has issue a son and heir, born Dec. 1804.—This family was originally from Scotland; they first settled in Northumberland, and from thence passed into Lincolnshire, where they must have passed a considerable estate. Sir Edmund, in 1582, was made lord chief justice of the common pleas, which office he held upwards of twenty-six years, to the time of his death, Aug. 11, 1605.—Family Seat, Kilwick Percy, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

OSBORN, of Chickland, Bedfordshire; created Feb. 23, 1660.—Motto, De fisticio terrae, julem contemplans; Viewing the sun, I contemn all things beneath it.—Family Seat, Oxburgh, Norfolk.
11, 1660.—Sir George Osborn, the fourth baronet, a general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 40th regiment of foot, and a groom of his majesty's bedchamber, was born May 19, 1642; succeeded his father, Sir Denmark, in 1723; married, first, in 1711, Anne, daughter of —Bannister, esq. by whom he has one son, John, M.P. for the county of Bedford, and colonel of the Bedford regiment of militia. Sir George married, secondly, Ann, daughter of Nicholas, esq. of Dunchurch, earl of Winchester and Nottingham.—Motto, Quammon in rebus inane, What folly in human affairs!—Family Seat, Chickfand Priory, in Bedfordshire.

Colleton, of London; created Feb. 18, 1660.—Sir James-Nassau Colleton, the fifth baronet, succeeded his cousin, Sir John-Snell, in July 1681. —This family is supposed to have entered England with William the Conqueror, from Normandy; for we find one family of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 40th regiment of militia. Sir George married, first, in 1771, Anne, daughter of a general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 40th regiment of militia. Sir George married, secondly, June 6, 1787, lady Anne Windfor, daughter of Daniel Heneage Finch, daughter of Daniel Beaumont, and to their paternal arms,*viz. France armory, for the crest of the French inheritance; Theobald, the second, was archbishop of Paris; Louis, the third son, came to England, where he had the arms borne. They have been resident many years in Devonshire, and have expended large sums in the service of Charles I. and in recompence for his services, (in addition to the large possessions in America.—Family Seats, at Exeter, and at Exmouth, both in Devonshire.

Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire; created Feb. 21, 1660.—Sir George-Howland Beaumont, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir George, in 1762; married Margaret, daughter of John Willes, esq. eldest son of lord chief justice Willes.—This family is descended, in a direct line, from Joachim de Beaumont, of the county of Estephen, in France, and from Thomas, who bore the same arms as now borne. The eldest son of Louis VIII. King of France, and maternally from Henry III. of England. Charles, younger son of Louis VIII. was called king of Jerusalem and Sicily. His second son, Louis, married Agnes, heiress of Beaumont, in France, and the sons of that marriage took the name of Beaumont, and to their paternal arms, *viz. France armory, for the crest of the French inheritance; theobald, the second, was archbishop of Paris; Louis, the third son, came to England, and was bishop of Durham. Henry, the fourth son, also seated himself in England, where he had the grants of many honours, and held various high employments in the state. He died in 1596. His son, John, third son of Beaumont, married Eleanor, fifth daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, grandson to Henry III. The eldest branch of his descendants ceased in the reign of Henry VII. The present baronet is descended from Thomas, second son of John, grandson of the above John lord Beaumont. Sir Thomas was one of the knights for Leicestershire in the first parliament of James I. was created a baronet Sept. 17, 1669, and afterwards created, 1672, vicount Beaumont, in Ireland. He was loyal to Charles I. and was obliged to compound for his estate. The English baronetage and Irish peerage both failed in the person of Thomas, who died in 1703. But from this branch of the family of Beaumont, the arms yield to the gown; or, war to peace.—Family Seat, Dunmow, in Essex.

Smythe, of Elche, Durham; created Feb. 22, 1660.—Sir Edward Smythe, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edward; married, Oct. 15, 1781, the daughter and heiress of Peter Holord, esq. of Wootton-Hall, Warwickshire, by whom he has one son, Edward, born in 1787.—Motto, Rej� fitter fidei, Ever true to the king.—Family Seats, the Hall, near Durham; Aiton Burnell, Shropshire; and Wootton Hall, Warwickshire.

Wilson, of East Bourne, Sussex; created March 4, 1660.—Sir Thomas-Maryon Wilson, the eighth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, and was married, in Oct. 17, 1683, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Smith, captain James Smith, of the royal navy; and has issue a son, born April 10, 1684; and another son, born in January 1807.—This baronet is descended of an ancient family in Yorkshire, which hath spread itself into many branches. The first we find is Thomas, seated at Elton in Yorkshire, 1620, who bore the same arms as now borne.—Motto, Per legibus ac regibus, For law and custom.—Family Seat, Eltome, in the county of Sussex.

Read, of Barton, Berkshire; created March 4, 1660.—Sir John Read, the sixth baronet, born 1786; succeeded his father, Sir John, Nov. 18, 1789.—Of this ancient family, (which was originally of Morpeth, in Northumberland,) was John Read, esq. made sergeant at law, 1402; also Sir Robert Read, chief justice of the honor of Chester, who took the French king's arms yield to the gown; or, war to peace.—Family Seat, Shipton in Oxonshire, and Barton in Berkshire.

Broughton, of Broughton, Staffordshire; created March 10, 1660.—The Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, the sixth baronet, succeeded his brother, sir Bryan, Jan. 16, 1766; married, in 1766, Mary, daughter of John Wicker, esq. of Halham, by whom he has a numerous issue; amongst whom are colnel Delvies, Broughton, who died in 1796, having married the eldest daughter of Philip Egerton, of Oulton Park, in Cheshire, esq. Maria, the eldest daughter; married—Trafford, esq. Elizabeth married John, William Clough, of Norton Conyers, in Yorkshire, esq. Henry-Delves, second son, in holy orders, married, June 15, 1807, the only daughter of John Pigott, of Bevere, in the county of Worcester, esq. Thomas-Delves, third son, married, in 1809, Mifs Rowlis Legh, heir of John-Rowlis Legh, of Adlington, in the county of Chester, esq. the youngest daughter married, in 1803, Capt. W. R. Broughton, of the royal navy. Sir Thomas married, fecondly, June 4, 1787, a lady, daughter of Other-Louis, fourth earl of Plymouth, who died Aug. 9, 1793; and, thirdly, in 1794, the relief of Scott Jackson, esq.—by a manuscript genealogy, in the possession of the present baronet, it appears that this family is descended from Delvies, of Delvies Hall, in Staffordshire, at the time of the conquest, one of which family was one of the squires to lord Audley, who took Sir Philip's lands and was prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, for which he had part of the arms borne by the present family granted to him. By the Broughtons they are descended from Richard de Vernon, fourth son of Hugo de Vernon, baron of Shipbrooke at the conquest; and by a pedigreed in the possession of the present baronet, it appears that all the other branches are at an end, or merged in other families; and that his name ought to be Vernon, and baron of Shipbrooke, if such a title, granted by the earls of Chester, could now be taken. There is an old castle in the pleasance-ground belonging to Sir Thomas, which is supposed to have been built in Edward III.'s reign, and which has for the support of the staircase six stone figures, of the Black Prince, lord Audley, and his bar- esquires. The first baronet was the eighteenth in descent from Richard de Vernon.—Family Seats, Broughton in Staffordshire, and Aytrrop in Lincolnshire.

Parsons, of Langley, Buckinghamshire; created April 9, 1661.—Sir Mark Parsons, the fourth baronet, succeeded his grandfather, sir William.—Residence, at Epmon.
CAYLEY, of Brompton, Yorkshire; created April 26, 1653.—Sir GEORGE CAYLEY, the fifth baronet, and president of the Philosophical Society at Manchester, succeeded his father, Sir George, in 1773; married, in 1795, a daughter of the Rev. George Walker, of Nottingham. This family is of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk; for, by the rolls in the Pipe-office, Adam de Cailli is mentioned, King John, to have accounted five pounds for licence to plead before the king, touching the dowry of the wife of Michael de Poings. From this Adam descended Thomas de Cailli, who lived in the reign of Edward I.—Family Seat, Brompton, near Scarborough, Yorkshire.

COOKE, of Wheatley, Yorkshire; created May 10, 1661.—Sir GEORGE COOKE, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Bryan, March 4, 1766; married, first, in June 1776, Frances, sister of the late Sir William Middleton, of Belfay Castle, Northumberland, bart., and by her had issue three sons, one of whom is deceased, and three daughters; Louisa-Lucy, fifth daughter, married, in 1795, a daughter of the Rev. George Waller, has issue three sons; Harriet, third daughter, married, first, in June 1770, Frances, sister of the late Sir William Stanley, succeeded his father, Sir Bryan, March 4, 1766; married, in 1791, Clara, daughter of John de Gallars de la Barnardine, of Aujou, in France; by whom she has issue, James, born Feb. 12, 1793; Clara-Anna-Martha, Feb. 7, 1794; Agatha-Catherine, Aug. 12, 1795; Thomas-Charles, Oct. 5, 1796; Augustus-George, Jan. 24, 1799; William-Evibus, Jan. 21, 1809. Eustace, a noble Norman, was the first to England with William the Conqueror; the elder was Serlo de Burgo, who built the castle of Knareborough, and died without issue. John Monoculus, or the One-eyed, the second son, heir to his brother, had three sons; Pagan, who died without issue; Eustace; and William. These three brothers were living in 1133, and were with Stephen, Earl of Pembroke, to the royal court in Gloucestershire. From Eustace, the eldest surviving son, descended Sir James, the first baronet.—Family Seats, Axwell, Whitehough, and Greenacott, all in the county of Durham.

ASHBURNHAM, of Bromham, Suffolk; created May 15, 1661.—Sir WILLIAM ASHURNHAM, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, the right reverend Sir William Ashburnham, lord bishop of Chester, Sept. 4, 1773; married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Francis Woodgate, of Monmouth, county of Suffolk, by whom he has issue; of whom Denny, third son, married, Feb. 27, 1802, the relict of T. F. Bancroft, esq. and the eldest daughter married, in December 1804, James-Eldridge West, esq., and the eldest daughter married, in the county of Durham. Serlo de Burgo, who built the castle of Knareborough, and the head of Serlo de Burgo, which was occasioned by the father dividing his estate between his two sons, Leland and Adam. To the first was left Aldeleigh, and to the second, from which the line of that name descended, to the father he gave Thake, in Staffordshire.—Family Seat, Hooton, in Cheshire.

STANLEY, of Hooton, Cheshire; created June 17, 1661.—Sir THOMAS STANLEY, the seventh baronet, succeeded his brother, Sir Maffey, in 1803; married, Jan. 1805, Miss Haggerston, daughter to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart., of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, and niece to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The family of Stanley is of such antiquity, that it would be endless to trace their original farther than their taking that surname, which was occasioned by the father dividing his estate between his two sons, Leland and Adam. To the first was left Aldeleigh, and to the second, from which the line of that name descended, to the father he gave Thake, in Staffordshire.—Family Seat, Hooton, in Cheshire.

WILLIAMS, of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire; created June 17, 1661.—Sir ROBERT WILLIAMS, the ninth baronet, born July 20, 1741; succeeded his father, Sir Hugh, Aug. 19, 1794; married, in June 1799, Ann, second daughter of the Rev. E. Hughes, of Kimmell, in Cardiganshire; by whom he has Harriet-Georgina, born June 4, 1802; Richard-Bulkely, born Sept. 25, 1801; and a second daughter, born Sept. 3, 1803. Sir Robert was elected representative in parliament for Carnarvonshire in 1799, 1795, 1802, 1806, and 1807. This family is lineally descended from Marchudd ap Cynan, lord of Abergeleu, in Denbighshire, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, who lived in the time of Merfyn Frych, king of Man, being his brother's son. Merfyn married Efyth, the daughter and heir of Conon Tindethwy, king of the Britons. His povertv was wife and disdret men, in all their ages; and many of them were learned in the laws in the time of the kings and princes of Wales, and were judges; as Morgenen ap Gwydr, and Cynnerth his son, whose laws-book is yet extant, is the principal of all that remains. Ednyfed Fycham, who in the year 849. Of him was descended Ednyfed Fycham, who being general of the prince's host, was sent to the marches, to defend the frontier, and commanded the prince's host (Llewelyn ap Iorwerth), was sent to the marches, to defend the frontier, and afterwards vixual of the navy, and member of parliament for Hatfield.—Family Seat, Bromham, in Suffolk.

GLYNNE, of Bletfer, Oxfordshire; created May 20, 1661.—Sir STEPHEN-RICHARD GILLYN, the eighth baronet, born in May 1780, and immediately became baronet, being posthumous and only child of the reverend Sir Stephen, the last baronet; married, April 11, 1806, the honorable Mrs Neville, sister to Sir Richard-Aldworth lord Braybrooke, by Catharine, sister to George marquis of Buckingham, knight of the garter; and has issue a son, born August 1807.—This very ancient family is descended from Cilmin Droed-tu, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; he lived in the time of Merfyn Frych, king of Man, being his brother's son. Merfyn married Efyth, the daughter and heir of Conon Tindethwy, king of the Britons. His povertv was wife and disdret men, in all their ages; and many of them were learned in the laws in the time of the kings and princes of Wales, and were judges; as Morgenen ap Gwydr, and Cynnerth his son, whose laws-book is yet extant, is the principal of all that remains.
HERALDRY.

Baronets.

London, Pub'd as the Act directs July 15, 1811.
TREVELYAN, of Nettlecom, Somersetshire; created Jan. 24, 1661.—Sir John Trevelyan, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir George, Dec. 28, 1768; married Louisa Marianna, daughter and co-heir of Peter Symond, esq., merchant, in London; and by her, who died Aug. 17, 1805, has four sons and one daughter: John, who married, Aug. 17, 1811, Maria, daughter of Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton, in Kent, bart. (higher to Margaret, wife of Charles Lord Arden, and Jane, wife of the right honourable Spencer Perceval,) by whom he has a son, Walter-Calverley, and a daughter, Maria-Anne; and a third daughter, who married Harriet, third daughter of Sir Richard Neave, bart. by whom he has two children; Willoughby, who died in 1795; Louisa.—This ancient family takes its name from Trevilyan, in the parish of St. Vephe, near Foxey, in Cornwall; of which, and in that county, they were anciently possessed, at or soon after the conquest.—Motto, Time trieth troth.—Family Seats, Nettlecom, near Taunton, in Somersetshire; and Lecnhall, near Honiton, in Devonshire.

GAGE, of Hengrave, Suffolk; created July 15, 1662.—Sir Thomas Gage, the seventh baronet, was born 1781; succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in November 1798.—This family is of Norman extraction, and descends from De Gage, or Gage, who founded king William I. in his expedition to England, and after the conquest was rewarded with large grants of lands in the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire; adjacent to which forest he fixed his residence at Clerewall, otherwise Cleerwall. He also built a large house at Cirencester, where he died, and was buried in the Abbey; and his posterity reigned for many generations, in credit and esteem, of whom there were barons in parliament in the reign of Henry II. Sir John, one of his descendants, was a distinguished character in the reign of Henry VIII. and employed in many public appointments in that and the two succeeding reigns. The dignity of baronet was first employed in many public appointments in that and the two succeeding reigns. The dignity of baronet was first

YONGE, of Culliton, Devonshire; created Sept. 26, 1661.—The Right Hon. Sir George Yonge, the fifth baronet, K.B., F.R.S. and a privy councilor, succeeded his father, Sir Ralph, Jan. 8, 1743; married, in 1777, Judith Noel, fifth to Thomas, the present vicount Wentworth, by whom he has one daughter, Anne-Isabella, born May 17, 1792. Sir Ralph has represented the county of Durham in the present and four preceding parliaments. Lapal of this line in England was Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph de Windsor, so called from his being castellan or governor of the castle of Windfor; he had two sons, William, from whom the lords Windfor are descended, and Gerald, from whom are the Carew and Fitz-Gerald. Gerald, the younger son, was castellan or governor of the castle of Pembroke, in Wales, and in great favour with Henry VII. and married Nell, daughter of Prince Edward, prince of South Wales, whose dowry was the castle of Carew. By this lady he had three sons, William, Maurice, and David, who was bishop of St. David's in 1796. From Maurice Fitz-Gerald descends the noble family of Kildare, in Ireland.—Motto, Nil conscireendi, Conscious of no guilt.—Family Seat, Haccomb, near Chudleigh, in Devonshire.

MILBANKS, of Halnaby, Yorkshire; created Aug. 7, 1661.—Sir Ralph Milbanke, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Ralph, Jan. 8, 1743; married, in 1777, Judith Noel, fifth to Thomas, the present vicount Wentworth, by whom he has one daughter, Anne-Isabella, born May 17, 1792. Sir Ralph has represented the county of Durham in the present and four preceding parliaments. Ralph of this line in England was Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph de Windsor, so called from his being castellan or governor of the castle of Windfor; he had two sons, William, from whom the lords Windfor are descended, and Gerald, from whom are the Carew and Fitz-Gerald. Gerald, the younger son, was castellan or governor of the castle of Pembroke, in Wales, and in great favour with Henry VII. and married Nell, daughter of Prince Edward, prince of South Wales, whose dowry was the castle of Carew. By this lady he had three sons, William, Maurice, and David, who was bishop of St. David's in 1796. From Maurice Fitz-Gerald descends the noble family of Kildare, in Ireland.—Motto, Nil conscireendi, Conscious of no guilt.—Family Seat, Haccomb, near Chudleigh, in Devonshire.

SMITH, of Hill Hall, Efl:ex; created Nov. 28, 1661.—Sir William Smith, the seventh baronet, colonel of the West-Efl:ex militia, succeeded his father, the reverend Sir William, Jan. 25, 1777; married, March 27, 1779, Anne, only daughter of John Wyndham, of Wagen, in Yorkshire, esq., who assumed the name of Bowyer; by whom he has had five sons and two daughters: William, born June 4, 1782, died in 1795, unmarricd; John, June 8, 1782; Edward, March 1, 1785; Joseph, May 19, 1792; Charlotte, Dec. 20, 1790; Caroline, April 12, 1796.—Family Seats, Hill Hall, and Harthall Hall, both in Efl:ex, Vol. IX. No. 520.

MONCK, (late Middleton,) of Belfay Castle, Northumberland; created Oct. 24, 1662.—Sir Charles Miles-Lambert Monck, the fifth baronet, born April 7, 1779; succeeded his father, Sir William Middleton, July 7, 1793; married, Sept. 11, 1834, Louisa-Lucia, fifth daughter of Sir George Cooke, bart. of Wheatley, in Yorkshire; and has issue, Charles-Atticus, born at Athens, July 17, 1835; and Louisa, born Feb. 25, and died Aug. 14, 1807. Sir Charles, in 1799, changed his name from Middleton to Monck, in compliance with the will of his grandfather, Laurence Monck, esq.—Family Seat, Belfay Castle, Northumberland.

GRAHAM, of Norton-Conyers, Yorkshire; created Nov. 17, 1662.—Sir Bellingham Graham, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Bellingham, April 13, 1796.—The family of Graham, otherwise Graume, of Grange, is descended from Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, whose second son, Robert, lord high steward of Scotland and earl of Strathern, succeeded David Bruce as king of Scotland. David, his third son, was duke of Strathern, and earl of Caithness. The branch of this noble family from whom Sir Bellingham is descended, came into England with James I. —Family Seats, Norton Conyers in the North Riding, and Kippax in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
TANCRED, of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire; created Nov. 17, 1662.—Sir THOMAS TANCRED, the sixth baronet, was born in 1750, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas; married, their fourth daughter, daughter of the Rev. Offley Crowe, of Muxton, in Staffordshire. This family descended from Richard, who, after the conquest, possessed lands in Boroughbridge, where still remains the ancient family house. The name has been variously written, as Tanckard; Tankard, after the conquest: was possessed of lands in Boroughbridge; born Aug. 26, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir Richard, in 1756. This ancient family is descended from William de la Brooke, who was master of Leighton in Cheshire near 600 years ago, living there in good repute, 33 Hen. III. His eldest daughter, married, at Calcutta, March 6, 1805, Walter Harwar, esq., son of Sir Walter Harwar, bart.—D'Oyley, of Shottisham, Norfolk; created July 29, 1663.—Sir JOHN HADLEY D'OYLEY, the sixth baronet, was born in 1750; succeeded his father, Sir Hadley, in June 1753; married, in March 1785, the daughter of William, Coates, of Calcutta, esquire, who died Sept. 6, 1803, by whom he had issue. His second daughter, married, at Calcutta, March 6, 1805, Walter Harwar, esq., youngest son of Sir Walter Harwar, bart.—D'Oyley, of Shottisham, is a younger branch of the ancient and honourable family of this name in Oxfordshire. The history of both families is the same, to the time of Henry III. when John, son of Roger, was granted the patronage of the church of Oxford, held in the time of William D'Aubigny. His descendants were of considerable note, in several generations. Sir William, the first baronet, was knighted by Charles I. for his gallant behaviour in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden. He represented the county of Norfolk in the convention-parliament, and was among the most zealous for the king's reformation.—Motto, Do not yll, quoynt D'Oyle.—Present Residence, Calcutta, in Bengal.

PENNYMAN, of Ormsby, in Cleveland, Yorkshire; created Feb. 22, 1663.—Sir PEnNYMAN, the eighth baronet, was born in 1750; succeeded his father, Sir James, in March 27, 1803. This family, it is said, came from Saxony before the conquest, and first settled in Kent. The name was originally written Penne-man, signifying "the chief-head-man." The pedigree of Sir William Pennyman is not now perfectly known, the pedigree being lost in the civil wars, wherein the family were great sufferers for their loyalty to Charles I. Sir William Pennyman, of Ormsby, esquire, grandfather to the first baronet, is not now perfectly known, the pedigree being lost in the civil wars, wherein the family were great sufferers for their loyalty to Charles I. Sir William Pennyman, of Ormsby, in Yorkshire, though of a younger branch, was the first baronet of the family, to be created by Charles I. He was in great favour with that prince, having, in the civil wars, maintained two troops of horse, and one company of foot, at his own expense. He died without issue, Aug. 22, 1643, and that title became extinct. Sir James, son and heir of James, uncle of Sir William Pennyman, bart., aforesaid, was a colonel in the army of Charles I., and was knighted in the field. Both father and son were great sufferers for their loyalty, and the latter was advanced to the dignity of a baronet after the restoration.—Motto, Fortiter et fiddiet, Courageously and faithfully. Family Seats, Ormsby, and Thornton, both in Cleveland, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire.

TEMPEST, of Tong, Yorkshire; created May 29, 1664.—Sir HENRY TEMPEST, the fourth baronet, was born in Jan. 1753; succeeded his father, Sir Henry, in the same year; married, Jan. 1791, to Miss S. Pittom,
SMYTH, of Upton, Essex; created March 30, 1665. —Sir GEORGE-HENRY SMYTH, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, in April 1802. —Family Seat, Berechurch Hall, Essex.

SHAW, of London; created April 15, 1665. —Sir JOHN-GEORGE SHAW, the fifth baronet, was born July 25, 1761; succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1779; married, March 9, 1782, Theodora-Margaret, third daughter of John, second lord Monson, by whom he was married, March 9, 1782, Theodora-Margaret, third daughter of John, second lord Monson, by whom he was married, March 9, 1782. —Family Seat, Rectory, Berechurch Hall, Essex.

DUCKFIELD, of Duckfield Hall, Cheshire; created June 16, 1665. —Sir NATHANIEL DUCKFIELD, the fifth baronet, late lieutenant-colonel of the Windsor Foresters, succeeded his cousin, Samuel, May 18, 1678; married, in 1783, a sister of John Ward, esq., of Squires in Kent, esquire; by whom he has had, Samuel-George; John-Lloyd; Catherine; Henry-Robert; Charles-Egerton; and two daughters, who died young. —Motto, Vincit qui petit. Hoc genus in toto. —Family Seats, Eltham Lodge, Kent; and Cotthall, Suffolk.

LAWS, of Brough, or Burgh, Hall, Yorkshire; created July 6, 1665. —Sir JOHN LAWS, the fifth baronet, was born Sept. 13, 1744; succeeded his father, Sir Henry, in Oct. 1781; married, first, Aug. 1, 1768, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Scarbrough, of Scarbricke in Lancashire, esquire, who died June 10, 1801, by whom he had issue, 1. Annsa, born May 26, 1769, married, in 1789, Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, esquire; 2. Elizabeth, born July 10, 1770, married, Jan. 9, 1799, John Wright, of Kielved in Essex, esquire; by whom he has had nine children, five of which are living; namely, John, Eliza, William, Emma, and Henry; and 3. Henry, who died an infant. —Sir John married, secondly, Maria, eldest daughter of Miles Stapleton, esquire, and lady Gerry. —The family from whom this baronet is descended, were well known in the very early deeds; and evidences of the same papers, as appears by inquisitions then taken. The family Seat, Acomb, near York.

BURDET, of Burthwaite, Yorkshire; created July 29, 1665. —Sir CHARLES-WYNDHAM BURDET, the fifth baronet, a captain in the 30th regiment of infantry, born July 25, 1771; succeeded his father, Sir Charles, July 19, 1803. —From a very ancient pedigree of this family, in the possession of the present baronet, it appears that they, as well as the Burdets of Bramscote, are descended from Hugo de Burde; but the date being obliterated, the elder branch is not certainly known. —Family Seat, Acomb, near York.

OGLANDER, of Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight; created Dec. 12, 1665. —Sir WILLIAM OGLANDER, the fifth baronet, was born Sept. 13, 1769; succeeded his father, the late Sir William, Jan. 4, 1806; and is M.P. for Bodmin. —Richard de Okelande, the first of this family in England, came over from Caen, in Normandy, with William the Conqueror, and settled at Nunwell in the Isle of Wight; which he and his successors, in an unbroken male line, have, from that time to the present, made the place of their residence; and we find of them, in the very early deeds and evidences of the place, where the kings of Wessex, in paying their tribute, had their place of residence. —Motto, Serrena mania vitae. —Family Seat, Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight; and Farham, Dorsetshire.
Smith, rector of Burnham, Norfolk, (who died in Sept. 1800,) by whom he has one son, Roger, born Feb. 22, 1778, and six daughters; Sophia; Everilda, wife of the Rev. Thomas Burnard; Anna-Maria, married, May 13, 1803, John Gifford, surgeon, of Burnham, Norfolk; Louisa; Catherina; Frances, who died 1802; Caroline, married, Oct. 22, 1805, James Morris, of Hadley, in Middlesex, esquire.—This ancient family claimed Caroline, married, Oct. 22, 1805, James Morris, of Hadley, esquire was Nicholas Martin, who left only two ancient封 was Admiston Hall, in Dorsetshire, whose daughter, his heirs. Richard Martin, a younger brother of this family, removed to Long Melford in the reign of Richard II.—Motto, Initium sapientiae est timor Domini, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Family Seat, Burnham, in Norfolk.

HANHAM, of Wimbourne, Dorsetshire; created May 24, 1667.—Sir JAMES HANHAM, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, the Rev. Sir James, March 11, 1806; married, April 16, 1793, a daughter of lieutenant Pike, of the royal navy.—This family came originally out of Gloucestershire, and are denominated from Hanham, in that county. Peter de Hanham is the first we find mentioned, who lived in the thirteenth century.

—Deans' Court, near Wimbourne, in Dorsetshire; and Netton Park, in Wiltshire.

MOSTYN, of Talacre, Flintshire; created April 28, 1670.—Sir Piers MOSTYN, the sixth baronet, was born Dec. 23, 1749; succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in March 1755; married, in 1780, Miss Slaughter; and has issue Edward, born April 10, 1785.—This family is a branch of the Molynts of Mostyn, already treated of, being descended from Pyers Mostyn, of Talacre, esquire, second son of Richard ap Howel, of Mostyn.—Family Seats, Talacre, and Greenfield, both in Flintshire.

CROFT, of Croft Castle, Herefordshire; created Nov. 18, 1671.—The Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, the fifth baronet, B.D. succeeded his cousin, Sir John, in 1797; married, first, Sophia, daughter and heir of R. Cleeve, esq. by whom he had three daughters, Sophia, Mary-Anne, and Elizabeth; secondly, Elizabeth Lewis, sister of Henry-Greywood Lewis, of Malvern Hall, in Warwickshire, esquire, and of Sarah counts of Dyffart.—In the reign of Edward IV. Sir Richard Crot, of Croft Castle, at the battle of Tewkesbury, took prince Edward, eldest son of Henry VI. prisoner; whom, upon proclamation and promise of safety for his person, he produced, but he had no hand in the barbarous murder of that prince.—Motto, Ego sum eideri, To be rather than to seem.

Family Seat, Dunton Park, Berks.

ST. AUBYN, of Clowance, Cornwall; created Dec. 11, 1671.—Sir John ST. AUBYN, the fifth baronet, M.P. for Helston in Cornwall, F.R. and L.S. was born in 1751; succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1772.—Family Seats, Clowance, in Cornwall; and Woodburn Farm, Weybridge, Surrey.

EDEN, of Weel Auckland, Durham; created Nov. 13, 1672.—Sir John EDEN, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, June 23, 1753; married, first, June 26, 1721, Sarah daughter of John Thomas, son, of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, esquire, who died without issue, March 12, 1766, aged 23. Sir John married, secondly, April 9, 1767, Dorothea, sole daughter of Peter Johnson, esq. recorder of York, by whom he has issue, Dorothy, born March 13, 1768, married, in Nov., R. E. Duncum, esquire, died March 7, 1775; Caroline, born Dec. 6, 1767, married, Feb. 10, 1771; Elizabeth, Jan. 6, 1772, died May 20, 1780; Caroline, born March 1773, died in April 1803; Robert, Oct. 25, 1774; Dulciabella, March 25, 1777; Morton-John, June 20, 1778; Anne, Aug. 31, 1779; Emilius, Nov. 9, 1780; Eleanor, Dec. 26, 1781; Harriet, April 15, 1783, married, Nov. 15, 1800, vicount Aghrim, eldest son of Frederic, ninth earl of Athlone, in Ireland.—Motto, Si fiat prudencia, If but prudence may be but prudence.—Family Seat, Windlestone, in the county of Durham.

BLACKETT, of Matson Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; created Dec. 12, 1675.—Sir EDWARD BLACKETT, the sixth baronet, succeeded the late Sir Edward, Feb. 3, 1804; married, Aug. 8, 1801, a daughter of Benjamin Keane, esquire, of Welfton Lodge, Cambridge-shire, and has issue, William-Douglas, born Oct. 1803, died March 1807; and another son, born Feb. 1804; and another, Feb. 11, 1808.—This family has been seated for a long time in Northumberland, making several considerable alliances, and spreading into various branches. Sir John Blackett, ancestor of the present baronet, was knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster in the reign of Henry VI. from whom descended William, the first baronet, who by the produce of his mines and collieries acquired a very great fortune, and was member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne in several parliaments.—Motto, Nous travaillerons en loyauté, We will labour in hope.—Family Seat, Manton Hall, in Northumberland.

CLARGES, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex; created Oct. 20, 1724.—Sir Thomas CLARGES, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, Dec. 1724.—Family Seat, Atton, near Stevenegue, Herts.

WILLIAMS, of Eltham, Kent; created Nov. 2, 1674.—Sir EDMUND WILLIAMS, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, July 12, 1803.—This baronet is descended from the ancient family of Williams, of Tallulyn, in Brecknockshire, which is said to be serviceable to king John, against his rebellious barons, that he gave them for an addition to their arms, as a high mark of his esteem, a stag bearing the crown of England between his horns. Sir Thomas, the first baronet of this family, was so created in consequence of his faithful adherence and services to Charles II., and was physician to Charles II. and his brother, James II.

—Motto, Virtus incumba honori, Virtue reposes upon honour.

—Family Seat, Guernalt Lodge, in Brecknockshire.

FILMER, of Eaft Sutton, Kent; created Dec. 24, 1674.—The Rev. Sir EDMUND FILMER, the sixth baronet, succeeded his brother, the Rev. Sir Beverilam, Dec. 29, 1802; married, in May 1756, Annabella-Chris- tiana, eldest daughter of Sir John, the fourth baronet, and her ladyship's first wife, Annabella, daughter of William Gough, esquire, and of Sarah counts of Dyffart, by whom she has issue, William, in holy orders, vicar of Abbot's Langley, Herts, married Mifs Porter, and has issue; Mary, married, July 13, 1796, Sir John-Muggrave Chardin, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumber land, and has issue three sons and one daughter; William, in holy orders, rector of Lower Heyford, Oxfordshire, unmarried; Edmund, late captain in the army, married Mifs Sccone, and has issue six daughters; Anne, unmarried; Robert; Francis, in holy orders, rector of Crudnale, in Kent, married, Aug. 25, 1806, Mary-Anne, second daughter of the reverend Henry-Jack son Cloke, rector of Bentworth.—This family originally wrote their name, Finmore, Fylmcre, Pharmacy,how, of Filmore, in the reign of Edward III., and were seated in Kent, at a place called Filmore, where they were poss eovers of the manors of Herli, and divers lands.—Family Seat, Eaft Sutton, in Kent.

MORE, of More Hall, Lancashire; created Nov. 22, 1675.—Sir WILLIAM MORE, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Joseph-Edmund, March 29, 1742. His eldest daughter, Eliza, born May 23, 1665, married, August 29, 1705, John Thomas, of Horton Lodge, in Surrey, esquire.—This family of More, or De la More, is of great antiquity, having been possessed of More and Bank Hall, Lancashire, for upwards of twenty generations, as appears, as well by divers ancient deeds remaining in the family, as by the
HERALDRY.

1. Poole.
2. Oxenden.
3. Dover.
5. Banbury.
6. Parker of London.
7. Richards.
8. Dashwood.
10. Williams Fynn.
11. Moleynworth.
12. Radston.
13. Leighton.
15. Thomas.
17. Buckworth.
18. Rogers.
19. Wuvambe.

Baronets.
near Kilkenny, in Ireland.

—Sir the fourth baronet, colonel of Thomas Dyke, possession for many ages.—Family Seat, Duxbury, near speech he made in the house of commons, reflecting rah, youngeft daughter of John Philips, esq. of the leave the country, with the loss of his property.—Mot commencement of the troubles was elected a member of ronet, now extinct.—Family Seat, Kilcooley Abbey, near Kilkenny, in Ireland.

HEAD, of Hermitage, near Rochefier, in Kent; created June 19, 1676. —The Rev. Sir John HEAD, the feventh baronet, M.A. succeeded his father, Sir Edmund, Nov. 24, 1796; married, Oct. 8, 1801, Mifs Walker, of Ruffel Place, Middlefex, and has a fon, born in Feb. 1805.—This family is of great antiquity in Kent, and took the name of De Hede, from the ancient port now called Hithe, which was formerly called de Hede. One of this family was Hamo de Hede, who, in 1391, was bishop of Rochester, and confelior to Edward II.—The late baronet, Sir Edward, fettled as a merchant, in Charlefon, South Carolina, where he was chosen prefident of the court of trade and commerce; and at the commencement of the troubles was elected a member of the American congress, but no motives could induce him to accept the situation; he was therefore obliged to leave the country, with the los of his property.—Motto, Study quiet.—Family Seat, Great Hermitage, near Rochester, in Kent.

HOSKYNs, of Harwood, Herefordshire; created Dec. 18, 1676.—Sir Hangerford Hoskyns, the seventh baronet, born in July 1776; fucceeded his father, Sir Hungerford, in July 1802, married, Aug. 5, 1803, Sarah, youngest daughter of John Phillips, esq., of a fon, born, near Stockport, in Cheshire, by whom he had a fon and heir, born Sept. 19, 1804.—John Hoskyns, of Monkton, in Herefordshire, esquire, was the father of Sir Mr. Sergeant Holkyns, famous for his wit, who was committed to the Tower by James II; he made a speech he made in the house of commons, reflecting upon mercenary Scottish favourites.—Family Seats, Morehampton Park, and Harwood, in Herefordshire.

STANDISH, of Duxbury, Lancashire; created Feb. 8, 1676.—Sir Frank Standish, the third baronet, fucceeded his grandfather, Sir Thomas, Dec. 13, 1676.—This family is of great antiquity, being denominated from the lordship of Standish, in Lancashire, in their possession for many ages.—Family Seat, Duxbury, near Chorley, in Lancashire.

DUKE, of Horhem, Sussex; created March 3, 1676.—Sir Thomas Dyke, the fourth baronet, colonel of the Weft Kent militia; fucceeded his father, Sir John Dixon, in May 1803.—This family was seated at Dykesfield, in Cumberland, before the Norman conquest, but removed to Wardale, or Wardhale, in that county. A branch of the family very early removed into Suffolk, where they have ever since been seated at Henfield and other places; another branch lived, for several generations, at Cranbrook, in Kent, of which was Reginald de Dike, high sheriff of that county, 29 Edw. III. from whom descended Sir Thomas, the first baronet.—Family Seat, Lullingstone Castle, in Kent.

COTTON, of Cumbersm, Cheshire; created March 29, 1676.—Sir Robert Cotton, the fifth baronet, fucceeded his father, Sir Lynch-Salubury, in 1775; married Frances, daughter of James Ruffel Stapleton, esq. by whom he had 3 children: 1. Robert-Salubury, who died about 1798; 2. Stapleton, a major-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons; who married, Jan. 1, 1801, lady Anna Maria Clinton, daughter of the late, and heir of the present, duke of Newcastle; and by her, who died May 31, 1809, he has issue; William; Lyndall, married, Jan. 10, 1792, Robert vicount Kilmorey; Fe nebole, died in Dec. 1786; Heffer-Sophia, married, Jan. 1803, Sir Henry Mainwaring, bart. of Over Power, in Cheshire.—This ancient family was seated near Hodnett, in Shropshire, before the conquest. Sir Hugh Cotton, Knt., in the reign of King John, married a daughter of Hammond Tilty, esq., and after many descents lived Sir Robert, who was knighted at the restoration of Charles II. and afterwards created a baronet; he served in parliament for Cheshire thirty-six years.—Family Seats, Cumbermere, Lee, and Newhall, in Cheshire; Llwyneny, Cotton Hall, and Beraign, in Denbighshire.

POOLE, of Poole, Cheshire; created Oct. 25, 1677.—The Rev. Sir Henry POOLE, the fifth baronet, succeeded Sir Ferdinand, in title and estate, June 8, 1804.—This family is very ancient, and the title of many eminent branches; as the Poles of Devonshire, and others. They are denominated from the lordship of Poole, in Wirral hundred, in Cheshire; where, as Camden observes, they lived in a flourishing condition for many years. Robert Pull, alias POOLE, alias De La POOLE, was lord of Barretspool, 8 Edward I.—Family Seats, Poole, in Wirral, Cheshire; and Hooke, near Lewes, in Sussex.

OXENDEN, of Dene, Kent; created May 8, 1678.—Sir Henry Oxenden, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Harry, June 15, 1803; married, June 29, 1735, Mary, daughter of colonel Graham, of Stonehouse, near Canterbury; and has issue two daughters: Mary, born 1794; and another, born Sept. 1804; and five sons: Henry, born 1755; George; Montagu; Charles; and Graham.—The family of Oxenden have been resident in Kent, from the reign of Edward III. Solomon Oxenden being the first mentioned in the several pedigrees of it; whole near relation, Richard Oxen den, was prior of Chrift Church, Canterbury, in that reign.—Family Seats, Wingham, and Broome Houle, both in Kent.

DYER, of Tottenham, Middlefex; created July 6, 1678.—Sir Thomas-Richard-Swinnerton Dyer, the sixth baronet, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 14th regiment of foot, fucceeded his father, Sir John-Swinnerton, in 1808.—Family Seat, Spain's Hall, in Essex.

BECKWITH, of Aldborough, Yorkshire; created April 15, 1681.—Sir Jonathan Beckwith, the fourth baronet, fucceeded the late Sir Marmaduke.—This family is descended from Hugo de Malebif'e, who flourished in the reign of king Stephen. His descendants changed their name to Beckwith in the reign of Edward III.—Motto, Faire en bien, To enjoy innocently.—Family Seats, Aldborough, Walburne, and Allerton Gleadrow, all in Yorkshire.

BUNBURY, of Bunbury, Cheshire; created March 29, 1681.—Sir Thomas-Charles Bunbury, the fifth baronet, was born May 1747; fucceeded his father, the reverend Sir William, Jan. 11, 1754; married, June 12, 1765, lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond (by lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter and co-heir of William earl Cadogan), which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, in 1775, and her ladyship re-married, in Aug. 1785, the honourable George Napier, son of his lordship, the present duke of Grane (by his second wife, daughter of Thomas-Charles has represented the county of Suffolk in nine parliaments.—The family of Bunbury, originally called St. Pierre, came over at the conquest, and shared the
the fortune of Hugh Lupus, first Norman earl of Chester: they had, amongst divers goodly lands and possessions, the manor or lordship of Bombay (a contrivance of Boniface Bury, to which faint the church of that place was dedicated), from whence this family have fins taken their denomination.—Motto, Firmum in vita nihil, Nothing is permanent in life. —Family Seat, Barton, in Suffolk.

PARKER, of London; created July 1, 1681. —Sir HARRY PARKER, the sixth baronet, succeeded his father, sir Hyde; married, in 1765, Bridget, daughter of William Creweff, esq. of Creweff, in Northumberland, by whom he has William, born in 1770; Louisa, born in 1777, wife of George-Robert Eyres, esq. Edmund, born in 1779; Hyde, born in 1785; and Sophia, born in 1787. —This ancient family appears to have settled at Hoberton, in Devonshire, early in the thirteenth century; one branch of it removed from thence, about the year 1600, to Borrindon and Saltmarsh, in the same county, the heir of which branch is John lord Barton, born in 1787. —Nothing is permanent in life. —Family Seat, Barton, in Suffolk.

Richard, of Bramblet: e Houfe, Suffolk; created Feb. 23, 1683-4. —This family having been resident in Spain for about forty years, it is impofible to aSertain whether there be an English baronet of this name now existing. —John Richards, esq. came into England with the queen, mother of Charles II. from Toulouse, in France. He had a numerous issue. James, his youngest son, was knighted by Charles II. for saving several men of war, and after wards advanced to the dignity of a baronet; he settled in Spain, where he died, being succeeded by his eldest son, by his first lady, Sir John, who was colonel of a regiment of foot in the Spanish service, in which he afterwards quitted, and took to merchandize, and carried on a considerable trade at Cadiz; but, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Joseph, eldest son by the second lady, who died unmarried also, June 2, 1738. Sir Philip succeeded his brother, and married the eldest daughter of the duke de Montemar, who was general and commander in chief of the Spanish forces left in Italy in 1753; since which time we are not acquainted with the history of the family. —Motto, Honore et amore, With honour and love.

DASHWOOD, of Northbrooke, Oxfordshire; created May 16, 1684. —Sir HENRY-WATKIN DASHWOOD, the third baronet, succeeded his father, Sir James, Nov. 29, 1779; married, July 17, 1780, Mary-Ellyn, eldest daughter of — Graham, esq. (formerly a member of the council in Bengal,) and niece to William, late lord Newhaven, (which title became extinct in 1794,) by whom he had two sons, Henry-George-Mayne, born June 26, 1782, and died Nov. 1803; Anna-Maria, born Feb. 16, 1785; George, born Sept. 17, 1786; Charles, born Dec. 9, 1787, lieutenant in the third regiment of foot guards; Augustus, born Dec. 25, 1795; Georgiana-Carolina, born March 16, 1796. Sir Henry has represented the borough of Woodstock in nine parliaments. —This baronet is descended from the second marriage of George, lord of the said family, in Dorsetshire, and from whom it was transplanted into Somersetshire. George Dalhwood, esq. a younger son of the said family, in the reign of Charles II. undertook, with other perfons, the farming the whole revenue of the kingdom of Ireland, and afterwards was one of those who fanned the whole revenues of excife and hearth-money in England, so long as those revenues were continued in farm, and was (and when they were managed by commiilion) one of the commiilioners till his death in 1685. His eldest son was sir Robert, the first baronet; he served in several parliaments, in the reign of king William, for Banbury. —Family Seat, Kirtlington Park, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

BLOIS, Grandborough Hall, Suffolk; created April 13, 1686. —Sir JOHN BLOIS, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, sir Ralph, in 1762; married, first, Sarah, youngest daughter of George Thornhill, of Diddington, in Huntingdonshire. —William Williams, by Chauncey Hare, in Jan. 1786, he has one son, Charles, who married, Jan. 19, 1789, Clara, daughter of Josely Price, of Clembelworth, in Yorkshire, esquire; and a daughter, Sarah. Sir John married, secondly, April 21, 1772, Lucretia, daughter of — Otley, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher's, and has issue two daughters and a son; Lucretia married, Jan. 14, 1805, Dr. Thomas Turner, son of Samuel Turner, esq. Lucy; and Ralph. —This ancient family derives its name from Blois, a city in France, and came into England at the conquest. The seat was at Norton, in Suffolk, till the reign of Henry VII. when it was removed to Grandborough Hall, now in the possession of the present baronet. —Motto, Je me fer en Dieu, I trust in God. —Family Seats, Grandborough, and Cockfield Hall, in Suffolk.

WILLIAMS-WYNN, of Wynnstay; created July 6, 1688. —Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, the fifth baronet, born Oct. 26, 1772; succeeded his father, Sir Watkin, July 29, 1789. He is lord lieutenant and curator of the borough of Woodstock in nine parliaments. —Sir Henry Williams-Wynn, of Llantrisant, in Glamorgan, was the fourteenth in lineal descent from Cadod Harms, or the Handsome, a British chief; he reprefented the said information to be printed, eight thoufand pounds of which sum he was compelled to pay. Roger North attributes the feverity of this fine to the refentment of Jefuits, who had been reprimanded on his knees at the bar of the Houfe of Commons by Williams, when speak er. —After the revolution, this judgment was declared by the Houfe of Commons to be illegal, and against the freedom of parliament. He was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and appears by the debates and the flate-trials to have been the active and zealous advocate of the popular party in the reign of Charles II. but was afterwards made by James II. solicitor-general, and knighted in 1687, and was in 1688 created a baronet. —Rogers, after the revolution, was one of the king's counselors. The laft public act of his life was the introduction of the act for preventing charge and expense in the election of members, commonly called the treating act, which still continues one of the principal safeguards
safeguards of the independence and purity of parliament.

—Family Seats, Wynter, Denbighshire; and Llangewin, and Glanly, in Merionethshire.

MOLEWSORTH, of Penarrow, Cornwall; created Dec. 6, 1698. Sir Anthony Molewirth, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, sir William, Feb. 23, 1798. The family of Molewirth, anciently resided in the counties of Northampton and Bedford, where they flourished for many ages, and particularly in the reigns of Edward I. and II. in the person of sir Walter de Molewirth, who attended Edward I. in his expedition to Scotland, and was chief of the district of Bedford and Bucks for the space of ten years; an office, in those early times, of great trust and authority. In 1366, when the king, on a grand Whituntes festival, to augment the glory of his intended expedition into Scotland, knighted Edward earl of Carnarvon, his eldest son, the young prince, immediately after that ceremony, at the altar in Westminster Abbey, conferred the honor of knighthood on noble and noble families, of which number was sir Walter de Molewirth. His descendants were of great note and consideration, and at length the dignity of baronet was conferred on two branches of the family nearly at the same time, both on account of their distinguished services in the cause of the revolution. Sir Robert, (of the elder branch,) who was first created a baronet, was afterwards, by George I. made a peer of Ireland, by the title of viscount Molewirth; which dignity his descendant now enjoys. Sir Hender, the first baronet under the se-


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THOMAS, of Wenvor Castle, Glamorganshire; created Dec. 4, 1694. Sir John Thomas, the seventh baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Owen, the late baronet, by the title of viscount Molewirth; which dignity his descendant now enjoys. This family is descended from Robert Ramsden, of Byrom, Yorkshire, created Nov. 30, 1697. He was a co-founder of the Abbey of Baldewas, Shropshire.

—Family Seats, Wynnystay, Denbighshire; and Llangedwyn, in Flintshire.

HERALDRY.

—Motto, Non sibi, sed eum qui stare solvere dignatus est.

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only son of Sir T. F. of Betley, baronet; Anne-Maria; Elizabeth; Louisa.—This family was seated at Chetwode, in Buckinghamshire, long before the conquest. John Chetwode, from whom this pedigree is clearly deduced, was knight and lord of the manor of Chetwode. His son Robert founded the priory of Chetwode, in the lifetime of his father.—Motto, Corona mea Christi, Christ is my crown.—Family Seats, Oakley, in Staffordshire; Chetwode and Agden, in Buckinghamshire; and Whitley, in Cheshire.

WEBSTER, of Copthall, Essex; created May 21, 1702.—Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Godfrey, June 3, 1800. —The Webster's are descended from an ancient family, seated at Lockington, in Yorkshire, before the reign of Richard II. —Family Residence, Battle Abbey, in Sussex.

DOLBEN, of Thongdon, alias Finedon, Northamptonshire; created April 1, 1706.—Sir William Dolben, the third baronet, L.L.D succeeded his father, the second, May 17, 1758, Judith, only daughter and heir of Somerset English, eqq. who died in 1771. He married, fecondly, Oct. 14, 1759, Charlotte, daughter of Gilbert Attlee, eqq. and widow of John Scotcher, eqq. by whom he has no issue. His only surviving child, John English, married Oct. 1779, Mary-Dorothy, daughter of William Hallet, jun. of Canons, in Middlesex, who died in Jan. 1807, by whom he had, William-Somerset, born in 1780; Caroline, born in 1781, died in 1789; Juliana, born in 1783; Harriet, born in 1785; died in 1785; Charlotte, born in 1787, married, Sept. 17, 1806, the reverend Samuel Woodfield Paul, of Northumberland, born in 1739.—This family has been ancient in Denbighshire, and has branched into several houses. The name is supposed to be taken from Dolben Maer, a place between Caernarvon and Penmorfa, John Dolben, the father of the first baronet, after serving as a military officer, and having been twice severely wounded in the service of Charles I. in the civil wars, became a clergyman, and, after several succession of promotions, was finally translated to the archbishopric of York in 1683, and died in 1685. His younger brother, William, was one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, and died in 1693. Sir Gilbert, the first baronet, was one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in Ireland, and the twenty years, in the reigns of William and Mary, queen Anne, and George I.—Family Seat, Thongdon, alias Finedon, in Northamptonshire.

FLEMING, of Rydal, Westmorland; created Oct. 4, 1705.—Sir George Fleming, the fifth baronet, succeeded his cousin, Sir Michael le Fleming, May 19, 1806; married, Feb. 4, 1807, Anne-Frederick, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of the late baronet. —This family derives its descent from Sir Michael le Fleming, knight, who was related to Baldwin, earl of Flanders, married about 1200, William the Conqueror, his son in law; who sent him five years after, with some of his countrymen, into Cumberland, to oppose the Scots. For which service, the Conqueror gave him the castle of Giseldon, and other estates in Lancashire and Cumberland; and also the castle of Catterick, and other estates in the county of York, and the castle of Richmond, the second son of Sir Michael, who was settled in Cumberland. The elder branch, who enjoyed the Lancashire estates, continued owners thereof, in a regular succession, until they came to Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, and afterwards duke of Suffolk, father of the lady Jane Grey. Sir William, the first baronet, is called Fleming only, the name being subsequently changed to Freke. Sir George became anglicized by omitting the le; but the third baronet, Sir William, from his veneration for antiquity, was desirous to restore the primitive orthography of the family name, by inverting the particle le; and, in this infallible, effectually performed it, by incorporating the particle with his son's christian name at his baptism, who thereby bore the same name with the ancient founder of the family. He was christened Michael-le, and proceeded to the title; but upon his death, as above, the le was lost again. —Motto, Pam, copia, sapientia, Peace, plenty, wisdom: alluding to the crest, which is a serpent (wisdom) holding in his mouth a garland of olives (peace) and vines (plenty). —Family Seat, Rydal Hall, Westmorland.

MILLER, of Chichester, Sussex; created Oct. 9, 1705.—Sir Thomas Miller, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, April 19, 1772; has been twice married, and has issue: one of his daughters married for Sir John Gilman, and died 1803: his eldest son, John, died April 25, 1804. Sir Thomas represented the borough of Portsmouth in the last and present parliament.—Family Residence, Froyle, near Alton, in Hampshire.

DASHWOOD-KING, of West Wycombe, Bucks; created June 28, 1707.—Sir John Dashwood-King, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John Dashwood, December 6, 1793; married, 1789, Mary-Anne, daughter of Theodore-Henry Broadhead, eqq. by whom he has, Mary; George-Henry; Francis; Elizabeth; John; Edmund; and Henry.—Family Seat, West Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire.

LAMBERT, of London; created Feb. 16, 1710-11.—Henry-John Lambert, the fifth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Henry, in 1792.—This family is descended from John Lambert, of the Isle of Rhy, who lived in good reputation in that country, being bred to the law, though he came originally from the county of Devon, in England; of whom, John, the eldest son, was born in 1666. He left several children, and having been educated in England, settled here as a merchant: in 1770, the public credit having suffered on the change of ministry, he was the most zealous and forward to supply the treasury with money, in reward for which service he was created a baronet. —Motto, Sequitando si giunge.—Family Seat, Mount Ida, Norfolk.

LAKE, of the Middle Temple, London; created Oct. 17, 1711.—Sir Edward Lake, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir James-Winter, April 24, 1787.—This family is descended from Hugh de Caley, of Owby, in Norfolk, who died in 1286, and by Agnes, his wife, daughter and heir of Hamo de Hamfled, had one son, Sir William Caley, of Owby, knight, whose grandson, William, had one daughter and heir, who married John Lake, esquire. The dignity of baronet was first conferred on Sir Edward Lake, chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, but the patent was not taken out until 1711. —Motto, Un dies, un reg, un cœur; One God, one king, one heart.—Family Seat, Mount Ida, Norfolk.

PREKE, of West Bilney, Norfolk; created June 4, 1713.—Sir John Preke, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, and married, Jan. 25, 1783, Catharine-Charlotte Gore, third daughter of Arthur Saunders, earl of Arran.—Francis Preke, esquire, a person of good repute at Somersettshire, was father of Robert, and was auditor of the treasury in the reigns of Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth; and died worth upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.—Family Seat, Castle Freke, county of Cork, Ireland.

EVELYN, of Wotton Place, Surrey; created Aug. 6, 1713.—Sir Frederick Evelyn, the third baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, in July 1767; married Miss Tuxton. —This family flourished originally at Evelyn, in the Salop. George Evelyn, esquire, the founder of this branch of the Evelyns, in Surrey, first carried the art of making gunpowder to perfection in England, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Two of his descendants were created baronets; John in 1660, and Edward in 1682.
but for want of male issue both those titles became extinct. John Evelyn, esq., the learned author of Silva, and other celebrated works, was also of this family; and Sir John, his grandson, was the first baronet under the patent. —Family Seat, Wotton in Surrey, and Says Court in Kent.

COPE, of Brewern, Oxfordshire; created March 1, 1713.—The Rev. Sir Jonathan Cope, the fourth baronet, LL.D. succeeded his nephew, Dec. 25, 1781; is married to Miss Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Cope, his youngest son, died at Madras, June 7, 1803. —For the antiquity and descent of this family, see Cope of Hanwell, p. 688. —Family Seat, Horton, Huntingdonshire.

STYLES, of London; created Dec. 12, 1714. —Sir John-Styles, the fourth baronet, M.A. born April 16, 1741, succeeded his father, Sir Francis-Halkin-Styles, Jan. 21, 1762. —This family has been long settled in Wiltshire. John Eyles received the honour of knighthood from James II. in the last year of whose reign he was lord-mayor of London. Francis, brother to Sir John, was an alderman, an eminent merchant, many years a director of the East-India Company, and the first baronet. The name of Styles has been frequently added to the original name from a matrimonial connection with the family of Joseph-Halkin Styles, esq.

—Family Seat, Hefford, Wiltshire.

SMITH, of Isfield, Suffield; created Dec. 2, 1714. —Sir Harvey Smith, the third baronet, born in 1734, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, Dec. 10, 1783. Sir Harvey was page of honour to the late king, aid-de-camp to general Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and afterwards a colonel of the foot-guards. —This family is descended from James, second son of Sir Robert Smyth, of Upton, in Essex, bart. He was knighted by Charles II. and was lord-mayor of London the first of James II.

—Family Seat, Farnham in Suffolk.

WARRENDE, of Lochend, in East Lothian, Scotland.; created June 2, 1715. —Sir George Warrender, the fourth baronet, born in 1715, M.P. in the present parliament for Jedburgh, and lieutenant-colonel of the Berwickshire militia; succeeded his father, Sir Patrick, 1759. —This family draws its original descent from John De Warren, of Yorkshire; Robert de Warren settled in East Lothian, and he and his descendants, by a strange transposition, came to use the name of Warrender, as at present. Sir George, the first baronet, was an eminent merchant, and the several branches are in the magistracy of Edinburgh, and represented that city in the first parliament of George I. —Motto, Industria, Induftria. —Family Seat, Lochend, in East Lothian, Scotland.

D'AETH, of Knowlton, Kent; created July 16, 1716. —Sir D'Aeth, the fourth baronet, (a minor,) succeeded his father, Sir Narborough, March 12, 1808. —This family was originally of Aeth, in Flanders, from whence they derive their name, but have been long settled in England. William Death, or D'Aeth, of Dartford, gent. lived in the reign of Edward IV. —Family Seats, Knowlton Court, and North Cray Place, both in Kent.

MILNER, of Nun Appleton Hall, Yorkshire; created Feb. 16, 1716. —Sir William-Mordaunt Milner, the third baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1774; married, in 1774, Miss Sturt, daughter of Humphrey Sturt, esq. of Crichton House, Dorsetshire; and by her, who died in January 1805, had issue, William, married, in 1804, the daughter of the right honourable Theophilus Clement, which lady died May 28, 1805; the eldest daughter married, in 1804, Major Francis-Hartings Doyle. Sir William has represented the city of York in the present and three former parliaments. —Family Seat, Nun Appleton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

ELTON, of the City of Bristol; created Oct. 31, 1717. —The Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, the fifth baronet, M.A. succeeded his father, Sir Abraham-Elton, in 1790; married, Nov. 7, 1776, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Durbin, of Watton, in Somersfield, knt. merchant, and alderman of Bristol; by whom he has Charles Elton, born Oct. 31, 1778; Julia, born March 23, 1783, married, Jan. 29, 1807, Henry Hallam, esq., son of the Rev. Dr. John Hallam, one of the canons of Windfor; and other issue. —Family Seat, Cleveland, near Bristol.

BRIDGES, of Goodneston, Kent; created April 19, 1718. —Sir Brooke-William Bridges, the fourth baronet, a lieutenant in the royal navy, born June 22, 1767, succeeded his father, Sir Brooke, September 1791; married, Aug. 14, 1800, the eldest daughter of the late John Foote, esq. by whom, who died in January 1806, he had issue a son, born in June 1801; another son, born Aug. 2, 1802. —This family is of very great antiquity in Ireland, where several of the branches have now considerable estates; but the first that settled in England was John Bridges, of South Littleton, in Worcestershire, who, in November 1758, purchased an estate at Alcester in Warwickshire. —Family Seat, Goodneston, Kent.

BLUNT, of London; created June 17, 1720. —Sir Charles-Richard Blunt, the fourth baronet, judge and magistratet of the zillah of Beerbhoom, in Bengal, was born Dec. 6, 1775; succeeded his father, Sir Charles-William, March 29, 1802. —Residence, at Calcutta.

CODRINGTON, of Dodington, Gloucestershire; created April 21, 1721. —Sir William Codrington, the third baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, March 11, 1792; married, in 1796, Mary, daughter of the late honourable William Ward. —This family is a younger branch of the Codringtons, of Codrington, in the county of Gloucester, which was a family of considerable eminence in that county in the time of Henry IV. John Codrington, esq., having been standard-bearer to Henry V. in his wars with France, Christopher Codrington, a younger son of this family, went with his fortune into Barbadoes, in the reign of Charles I. where he married, and died, leaving two sons, Christopher and John. Christopher became lieutenant-governor of the island of Barbadoes, and afterwards captain-general of the Leeward Islands, in which post he died, leaving two sons, one of them his own son, who is lord-mayor of All-Souls college, Oxford; but afterwards, taking himself to a military life, attended William III. in his wars in Flanders, where he greatly signified himself, and afterwards succeeded his father in the government of the Leeward Islands. He was also celebrated for his noble benefactions, having bequeathed to the college of All Souls, the sum of 10,000l. for the building of a library, and furnishing it with books, besides his own valuable library; he also gave an estate of 2000l. per annum to the Corporation for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, for the building and endowment of a college at Barbadoes. He died April 7, 1710. —Family Seat, as above.

FREDERICK, of Westminster; created June 16, 1722. —Sir John Frederick, the fifth baronet, was born March 18, 1749; succeeded his father, Sir John, April 9, 1788; he married Mary, youngest daughter and co-heir of Richard Garth, of Morden, esq. by whom he had a son, John, born Sept. 20, 1779, captain in the guards, and was killed at the landing of the British army in America, under Sir Ralph Abercorn; another son, Richard, born 1780; and several other children. Sir John is M.P. for the county of Surrey. —This family is descended from Sir John Frederick, knt. son of Christopher Frederick, lord-mayor of London in 1662, who was one of the most considerable traders in the city. —Family Seat, Burwood House, Surrey.

$X MITCHELL,
MITCHELL, of West Shore, Scotland; created June 19, 1734.—Sir Andrew Mitchell, the fourth baronet, succeeded his brother, Sir John, the late baronet, in 1785. Sir Andrew is the sole representative of the ancient family of Bandith, Welshore, &e. designed Mitchell of that ilk.—Motto, Sapientia est adaeque. He is the wife who is affiduous.—Family Seat, West Shore, in Zetland, Scotland.

HILL, of Hawkestone, Shropshire; created Jan. 20, 1726.—Sir Richard Hill, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Rowland, Aug. 7, 1783. This ancient and respectable family is descended from the same ancestors as that of Thomas-Noel Hill baron Berwick, and is a branch of the same family; for which see p. 576 of this volume.—Family Seat, Hawkestone Hall, near Ludlow, Shropshire.

CLAYTON, of Morden, Surrey; created Jan. 13, 1733.—Sir William Clayton, the fourth baronet, born April 16, 1763, succeeded his cousin, Sir Robert, May 10, 1799; married, July 16, 1785, Mary, daughter of Sir William Earl, bart. by whom he has five sons and two daughters: William-Robert, born Aug. 26, 1786; Catharine-Emilia, born Nov. 15, 1789; Earl-George, born April 9, 1794; John-Lloyd, born Aug. 19, 1795; Rice-Richard, born Nov. 15, 1797; Augusta-Philip, born in 1799; Mary-Caroline, born in 1800.—This family is descended from the Claytons in Northamptonshire. Sir Robert Clayton, kn.t, was, in 1769, lord-mayor of London, and has been many years insane.—Motto, Virtus in actione consistit, I am glad.

MITCHELL, of West Shore, Scotland; created Jane 24, 1733.—Sir Gregory Osborn, the fourth baronet, born Sept. 28, 1785, succeeded his father, Sir Gregory, Jan. 4, 1805.—Family Seats, Battlesfield, Bedforshire; and Ambroden, near Burton, Oxfordshire.

PAYNE, of St. Christopher's; created Oct. 31, 1772.—Sir John Payne, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, Apr. 1, 1724.—It is supposed this family came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, a place in that province, called Payne, seems to have given them, or to have received from them, that name:—Family Seat, Tempsford Hall, Bedfordshire.

ARMYTAGE, of Kirkles, Yorkshire; created July 4, 1738.—Sir George Armitage, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir George, in 1783; married, first, Aug. 12, 1783, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Harcourt Harbord Harbord, bart, since created Lord Suffield, who died Aug. 12, 1799, leaving several daughters, and one son, who survived her, but is since dead. Sir George married, secondly, in 1791, Miss Bowles, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, by whom he has several children. This family is of great antiquity, being derived from John Armitage, of Rigbrowl, living in the reign of King Stephen. The dignity of a baronet was first conferred on an elder branch of this family by Charles I. in the person of Francis Armitage, whose sons and grandsons enjoyed the title, which becoming extinct, a fresh patent was granted to a cousin of the last branch.—Family Seat, Kirkles, (formerly a Benedictine nunnery,) near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire.

HULSE, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Middlesex; created Feb. 17, 1733.—Sir Edward Hulse, the third baronet, born in 1744, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, 12 Dec. 1803; married, May 1795, Mary, daughter of John Lethieullier, esq. by whom he has three sons and two daughters: Eliza, the second daughter, died Dec. 1800; married, in May 1769, Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Hobart, son of the late Hon. Henry Hobart, and nephew of Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, to the Rev. Henry Hobart, son of the late Hon. Henry Hobart, and nephew of Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire; William, in holy orders, married the daughter of Thomas Wedrow and Anna his wife, sister of Arthur lord Capel, beheaded in 1648. He settled in London, and practised physic there for forty years. His eldest son was Sir Edward, the first baronet, born in 1682.—Family Seat, Bremore, in Hampshire.

GOOCH, of Virginia, created Nov. 2, 1746.—Sir Thomas Gooch, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas Gooch, the third baronet, Sept. 29, 1771; married Annamaria, daughter of William Hayward, of Surrey, eqq. by whom he has five sons and four daughters: Thomas-Sherlock, who married, 1796, Mariana, sister of Abraham Whitaker, of Liffier-House, Hertfordshire, eqq. by whom he has one son, Edward-Sherlock, and two daughters; Henry, who married a daughter of Mr. Whiffen, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Thomas, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married Hannah, widow of Philip Webb, of Milford-House, Surrey, eqq. and daughter of Sir Robert Barker, bart. late commander-in-chief in India; Richard; Paul. The daughters are, Elizabeth, Matilda, and Sophia.—Sir-William, the first baronet, was born in the reign of Edward III. This family assumed the surname of Fetherstonhaugh, in the county palatine of Durham. Albany Fetherstonhaugh, a period to the name there; he had twice represented the county of York in parliament; now inherited by the present Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, in Northumberland, with its domains, which is the family seat, Stanwell Place, Middlesex. Sir Henry, who at the beginning of the reign of James I. was appointed receiver of all the king’s revenues in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and had issue a son, Timothy; which Timothy, in the succeeding reign, eloped with the caufe of the royal party, raised a troop of horse at his own expense, was knighted under the king’s banner, and fought bravely and successfully till the fatal battle of Worcester, Sept. 2, 1651, when he was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire. This event hurt the eftate of this particular branch of the family; but not irretrievably, for the descendants of this gentleman are still very respectable both in fortune and character; the above-named Albany Fetherstonhaugh (father of Henry, and grandfather of Timothy) had a considerable estate, but was universally beloved, both by the inhabitants and the neighbouring Indians, whose character of his majesty’s sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America, and colonel of the six united nations, their allies, and dependents.” He died at his seat at Johnstone’s Hall, where he appeared April 3, 1764, in the character of his majesty’s sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America, and colonel of the six united nations, their allies, and dependents. He died at his seat at Johnson’s Hall, in the province of New York, 1774.—Motto, Deo regique. I owe to God and the king.—Family Seats, at Ely and Linton, in Kent.

JOHNSON, of Twickenham, Middlesex; created Nov. 27, 1753.—Sir John Johnson, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1774; married, June 20, 1773, Polly, daughter of John Watts, eqq. of New York, by whom he has a son, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen de Lancey, eqq. and a daughter, Mary, married April 15, 1805, to Board Boves, eqq. lieutenant-colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment of foot.—Sir William, the late and first baronet, was descended from a good family in Ireland, and went to America under the care of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, K.B. In 1735, the expedition against Crown Point, in America, was conducted by this gentleman, and afterwards he was a colonel, and afterwards a general. He had settled on the Mohawk river, and not only acquired a considerable estate, but was universally beloved, both by the inhabitants and the neighbouring Indians, who gained by his religious and humane behaviour towards them. He acquired great honour by his military services, and his activity in negociations was no less remarkable than his valour in the field. He brought the Senecas (one of the revolted tribes of the Iroquois, and the most inveterate enemies of the English) to a treaty, at his house, at Johnson’s Hall, where he appeared April 3, 1764, in the character of his majesty’s sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America, and colonel of the six united nations, their allies, and dependents. He died at his seat at Johnson’s Hall, in the province of New York, 1774.—Motto, Deo regique. I owe to God and the king.—Family Seats, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Ridley, of Heaton and Blagdon, in Northumberland; created May 6, 1756.—Sir Matthew-White Ridley, the second baronet, succeeded his maternal uncle, Sir Matthew White, by virtue of a limitation in the
the patent, March 21, 1763; married, July 12, 1777, Sarah Colburne, daughter and heiress of Benjamin Colburne, esq. of Bath; by whom, who died Aug. 3, 1806, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Matthew-White, born Aug. 18, 1778, married, Aug. 13, 1803, Laura Hawkins, youngest daughter of George Hawkins, esq. of Belfam, but he has issue two sons and one daughter: Samuel, born July 15, 1804; Laura, born June 10, 1805. 2. Nicholas-White, who succeeded to the property of his maternal uncle, William Colburne, esq. has assumed the name and arms of Colburne, in addition to that of Ridley, M.P. for Appleby. 3. Henry-Colburne; 4. Richard; 5. Charles-John; 6. Henrietta-Elizabeth, married, Aug. 20, 1804, the Rev. George Scott, (who died Dec. 24, 1805, esq. 6. Jessie, born Dec. 10, 1805,) eldest son of John Lord Eldon, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. Sir Matthew Ridley has been returned as representative for the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in eight successive parliaments. —The family of White was originally of the county of Durham (hire; created 061. 31, 1757.—Sir Robert-Howe faith.— Family Seats, Blagdon, and Heaton, in Northum-}

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feated in parliament the city of London, and the city of Coventry.—Family Seat, Ewell, Surrey.

COLEBROOKE, of Bath; created Oct. 12, 1739.—Sir Charles Colebrooke, the second baronet, A.S., born June 14, 1792; succeeded his brother, Sir James, May 19, 1761; married, July 23, 1754, Mary, only daughter and heir of Patrick Gaynor, of Antigua, esquire, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, whereof two daughters and three sons are living: 1. Mary, born April 26, 1755, wife of the chevalier Charles-Adrien de Peyron, in the service of Gustavus, king of Sweden; and by him had one son, Charles-Adolphus-Mary; the chevalier was killed in a duel, in 1784, by the count de la Marck, upon which melancholy occasion, the king of Sweden took his son under his immediate protection; in 1785, the mother took for her second husband, William Tail, esq. by whom she has had a son, George-William, born Oct. 2, 1792, and a daughter, Harriet, who is dead. 2. Louisa, born in Jan. 1764; married, 1789, Andrew Sutherland, esq. captain in his majesty's navy; he died at Gibraltar, in 1795, leaving a daughter, Louisa, born April 17, 1791, and a son, James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, born Nov. 6, 1792. 3. George, born Aug. 2, 1794. 4. James Edward, born July 7, 1795, second judge of the court of appeal at Patna, in Bengal. 5. Henry Thomas, born June 15, 1798, chief judge of the court of Sudder Dewane, and Naib Adam, in Hindooftan. Having made a profound study of the Sanfert language, he undertook, on the death of Sir William Jones, to translate a Digest of the Hindoo Law, for the use of the courts of justice; he has been engaged likewise in a much more extended work, on the Agriculture and Commerce of Bengal; and also in making a Grammar of the Sanfert. Sir George's three sons hold the office of chirurgion-general in the Common Pleas, by letters patent. —Motto, Sola bona quae honesta, Nothing but what is honourable.

FLUDYER, of London; created Nov. 14, 1759.—Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Samuel, Jan. 18, 1768; married, in Oct. 1784, Maria, daughter of Robert Welton, esq. niece to the late duke of Montagu, (who died Oct. 11, 1803,) by whom he has a daughter, born April 18, 1793; a son, April 19, 1795; another son, born in Feb. 1800; a daughter, died Feb. 3, 1804. —Samuel Fludyer, an eminent clothier in London, left two sons, Samuel and Thomas. Thomas, the younger son, was knighted at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1761, when their present majesty, the third son of Sir Robert, Doc. 30, 1765; and married, Feb. 1798, Sophia, only daughter of the REV. Nathaniel Hinde, vicar of Shifnal, in Shropshire; by whom he has one son, Thomas Henry, born Feb. 11, 1793; and two daughters.—This family derive their name probably from the lordship of Hefkey, in Hertfordshire, as anciently written, in Lancashire, of which they have been possessed from the conquest. The pedigree is regularly deduced from Richard de Hefkey, who lived in the thirteenth century, and whose descendants in several generations were knights. Thomas Hefkey, esq. lord of the manors of Hefkey, Rufford, &c. &c. father of the first baronet, was one of the representatives for the town of Prefton, in the fifth parliament of Great Britain. —Family Seat, Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk, Lancashire.

BAYNTUN, of Sancombe Park, Hertfordshire; created July 9, 1762.—Sir Andrew Bayntun, the second baronet, L.L.D. succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in Jan. 1780; married, June 25, 1777, Mary Alicia, eldest surviving daughter of George-William, present earl of Coventry, and by her (who died Jan. 8, 1784) had issue, two daughters, one of whom is married to the REV. J. Starkie, of Eveleigh. Sir Andrew was knighted, and lord-mayor in 1758. He resigned his office July 1, 1777, eleven years before his death. —Motto, Si oblitus commodi, Forgetful of his own convenience.—Family Seat, Pawley, Hants.

EvKESKETH, of Rufford, Lancashire; created May 5, 1759.—Sir Thomas Dalrymple Evesketh, the third baronet, born Jan. 13, 1735; succeeded his father, Sir Robert, Dec. 30, 1759; and married, Feb. 1798, Sophia, only daughter of the REV. Nathaniel Hinde, vicar of Shifnal, in Shropshire; by whom he has one son, Thomas Henry, born Feb. 11, 1793; and two daughters.—This family derive their name probably from the lordship of Helketh, in Lancashire, from which they have been possessed from the conquest. The pedigree is regularly deduced from Richard de Helketh, who lived in the thirteenth century, and whose descendants in several generations were knights. Thomas Helketh, esq. lord of the manors of Helketh, Rufford, &c. &c. father of the first baronet, was one of the representatives for the town of Prefton, in the fifth parliament of Great Britain. —Family Seat, Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk, Lancashire.

BAYNTUN, of Sancombe Park, Hertfordshire; created July 9, 1762.—Sir Andrew Bayntun, the second baronet, L.L.D. succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in Jan. 1780; married, June 25, 1777, Mary Alicia, eldest surviving daughter of George-William, present earl of Coventry, and by her (who died Jan. 8, 1784) had issue, two daughters, one of whom is married to the REV. J. Starkie, of Eveleigh. Sir Andrew was knighted, and lord-mayor in 1758. He resigned his office July 1, 1777, eleven years before his death. —Motto, Si oblitus commodi, Forgetful of his own convenience.—Family Seat, Pawley, Hants.

WATSON, of Fulmer, Bucks; created March 22, 1760.—Sir Charles Watson was created a baronet as above. He married, in 1789, Juliana, daughter of the late sir Joseph Copley, bart. by whom he has nine children:—Dr. John Watson, prebendary of Westminister, and rector of Castle Camps, in Cambridgeshire, married a half-sister of sir Charles Wager, by whom he had Charles, born in 1714, who was bred to the navy. In 1735 he was made a lieutenant, and in 1737 a post captain. He highly distinguished himself in the action of the third of May, 1745, when even the French admiral made the mark of his presence on the Princeps Louisa. In the following action, the same year, in which for Edward Hawke commanded, captain Watson again displayed his intrepidity; and on the 12th May, 1748, was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the vol. IX. No. 627.
ronet, succeeded Sir John-Hugh, the late baronet, June 15, 1789; married, in 1800, Miss Morland.—This family, long feated at Ayton, in the Libality of Norham, in the county of Northumberland, obtained a seat in the county of Gloucester. John Smyth lived in 1789; married, in 1800, Miss Morland.—This family became extinct in 1741, and was revived as above.—Motto, Qui capit capitur, He who takes is taken. —Family Seat, Long Alfton, near Brifol; Pucklechurch, and Malze Hill, both in Gloucefthire.

BLAKISTON, of London; created April 22, 1763.—Sir Matthew BLAKISTON, the third baronet, suc¬ceeded his father, sir Matthew, Sept. 26, 1806.—Matthew BLAKISTON, esq., member of Parliament for Westminster, was elected an alderman of London, 1753, sheriff in 1753, and lord-mayor in 1760. In 1759 he was knighted, and afterwards created a baronet as above.—Family Seat, Bonn Villa, near Lymington, Hants.

HORTON, of Chaderton, Lancashire; created Jan. 1764.—Sir Watts HORTON, the second baronet, was born Nov. 17, 1733; succeeded his father, sir William, Feb. 15, 1764; married, June 17, 1785, Harriet Stanlie, daughter and heir to Edward, present earl of Derby, by whom he has issue.—Family Seat, Chaderton, in the county of Lancaster.

AMYAND, (now CORNEWALL,) of London, now of Moccas Court, Herefordshire; created Aug. 4, 1664.—Sir George CORNEWALL, the second baronet, LL.D. a trustee of the British Museum, succeeded his father, sir George Amyand, in 1764; married, in 1771, Catharine, daughter and heir to Velters Cornewall, of Moccas, Herefordshire, esquire, many years member for that county, and by royal licence took the name and arms of Cornewall in 1771. By this lady he has seven children: Catharine-Frances, married, in March 1796, to Samuel Peploe, esq. of Garnstone, in Herefordshire; Elizabeth, in 1783, married, Dec. 12, 1785, Henry-Fleming-Devereux, fourteenth viscount Hereford; Charles, in 1784; Harriet, in 1787, married, March 1803, Thomas-Frankland Lewis, esq. of Harpton Court, Radnorshire; Caroline, in 1789. Sir George represented the county of Hereford in parliament from 1774 to the present time.—The present baronet is the eldest son of the above-named knight, and was knighted April 22, 1806, by the collar of the Garter, in the name and arms of Moccas. He was born Nov. 5, 1765. In the latter end of the year 1770, our inscriptions of arms of a family who figure in these memoirs, we have upwards of three hundred.

KNOWLES, of Lovel Hill, near Windfor; created Oct. 31, 1765.—Sir Charles-Henry KNOWLES, the second baronet, vice-admiral of the red, succeeded his father, sir Charles, Dec. 9, 1777; married, Sept. 10, 1800, Charlotte, daughter of Charles Johnston, of Ludlow, esquire; and has issue, a son and heir, born 1801.—Family Seat, Mawby, near Boltey, Botleys, and Vauxhall, both in Surrey.

GORDON, of Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire; created Aug. 21, 1764.—Sir Jenion-WILLIAM GOR¬DON, the second baronet, succeeded his father, sir Samuel, in April, 1789; married, Oct. 1781, Harriet-Frances-Charlotte Finch, second daughter of the Hon. Ed¬ward-Tinf Hatton, youngest son of Daniel, sixth earl of Winthifley, by whom he has issue.—The Gordons of Newark, of Moccas Court, and descended from William Gordon of Chricklaw, youngest son of John, first lord of Lochenvar, who, after marrying his lady and family, with benefit of survivorship, was...
Heraldry

Plate LXXX

Knowles
East
Cheere
Andrews
Thomas

Wolff
Champneys
Hort
Burnaby
Burrard

Hume
Bernard
Alleyne
Young
Harland

Blake of Langham
Mildmay
Wilmet
Leigh
Sutton

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pliment of five hundred guineas was made for his pocket expenses. He had also two ailes-de-camp, at 500l. a year each. After some years he revisited his native country, and died in the fortieth year of his age; and was succeeded by his only son, the present baronet.—Motto, *Semper paratus,* Always ready.—Family Seat, Lovel Hill, Berks.

EAST, of Hall-Place, Berkshire; created June 5, 1766.—Sir William East, the second baronet, born Feb. 27, 1738; married, June 29, 1753, Hannah, second daughter of Henry Caimor, esq. of Tokington, in Gloucestershire; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter:—Motto, Viscount, I get forward.—Family Seat, Hall-Place, Westminster.

Caroline-Anne, eldest daughter of George Vanfittart, of Quarley, in Hampshire, esquire; this lady dying in 1794, Sir Thomas married, secondly, a daughter of Humphrey Minchin, of Soberon, in Hants, esquire, by whom he had no issue. His surviving children by his first lady are, Thomas-Swynner, married, April 21, 1793, Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the late Sir Roger Molyne, bart. Catharine-Harriet, born Jan. 1766; Richard, Caroline, Louisa, Anne, and John-Swymmer-Poulbot, all died young.—The tradition in Somerfetshire is, that this family has been seated at Orchardley, near Frome Selwood, in that county, from the time of the first baronet. Sir Amian Champneys, knt. lived the reign of Henry II. He had one son, Sir Amian Champneys, knt. who married Anne, daughter of W. Courtenay, earl of Devonshire, by his wife Blanch, daughter of Louis king of France. In consequence of that alliance, this baronet has, for supporters, two lions, rampant, gules, crowned murally; and by a grant of Louis XIV. of France, the lions are charged one with the arms of France, and the other with those of Navarre.—Motto, Pro patria non timidas perdere, Not afraid to die for my country.—Family Seats, Orchardleigh, in Somerfetshire; and Droxford, in Hampshire.

Andrews, of Shaw, Berks; created Aug. 19, 1765.—Sir Joseph Andrews, the second baronet, was born Sept. 1765; succeeded his uncle, Sir Joseph, Dec. 29, 1800. This family migrated from Northamptonshire, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the neighbourhood of Canterbury. From thence Henry Andrews removed to London; and, in the fatal pestilence, which raged in 1665, was cut off, with his whole household, except one infant, Henry, who lived to a considerable age, and, having acquired some fortune by the disposal of his father's effects, thought it right to take up arms again in 1729; he died the next year. His grandson, Joseph, at an uncommon early age, was appointed paymaster to the forces serving in Scotland, 1715.—Motto, Virtus fortuna sapientia, Wisdom conquers fortune.—Family Seat, Shaw, in Berkshire.

Thomas, of Yatton Place, Suffolk; created Sept. 6, 1766.—Sir George Thomas, the third baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, Dec. 28, 1777; married, firstly, at Geneva, Mad. Scales, of Pregny le Tour; secondly, Miss Montague, by whom he has one son, William-Louis-Georgio, who married Miss Welch, by whom he had one daughter, Sophia.—Sir George, the first baronet, was defeated of a gentleman's family originally of Mommouthshire. He was nine years governor of Pennsylvania, and thirteen years captain general and governor of the Leeward Islands, in which stations he received the approbation and thanks of both his sovereign and of the inhabitants; ever having had in view the words of his motto, "Honesty is the best policy."—Family Seat, Dale Park, near Arundel, Suffolk.

Wolff, of Cums Hall, Hampshire; created Oct. 18, 1766.—Sir Jacob Wolff, bart. L.L.D. born Jan. 2, 1739, O.S. succeeded his late uncle, baron Jacob Wolff, in 1759, in his estates; and the emperors of Germany, Francis I. honoured him also with the patent of a baron, in July 1761, wherein he is styled "Jacob Van Wolff, Knight and Baron of the Holy Roman Empire," and likewise to all his lawful children, and their issue, males and females. Sir Jacob, being naturalized, settled in Hampshire, and on the 13th of October 1766, was created a baronet as above. He married, Dec. 12, 1766, Anne, only daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Welton, by whom he has one daughter, born Oct. 5, 1771; married, firstly, Nov. 29, 1772, captain Parlow, late of the king's own regiment of dragoons, from whom she was divorced; and secondly, in 1808, Philip Ditcher, esq. of Reading, in Berkshire.—Sir Jacob is the son of Sir Charles Godfrey Wolff, of St. Peterburgh, descended, on the father's side, from a noble Silesian family, that had a fief under the emperors of Germany, near Breslau; but, when the religious troubles commenced in Silesia, they were forced to quit that country, and seek an asylum under the crown of Sweden, where the Lutheran religion prevailed. When Peter the Great conquered Livonia, this Charles Godfrey was carried, being then an infant, 1704, in captivity into Woloford, a town in the interior parts of the Russian empire; and, arriving at the age of maturity, settled at Moscow, where the present baronet was born.—Motto, Dante Deo, By God's gift.—Family Seat, Chumleigh, Devonshire.

Champneys, of Orchardleigh, Somersetshire; created Jan. 12, 1767.—Sir Thomas Champneys, created a baronet on the above date, was born Oct. 9, 1745; married, firstly, Caroline-Anne, daughter of Richard Cox, of Quarley, in Hampshire, esquire; this lady dying in 1794, Sir Thomas married, secondly, a daughter of Humphrey Minchin, of Soberon, in Hants, esquire, by whom he had no issue. His surviving children by his first lady are, Thomas-Swynner, married, April 21, 1793, Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the late Sir Roger Molyne, bart. Catharine-Harriet, born Jan. 1766; Richard, Caroline, Louisa, Anne, and John-Swymmer-Poulbot, all died young.—The tradition in Somersetshire is, that this family has been seated at Orchardley, near Frome Selwood, in that county, from the time of the first baronet. Sir Amian Champneys, knt. lived the reign of Henry II. He had one son, Sir Amian Champneys, knt. who married Anne, daughter of W. Courtenay, earl of Devonshire, by his wife Blanch, daughter of Louis king of France. In consequence of that alliance, this baronet has, for supporters, two lions, rampant, gules, crowned murally; and by a grant of Louis XIV. of France, the lions are charged one with the arms of France, and the other with those of Navarre.—Motto, Pro patria non timidas perdere, Not afraid to die for my country.—Family Seats, Orchardleigh, in Somersetshire; and Droxford, in Hampshire.

Hort, of Castle Strange, Middlesex; created Aug. 29, 1767.—Sir Josiah-William Hort, the second baronet, born July 6, 1791; succeeded his father, Sir John, (second son of John, archbishop of Tuam,) Sept. 1807.—Family Seat, Hortland in Kildare, Ireland.

Burnaby, of Broughton Hall, Oxontershire; created Oct. 31, 1767.—Sir William-Crisp-Hood-Burnaby, the third baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William-Chaloner.—Motto, Pro rege, For the king.—Family Seat, Broughton Hall, in Oxfordshire.

Burnard, (now Neale,) of Wallampton, Hants; created March 20, 1769.—Sir Harry Burnard Neale, the second baronet, a captain in the royal navy; succeeded his uncle, Sir Harry Burnard, April 14, 1791; married, April 15, 1795, a daughter of the late Robert Neil, of Shaw House, in Wilts, esquire; in consequence of which marriage he assumed the name of Neale. Sir Harry represented Lymington in two parliaments.—Family Seat, Wallampton, Hampshire.

Hume, of Wormley Bury, Herts; created Aug. 4, 1769.—Sir Abraham Hume, the second baronet, F.R.S. representative in the present parliament for Hatfield, was created by the late Robert Neale, of Shaw House, in Wilts, esquire; in consequence of which marriage he assumed the name of Neale. Sir Harry represented Lymington in two parliaments.—Family Seat, Wallampton, Hampshire.
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Heraldry.

1772; married, May 28, 1793, the Right Hon. Charles Long, now representative in parliament for Hailmec, joint paymaster of his majesty's forces; and Sophia, born May 31, 1788.—This family is a branch of the ancient family of the earls of Home, which see p. 608 of this volume.—Motto, True to the end.—Family Seats, Wormley Bury, in Herts; and Fernyfide, in Brixworth.

BERNARD, of Nettleham, Lincolnshire; created April 5, 1769.—Sir JOHN BERNARD, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Francis, June 16, 1779.—This family has flourished in Northamptonshire, and neighbouring counties, in different branches, for many centuries. Godfrey Bernard, esq. was living in Wembord, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. The thirteenth in lineal descent from him was Sir Francis, the first baronet, who was a bencher of the Middle Temple, and practised at the bar some years. In 1738, he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and in 1760 of Massachusetts Bay, of which province he continued governor ten years.—Crest, a demi-bear, muzzled and collared.—Motto, Bear and forbear.—Family Seats, Nettleham, near Lincoln; and Nether Winchendon, Bucks.

ALLEYNE, of the Island of Barbadoes; created March 20, 1769.—Sir REYNOLD-ABEL ALLEYNE, the second baronet; succeeded his father, Sir John Gay, in 1801.—Alanus de Buchenhall was lord of Buchenhall in the reign of Edward I. and from him the numerous branches of Allen, Alley and Alleyne, derive their descent. Reynold Alleyne, fourth son of Richard Alleyne, D.D. was one of the first adventurers to the island of Barbadoes, and acquired a considerable estate there. The family have ever since remained in that island. Sir John Gay, the first baronet, was born April 28, 1724. He was many years member, and afterwards president, of the assembly of St. Andrew's, in Barbadoes, where he filled the station of a Justice, and was sometime a moesancer, fed publica vota: Let not your own, but the public, wishes actuate you.—Family Seat, Mount Alleyne, Barbadoes.

YOUNG, of Dominica; created March 20, 1769.—Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, the second baronet, F.R.S. and F.S.A. governor of the island of Tobago; born in 1743; succeeded his father in 1778; married, first, in July 1777, Sarah, daughter of Charles Lawrence, esq. by whom he had issue, William-Lawrence, captain in the Bucks militia, married, Dec. 21, 1805, Louisa, second daughter of William Tuffnell, esq. of Langley, in Essex; and George, second daughter of Richard Talbot, of Malahide Castle, in Ireland, esquire, by whom he has no issue, and was appointed, in 1803, governor of the island of Tobago.—Sir William Young of Leiny, knight, by tradition called a Royal cavalier, was born in 1693. The fourth in descent from him was William, born in 1755. He was lieutenant governor of the island of Dominica, and created a baronet as above.—Motto, Prufis through.—Family Seat, Hartwell, Houfe, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

HARLAND, of Sproughton, Suffolk; created March 19, 1771.—Sir ROBERT HARLAND, the second baronet, was born in 1765; succeeded his father, Feb. 27, 1784; married, in May 1801, Arethusa, daughter of Henry Vernon, late of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, esquire, eldest son of the earl of Shipbrooke, in Ireland.—Family Seat, Wherstead Lodge, Suffolk.

BLAKE, of Langham, Suffolk; created Sept. 19, 1772.—Sir PATRICK BLAKE, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Patrick, and married, Aug. 13, 1789, the only daughter of James Phipps, esq. of the island of St. Christopher.—Family Seat, as above.

ST. JOHN, (now MILDMAY,) of Moulsham Hall, Essex; created Sept. 9, 1772.—Sir HENRY CAREW-ST. JOHN MILDMAY, the fourth baronet, M.P. for the city of Winchester; succeeded his father, Sir Henry-Paul of St. John Mildmay, knt. which see p. 608 of this volume. The family of Mildmay is fo ancient as to have been of great consequence in the reign of King Stephen; and it appears that one of them attended Richard I. to the Holy Land; where, as an acknowledgement of his services, he received from that monarch an achievement and family book, which he kept up to this day. Sir Thomas Mildmay, knt. was created a baronet by James I. in 1611; but dying without issue, in 1620, the title became extinct, and the estates went to his brother. In the reign of James I. the family of Mildmay spread almost over the whole county of Essex, and were then possessed of considerable estates, namely:—Sir Thomas Mildmay, bart. of Moulsham; Sir Henry Mildmay, knt. of Woodham Walter; Sir Humphrey Mildmay, knt. of Danbury; Sir Henry Mildmay, knt. of Wanstead; Sir Thomas Mildmay, knt. of Springfield Barnes; Sir Henry Mildmay, knt. of Grace; Sir Walter Mildmay, knt. of Nettleham; Carew-Hervey Mildmay, esq. of Marks; Sir Robert Mildmay, knt. of Taring.

Benjamin, the great grandson of Sir Henry, was summoned to parliament Feb. 10, 1669, by the title of baron Fitzwaltzer. Charles, his eldest son, succeeded his father in the barony; and dying, in 1738, without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Benjamin, in 1790, created earl Fitzwalter and viscount Harwich, and married Frederica, widow of Robert Darcy, earl of Holderness, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of the duke of Schomberg; and dying, Feb. 29, 1756, without issue, this branch of the family became extinct in the male line.

William, second son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, was of distinguished eminence in the reign of Edward VI. From him was descended Sir William, who was created a baronet by his present majesty; and to him Benjamin earl Fitzwalter devised his property, in consequence of which he became feated at Moulsham Hall. Sir William married Anne, daughter of Humphrey-Mildmay; and dying, without issue, in 1772, left his estates to his widow, who, at her decease, in 1795, devized them to the late baronet. From the last mentioned Sir Thomas, descended also Carew-Hervey, who attaining the age of ninety-six years, died in 1780, and was the last surviving issue of the Milldneys.

From another of the very numerous branches of this family, descended John, and Henry; the former of whom lost his life at the battle of Newbury, fighting for Charles I. whilst the latter took an active part on the side of the parliament, and sat as one of the judges on the king's trial, but did not sign the warrant for the execution. He was sentenced in 1661, to be confined for life; but was afterwards released, and died at Antwerp. All the valetudinary property that he had accumulated was confiscated, excepting his estates at Shawford in Hampshire, and at Newton in Middlesex. Letitia, heiress in the male line of the branch, married with Humphrey, younger son of Carew. Their issue were, Carew, and Anne, wife of Sir William Mildmay of Moulsham, baronet. Carew resided at Shawford, and married Jane, daughter of William Pefcod, recorder of Wincheste, and in 1768, leaving three daughters: Jane, married to Sir Henry-St. John, the late baronet; Anne, to John Clerk, esq. of Worthing, in Hants; and Letitia, to George-William Ricketts, esq. of Twyford, in the same county. Their issue were, Carew, and Anne, wife of Sir William Mildmay of Moulsham, baronet. Carew reigned at Shawford, and married Jane, daughter of William Pefcod, recorder of Wincheste, and died in 1768, leaving three daughters: Jane, married to Sir Henry-St. John, the late baronet; Anne, to John Clerk, esq. of Worthing, in Hants; and Letitia, to George-William Ricketts, esq. of Twyford, in the same county. After his marriage, Sir Henry, the late baronet, succeeded, in right of his lady, on the decease of the widow of Sir William, in 1795, to the principal family-estate at Moulsham; and the representation of four branches...
Heraldry.

Wright  Polliner  Hughes  Coote

Edmonston  Hammer  Lemon  Blake of Twist Castle

To Be Liberated Quarterly  Zeal  Propositi  Semper Fidelis

Burrol  Gibbes  Smith of Sverling  Dintze

Montgomery  Barkas Warren  Boyd  Etherington

Baronets,

[Plate image of heraldic shields with inscriptions and symbols.]
branches of the family, after a lapse of 260 years, have bow again centered in the same persons.

The family of St. John, so prominent descended from the Princes of Basing, in Hampshire, at the time of the conquest, and nominally derive their surname from William de St. John, who entered England with the Conqueror; and whose army he attended as grand master of the artillery. From him, the thirteenth in lineal descent was Sir Oliver St. John, who had two sons; for John, ancestor to Lord St. John, of Eltley; and Oliver, who died at Font-Arabia, in Spain, in 1592, and was the ancestor of the present baronet. This family have, through all their generations, allied themselves to ancient and noble families. Sir Paulet, the late Sir Henry. Paulet-St. John Mildmay's grandfather, married, first, a daughter of Sir John Ruthven, baronet; secondly, Maria, widow of Sir Haswell Tynte; and, thirdly, Jane, widow of William Pecford, Esq. recorder of Winchester. He was created a baronet in 1772, and died in 1780, aged seventy-six, and was succeeded by his eldest son by his second lady, Sir Henry-Paulet, grandfather of the present baronet, who married Dorothy-Maria, daughter and co-heir of Abraham Tucker, Esq. and, dying in 1784, was succeeded by his only son, Sir Henry-Paulet, (who assumed the name of Mildmay,) the late baronet; who dying at Bath, Nov. 11, 1805, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Carew, the present baronet. —Motto, Allea Hora. —Family Seats, Millam Hall, and Marks, Berser Park, and Shawford, in Hants; Hazlegrove, Somersethire.

WILMOT, of Ofmafon, Derbyshire; created Sept. 19, 1772.—Sir Robert Wilmot, of Ofmafon, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, Nov. 14, 1772; married, first, Julia, second daughter of the late Hon. Admiral Byron, and relict of the Hon. William Byron, eldest son of lord Byron, who died March 13, 1758, by whom he has a son, Robert-John. He married, secondly, in 1785, Mariana, daughter and heir of the late Charles Howard, Esq. of Litchfield, by whom he has four children, Mary-Anne, Charles-Toley, Augusta, and Eardley-Nicholas. —This family is a younger branch of that of Chaddesden, in the county of Derby. Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, Esq., who was the common ancestor of the two families, had, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter and heir of Laurence Sluigley, four sons; of which, Nicholas, the youngest, to whom his father devied the Ofmafon and other estates in Derbyshire, was born in Dec. 1611, was a serjeant at law, and, in Aug. 1766, was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, but re¬ signed Sept. 25, 1772.—Sir Richard Wilmot, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, Nov. 14, 1772, born May 8, 1796; and Mary-Anne-Rachael, born March 16, 1798.—John Palliser, of Newmanby Wiltshire; in the north riding of Yorkshire; married Anne, daughter of Michael Mecke, Esq. by whom he had six children.

From Thomas, the eldest son, descended, in the fourth generation, Sir Hugh, who, after passing through every inferior gradation of rank in the navy with reputation, was at length promoted to be an admiral of the white, and was for several years governor of Greenwich Hospital. He represented the town of Huntington for a short time in parliament, and was created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of his own issue male, to his nephew, George-Robinson Walters, a captain in the royal navy; he dying in the lifetime of Sir Hugh, the title, on the decease of the latter, and according to the limitation of the patent, descended to the captain's eldest son, who therefore bears the name and arms of Palliser and Walters. —Family Seat, Lee, in Kent.

HUGHES, of East Bergholt, Suffolk; created July 17, 1772.—Sir Richard Hughes, the second baronet, was born in 1729; succeeded his father in 1780; married about 1760, Jane, daughter of William Sloane, of South Stoneham, in Hampshire, Esquire; by whom he has had two sons and two daughters: Richard, a captain in the navy; John-Thomas, a professor of the civil law in Jamaica; Louisa, died unmarried; and Rose. Mary married to John Boulton, Esq., a major of the town of New Rochelle. Sir Richard was very early bred to the navy, became a post-captain in 1755; promoted to a flag in 1780; and is now an admiral of the red. —The family of Hughes is descended first from Gwath Voe Mawr, prince of Cardigan, by Morweth, daughter and heir of Ynyr king of Gwent; secondly, from Llewellyn with the golden chain of Ylle, by Efa, daughter of Bletonap Kynyn prince of Powis; thirdly, from Conan, son of Jago ap Hywel, of Jago ap Hywel of Wales; married to Rabulphi, daughter of Al¬ fayd king of Dublin; fourthly, from Ilwold Dda, king of South Wales; fifthly, from Lhuddock, eldest son of Tudor Trevor, a vacancies of Wales, seventhly, from
from Rees, son of Tudor king of South Wales, by Gwen-llian, daughter of Jelfyn ap Gwraint prince of Glamorgan, eightly, from Kynan, third son of Gwaith Voed, by Evi, sister of Jelfyn ap Gwraint prince of Glamorgan. Howel, the Good, King of All Wales, who died 965, married Joanne, daughter of Cader eal of Cornwall. From Owen, his eldest son, descended, in the twenty-second generation, Sir Richard, who had a large battle of captain in the navy in 1729; and, after serving for many years with great respectability, he was appointed to the station of commissioner of the dockyard at Portsmouth. When the present king first visited that grand naval arsenal, his majesty rested at the commissioner's house, and created him a baronet.—Family Seat, East Bergholt Lodge, in Suffolk.

COOTE, of Donnybrook, Dublin; created April 25, 1759. —Sir CHARLES COOTE, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Charles, the 1st earl of Bellamont, Nov. 1804. —The family of coote is of great antiquity, and has been ennobled in two branches. From the elder branch descended the earls of Mountrath, which title was created in 1615, and has, since that time, been the title of the family. The second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1804.—The family of coote is of great antiquity, and has been ennobled in two branches. From the elder branch descended the earls of Mountrath, which title was created in 1615, and has, since that time, been the title of the family. The second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1804.

CLAYTON, of Aston, Lancashire; created May 3, 1774. —Sir RICHARD CLAYTON was created a baronet as above, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, John Clayton, esq. He married, 1730, Anne, daughter of Charles White, esq. of Manchester; whom he had four daughters, Henrietta, born Feb. 16, 1723; who married, 1763, lieutenant-colonel Browne, of the 17th regiment. —Robert de Clayton came into England with William the Conqueror; and for his services was created a baronet, as above, with remainder to the heirs male of his issue.

EDMONSTONE, of Duntreath, Stirlingshire; created May 3, 1774. —Sir CHARLES EDMONSTONE, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Archibald, in 1774. —Sir CHARLES EDMONSTONE, the fourth baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Archibald, in 1774.

LEMON, of Carclew, Cornwall; created May 3, 1774. —Sir WILLIAM LEMON, D.C.L., born in 1748, was created a baronet, as above. He served in parliament for Penryn, from Dec. 1769 to 1774; and at the general election, in 1774, he was returned for the county of Cornwall, which he has represented ever since. He married Jane, eldest daughter of James Buller, of Morval, in Cornwall, esquire, by Jane, daughter of Allen, first earl Bathurst; by whom he had, Anne, wife, Sept. 5, 1766, of Sir John Davie, bart. by whom he has four children; Maria, married, June 4, 1787, Francis Jocelyn, esq. of Henbury, in Cheffire; William, born 1774, died March 1779; Louisa, married, April 22, 1786, lieutenant-colonel George Henry Dyke, of the guards, third son of Sir John Dyke, bart. Harriet, born 1779, died young; Emma; Frances; Isabella; Jane, married, Feb. 4, 1805, Anthony Buller, of Morval, Cornwall, esquire, nephew of the late Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; Charles, born 1785; Tryphena Odlav, died young; and Caroline Matilda.—Family Seat, Carclew, in Cornwall.

BLAKE, of Twisel Castle, Durham; created May 3, 1774. —Sir FRANCIS BLAKE, the second baronet, suceeded
ered his father, Sir Francis, March 30, 1730; married Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Alexander Douglas, of Raeburness, a British baronet at Billo- rah, in Pería, by whom he had had, Elizabeth; Francis, colonel of the late north regiment of fencible infantry; Robert-Dudley, colonel in the army; Isabella; Sarah; William; Eleanor; married, February 23, 1765, Bethell-Earnshaw Stag, esq. of Yorkshire, and has issue, a daughter, born Nov. 12, 1768. The family is of British extraction, and traditionally descended from Ap

Lake, one of the knights of king Arthur's round table, as inscribed on the Plate at vol. ii. p. 226. In the reign of Henry II. one of this family, a high-spirited youth, accompanied Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, furred Strongbow, in his memorable successful expedition, in which he never returned; but, after various military exploits and public services, feated himself at Menlaw, in the county of Galway, where he built himself a castle, and where his posteriority in a right line have continued to flourish ever since. But the most eminent man of this family was the highly-celebrated Walter Burrell, who died in 1657, unmarried.

-Family Seats, Twisel Castle, Durham; and Fowberry Tower, Northumberland.

FOLKES, of Hillington, Norfolk; created May 3, 1774.—Sir Martín-Browne FOLKES, F.R.S. created a baronet as above, married, Dec. 28, 1777, Fanny, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Turner, of Warham in Norfolk, baronet, by whom he has had, Martin-William-Browne, who died without issue, in 1798, aged 20 years; Fanny-Mary, married, in May 1822, Gilbert-Harvey Weir, esq. Anna-Martina; William; Lucy; Caroline, three of which died young; William-John; Henry; Lucretia-Georgiana. Sir Martin is member in the present and was in the two last parliaments, for King's Lynn. Martin Folkes, esq. ancestor of the baronet, was a barrister at law, and afterwards attorney-general in the reign of queen Anne.—Motto, Quo fera fera, What will be will be. Principes obfta Semper jidelis, Always faithful. — Family Seat, Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire.

BURRELL, late RAYMOND, of Valentine Houfe, Esq.; created May 3, 1774.—Sir Charles-Merrick BURRELL, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1766; M.P. for New Shoreham; married, in 1782, to a daughter of the earl of Warham in Norfolk, baronet, by whom he has had, Martin-William-Burrell, who died without issue, in 1798, aged 20 years; Fanny-Mary, married, in May 1822, Gilbert-Harvey Weir, esq. Anna-Martina; William; Lucy; Caroline, three of which died young; William-John; Henry; Lucretia-Georgiana. Sir Martin is member in the present and was in the two last parliaments, for King's Lynn. Martin Folkes, esq. ancestor of the baronet, was a barrister at law, and afterwards attorney-general in the reign of queen Anne.—Motto, Quo fera fera, What will be will be. Principes obfta Semper jidelis, Always faithful. — Family Seat, Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire.

Sir William Burrell, the late baronet, succeeded to the title on the death of Sir Charles Raymond, bart. of Valentine House, Esq., by agreement to the limitation of the patent, May 3, 1774; he married, in 1773, Sophia, daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, bart. by which lady he had issue, Charles-Merrick, the present baronet; William-Raymond, died young; Walter; Percy, captain in the 6th regiment of dragoons, killed while galling his men against the enemy, at Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5, 1807; Algernon-Peter, died young; Juliana, married, April 14, 1806, George-Henry Cutchley, esq. of Sunning-hill Park, Berkshir; and Emily-Amelia.—Motto, Sub libertate quiescit, Reit under liberty.—Family Seat, Kneip Castle, Suffolk.

GIBBES, of Fackley, Oxfordshire; created May 30, 1774.—Sir Philip GIBBES, created a baronet as above, was born March 7, 1730-31; married Agnes, daughter and heir of Samuel Osborne, of the island of Barbadoes, esquire, by whom he has two sons and two daughters; Philip, a member of the council of Barbadoes, married, March 19, 1807, Maria, third daughter of Robert Knipe, esq. of New Lodge, near Berkham-fruit, Herts; Samuel Osborne, died at Grenada, in Jan. 1806, having married the daughter of — Billhop, esq. of Exeter, who died at Grenada, Aug. 20, 1805; Elizabeth, married, Dec. 29, 1797, the second baronet, born May 19, 1797, the second baronet, born May 30, 1774.—Sir John WEBB DUNSTRE, the second baronet, born May 30, 1774, succeeded his father, Sir John, Nov. 13, 1807; married, May 13, 1797, Elizabeth-Anna, daughter of the reverend James Marriot, LL.D. of Horronden, in Kent, by Catharine Bofworth, the only representative and heir of Sir John Bofworth, chamberlain of the city of London, and receiver general for the county of Middlesex, (which offices he obtained by a contest, memorable for being one of the most severe ever known in that city,) and has issue, John-James, born April 10, 1800; William-Marriot, born Aug. 31, 1804; Anne-Eliza, born May 11, 1803; another daughter, born Feb. 18, 1808. This family is descended from Sir George Smith, who was high sheriff of the county of Devon, and of the city of Exeter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His family held considerable possessions there, and in Somersetshire. His daughter was wife of sir George, father of the famous general Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle.—Motto, Venera fid disdain, Always faithful.—Family Seat, Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire.

SMITH, of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire; created May 3, 1774.—Sir John-Wyldbore SMITH, the second baronet, born May 19, 1797; succeeded his father, Sir John, Nov. 13, 1807; married, May 13, 1797, Elizabeth-Anna, daughter of the reverend James Marriot, LL.D. of Horronden, in Kent, by Catharine Bofworth, the only representative and heir of Sir John Bofworth, chamberlain of the city of London, and receiver general for the county of Middlesex, (which offices he obtained by a contest, memorable for being one of the most severe ever known in that city,) and has issue, John-James, born April 10, 1800; William-Marriot, born Aug. 31, 1804; Anne-Eliza, born May 11, 1803; another daughter, born Feb. 18, 1808. This family is descended from Sir George Smith, who was high sheriff of the county of Devon, and of the city of Exeter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His family held considerable possessions there, and in Somersetshire. His daughter was wife of sir George, father of the famous general Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle.—Motto, Venera fid disdain, Always faithful.—Family Seat, Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire.

DUNTZE, of Rockbere Houfe, Devonshire; created Oct. 28, 1775.—Sir John DUNTZE, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, Feb. 5, 1794; married, in June 1804, Dorothea, daughter of sir Thomas Carew, of Tiverton Caftle, Devonshire, baronet, who died Nov. 1, 1806, leaving issue a fon, born Oct. 1, 1806.—Family Seat, Payford, Devonshire.

PEPPERELL, of Kittery, New England; created Oct. 29, 1774.—Sir William PEPPERELL was created a baronet as above. He married, Nov. 12, 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of the honourable Isaac Royall, of his majesty's council in Massachusetts's Bay, esquire, who died Oct. 3, 1775 by whom he had three daughters: Elizabeth, born April 17, 1765; Mary, born Nov. 2, 1771; Harriet, born Dec. 17, 1773, married Charles-Thomas,
Thomas, eldest son of Sir Charles-Grave Hudson, of Wanlop, in Leicestershire, baronet; and a son, William. 

This family is descended from one of that name in the Wanlop, in Leicestershire, baronet; and a son, William, born Sept. 27, 1753. This family is descended from one of that name in the county of Cornwall. The great grandfather of the present baronet was the first of this family who settled in New England: he was distinguished by his riches, and his fations, both in a civil and military life. The title of baronet was first conferred on his son, William, in 1745, was commander in chief of the successful expedition against Cape Breton. On his death the title became extinct, but was revived in favour of Sir William, the present baronet.—Motto, Virtute parta tuenui, Defend what your valour has acquired.—Family Seat, Kittery, in New England. 

MONTGOMERY, of Magbie Hill, Peeblesshire; created Oct. 29, 1774.—Sir George Montgomery, the second baronet, successéd Sir William, the late baronet.—Family Seat, as above. 

WARREN, of Little Marlow, Bucks; created May 20, 1775.—The Right Hon. Sir John-Borlase Warren, knight of the Bath, and of the imperial order of the crescent, groom of the bedchamber to the duke of Clarence, vice-admiral of the blue squadron, commander in chief of the fleet in North America, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, was created a baronet as above. He married, in 1780, Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir John Clavering, by Lady Diana Wel, third daughter of John earl Delawarr, by Charlotte Maccarty, daughter of Donagh earl of Clancarty; by whom he had one son, in the foot guards; and a daughter, Frances-Maria, married, Aug. 25, 1802, to Charles-George Sedley, esq., of the honourable Henry Sedley. Sir John, during his cruzc off the coast of France, under the immediate orders of the admiralty, captured, destroyed, and recaptured, 250 vessels of various denominations. On his return from a cruise in the coast of Ireland, he received the unanimous thanks of both houses of parliament; was honoured with the freedom of the cities of London and Derry; appointed ambassador to the court of Peterburgh, where his integrity and general conduct particularly recommended him to the esteem of the present emperor Alexander. Appointed a captain in the royal navy, April 25, 1781; rear-admiral Feb. 14, 1796; and vice-admiral of the blue squadron, Nov. 9, 1802. The brilliant services of Sir John are too numerous to be given in this place; but for a more accurate detail we refer our readers to the article ENGLAND, vol. vi.—Sir John is descended from an ancient family, whose estates were situated in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. The name of Warren is of Norman extraction; Sir John is related to the family of Cheifhe, and is descended from the ancient earls of Warren, of the Plantagenet family. The family of Borlase was very anciently situated in Cornwall, and afterwards removed into Buckinghamshire, where, by their hospitality, they became very popular, and were at different times members for that county, and for the boroughs of Wycombe and Marlow. John Borlase, of Cornwall, was the father of Sir John Borlase, one of the lords justices of Ireland, created a baronet May 4, 1643, and afterwards voted a delinquent, and compounded for 2400l. He died Aug. 13, 1672, and left one son, Sir John, who was member for Marlow in many parliaments, and died in 1688, when that baronetcy became extinct.—Motto, Leo de J uda eft robur nojrum, Our strength is the lion of Judah.—Family Seat, Stapleford, Northamptonshire. 

BOYD, of Danfon, Kent; created May 20, 1775.—Sir John Boyd, the second baronet, born October 27, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir John; married, Feb. 29, 1784, Margaret, fifth daughter of the late right honourable Thomas Harley, uncle of the present earl of Oxford, a privy councillor, and father of the city of London, by whom he had, John, born June 5, 1786; Augustus, born July 11, 1787; died March 1, 1788; Margaret, born April 4, 1791; and George, born March 10, 1793.—This family is descended from the earls of Kilmarock, in Scotland.—Motto, Confido, I trust.—Family Seat, Danfon, near Graveford, Kent. 

ETHERINGTON, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire; created Nov. 11, 1775.—Sir Henry Etherington, created a baronet as above, married Maria-Confoanti, daughter of Sir Thomas of the precent for Charles, by whom he has issue.—This family is descended from the Etheringtons, of Great Driffield, in Yorkshire. One of their ancestors was knighted after the battle of Bosworth: the present baronet is of a younger branch.—Family Seat, North Ferriby, near Hull, Yorkshire. 

LEITH, of Burgh St. Peter's, Norfolk; created Nov. 11, 1775.—Sir George Leith, the second baronet, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and parliament-governor of the Prince of Wales's Island; succeeded his father, Sir Alexander.—Family Seats, Sanbant, and Burgh St. Peter's, both in Norfolk. 

HAMILTON, of the Mount, Uxbridge, Middlesex; created July 6, 1776.—Sir Charles Hamilton, the second baronet, captain of his majesty's ship Temeraire, and M.P. for Hooton; succeeded his father, Sir John, Jan. 24, 1784; married, April 19, 1802, Henrietta-Marchia, only daughter of the late George Drummond, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex. This baronet is descended from the illustrious house of Hamilton, in the male line, being the great grandson of William, eldest brother of James Hamilton, fifth earl of Abercorn, who settled at Clifton, in Kent, and was one of the burgesses. John Hamilton, captain in the royal navy, of Marlborough Houfe, near Portsmouth, was created a baronet for his judicious and gallant conduct, during the siege of Quebec, in 1775, by landing the guns and men of his majesty's ship in the river St. Lawrence, and thereby materially assisting in the preservation of that place, under the command of Sir Guy Carleton, now lord Dorchester, K.B. He had issue, for Charles, the present baronet; and Edward, born March 12, 1772, a captain in the navy, and created a knight by his majesty's letters patent in 1800, for his gallant achievement in cutting out his majesty's ship Hermione from Porto Cavallo in South America.—Motto, Through, the face of the creel.—Family Seats, The Mount, near Uxbridge; and Devonshire Place, London. 

MACKWORTH, of Gnoll, Glamorganshire; created Augtus 14, 1776.—Sir Digby Mackworth, the third baronet, succeeded his brother, 1792; formerly in the navy, colonel of the Oxford volunteers in 1798, and again in 1803, which he resigned in 1804. He married Jane, only daughter and heir of the reverend Matthew Darrell, by whom, who died in 1786, he had issue, Digby, born June 23, 1789; Frances-Juliana, born Oct. 14, 1790; Herbert, born Oct. 13, 1791; Charlotte-Harriet, born Aug. 5, 1796; Mary, born Oct. 6, 1797; Augustus, born Sept. 20; Anna-Maria, born June 19, 1802; Georgiana-Lucy, born Aug. 14, 1803; Arthur-Francis-John, born Sept. 7, 1806. This family has been many years of great respectability in South Wales. The grandfather and father of the present baronet represented the borough of Cardiff, in parliament, for upwards of fifty years.—Motto, Quell angus na ciyojalad, Rather death than shame.—Family Residence, Oxford. 

LAROCHES, of Bristol, Somersetshire; created Aug. 14, 1776.—Sir James Larches, created a baronet as above, was born in 1724; married, Dec. 16, 1754, betu-Rachael-Anne, daughter and heir of William Yeats,
mated a baronet May 16, 1684, and was ancelior of the

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frrft captain of lord Rodney's fhip, in the viftory of

recovery of Newfoundland from the French in 1762;

as Robert, father of fir Frederic, was next

William, born Jan. 31, 1803; and another fon, born

born June 14, 1793; Marianne, born July a7, 1794;

Jane, daughter of Roger Morris, efq. by whom he had,

named George, obtained a licenfe to take the name of

advanced-to that dignity in

He was fucceeded by

two-fops; Henry and James; and two daughters, Mar¬

tcond daughter of fir Sewfter Peyton, by whom he had

third fon, was a colonel in the army, and married Al¬

dashiv.pp.d, efq. whils brother, Robert, was cre¬

nected to parliament in Edw. III. Rd. II. and

were forfeited by the attainder of their defeendant,

duced Northumberland, Henry I. his fon, to. effeft the

reduftion, and create a barrier againft Scotland, di vided

this family, which divided into many branches.; parti¬

furnmons to parliament in Edw. III. Rd. II. and

became the' chief feat of

were of the Feudal Barons. Some of the branches at length

were of Ford Caftle,

paricularly thofe of Ford Caftle,

lary of Herioun and Hern

in the Battle.Abbey Roll, “of such noblemen and

gentlemen of marque as came into England with the.

duke of Normandy.” The duke not having fully re¬

aised Northumberland, Henry I. his fon, to. effeft the

reduce, and create a barrier againft Scotland, divided

Northumberland into feudal baronies; one of which,

barony of Heron, whereof Haddifon was the head, he

granted in 1160 to the anceror of fir Richard. In 1266

defended to Emeline, the heir general of William

eron, her grandfather. She married John lord

Darcy; and in 1526 the baronies of Darcy and Heron

were forfeited by the attainer of their defcendant,

Thomas lord Darcy. Upon the defcendant of Haddifon

to Emeline Heron, Ford Coffie became the chief feat of

this family, which divided into many branches; particu¬

larly thole of Ford Coffie, Bokenfield, Chipchafe, Ap¬

plynde, Creffy, and Newar; the barons of which had

luminous to parliament in Edw. III. Rd. II. and

Hen. IV. Camden in his Britannia, calls this

bellofeg et clarà familia Heronorum. It is one of the 270 moft an¬

cient and noble families of England (the barons by te¬

ure), of which there remained only twenty-four male

branches in 1675, when Dugdale published his History

Feudal Barons. Some of the branches at last failed for want of male heirs; and others united again in

the ancers of the baronet. The pedigree is curioufly

preserved through all the branches; and it appears that

in 1526, on the death of John, the laft Heron of Boken¬

field, without male issue, Robert Heron, then of Newar,
his first cousin, became chief of the family; and his great grandfather, Richard, was created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of issue male, to John Cockhill, of Cockhill, gent, ancestor of this family.

An earl of Great Britain.—Family Seat, Sprotlborough, in Yorkshire.

Family Seat, Leyfel, Staffordshire.

An earl of Cumberland.—Family Seat, Kelfton, Somersetshire.

If we have enough.—Family Seats, Pengwern, and Lippincott, of the City of Bristol, in Gloucestershire.

The guardian does not sleep.—Family Seat, Randall, near Leatherhead, in Surrey.

LOYD, of Pengwern, Flintshire; created July 25, 1778. —Sir Edward Price Loyd was created a baronet, as above, with remainder, in default of issue male, to Bell Loyd, of Bodfack, in Montgomeryshire, eqq. M.P. in the present parliament for Beaumaris; married Margaret, daughter of the late Sir Roger Molynt, bart.—Motto, Heb dido Heb, dom Ddym DDuwadygan, If we have God, we have enough.—Family Seats, Pengwern, and Pontrhyfyl Hall, Flintshire.

HAWKINS, of Kelston, Somersetshire; created July 25, 1778. —Sir John Hawkins, the second baronet, was born Feb. 9, 1752; succeeded his brother, Sir Casar, July 2, 1793; married, Aug. 11, 1804, the eldest daughter of John Surtees, eqq. of Seaton Burne, in Northumberland.—Family Seat, Kelston, Somersetshire.

Lippincott, of the City of Bristol; created July 25, 1778. —Sir Henry Lippincott, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Henry, in 1781.—Motto, Scutæ dulcisque reææ, Upright in prosperity and peril.—Family Seat, Stoke, in Gloucestershire, near Bristol.

TAYLOR, of Leyfel, Staffordshire; created July 25, 1778.—Sir R. B. Taylor, the third baronet, was born October 1779, succeeded his father, Sir John, in 1788.—Family Seat, Leyfel, Staffordshire.

Copley, of Sprotborough, Yorkshire; created Aug. 15, 1778. —Sir Joseph Copley, the third baronet, succeeded his brother, Sir Lionel, April 11, 1801; married, May 23, 1799, Cecil Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. Rev. Frederic Hamilton, son of lord Archibald Hamilton, of William the third duke of Hamilton, whose former marriage with John James marquis of Abercorn, K.G., had been dissolved by act of parliament in 1798, and to whom he was united, Oct. 27, 1759, was pleased to grant the precedence of the daughter of an earl of Great Britain.—Family Seat, Sprotborough, Yorkshire.

Wombwell, of Wombwell, Yorkshire; created Aug. 26, 1778. —Sir George Wombwell, the second baronet, was born March 4, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir George, Nov. 2, 1793; married, July 19, 1794, lady Anne Belasyse, daughter of Henry Earl Fauconberg, by whom he has had three sons: George, born April 13, 1758; Lady Margaret, married Sir Walter, May 24, 1793; and Frederick—Henry, married, April 13, 1797, died Aug. 24, 1807.—The first of this family was Robert de Wombwell, living about the end of the fourteenth century; 4. Jordan.

This William died shortly after returning from the crossides in 1028, leaving two sons, Alduin and Galfridus. Alduin died 1035, and was succeeded by his sons, Galfridus, who married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Christian Rich, and Galfridus, who married the heiress of Bell Lloyd, of Bodfack, in Montgomeryshire, esq. The family acquired the estate of Wombwell, in Yorkshire, then held by the family of the Earls of Derwentwater.

The family of Wombwell is said to have been of ancient and noble family, being the son of Ralph Ballet, earl of Angouleme, in the earldom of Agen; and Galfridus II. Ridel, chief captain under Charlemagne, and was afterwards united to this family.

Sir John Cockhill, of Cockhill, gent, ancestor of this family, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of Albert II. earl of Perigord, by her he had two sons: Alduin, (so called after his paternal uncle, Alduin, the famous abbot of St. Dennis, and chief minister of France under Louis le Debonnaire,) who succeeded to the earldom of Angouleme; and Galfridus, who had for his inheritance the earldoms of Perigord and Agen, ancestor of the earls of Perigord, which branch was afterwards united to this family.

Wulgrinus died 886.

Alduin, earl of Angouleme, rebuilt the walls of this chief city of his principality, in order to defend it against the invasions of the Normans, who, at that time, grievously infested the country. He died 946, and was succeeded by his sons, William, furnamed sector-Ferror, or Taille-Cutter, and Galfridus, who acquired this name from his having, in an engagement with the Normans, cloven through, with one stroke of his sword, the body of Storis, their king, though clad in armour. He was succeeded, 963, by his son, Arnold earl of Angouleme, who became a monk, 998, and was succeeded by his son, William, who married Gerberga, daughter of Galfridus, the second earl of Agen, and sister of Hugon, earl of Angouleme.

This William died shortly after returning from the crossides in 1028, leaving two sons, Alduin and Galfridus. Alduin died 1034, and was succeeded by his brother, Galfridus, who married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Christian Rich, and Galfridus, who married the heiress of Bell Lloyd, of Bodfack, in Montgomeryshire, esq. The family acquired the estate of Wombwell, in Yorkshire, then held by the family of the Earls of Derwentwater.

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Sir John Cockhill, of Cockhill, gent, ancestor of this family, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of Albert II. earl of Perigord, by her he had two sons: Helias, who succeeded to the earldom of Perigord, whose line ended in Margaret, marrie
great possessions in England. He afterwards entered into
the church, and became the chief support of the king
against his chief subject. He married twice, and the
second wife, that fec was filled by Becket, who gave
him the name of the Archdevil of Canterbury. Galfridus
afterwards became Bishop of Ely, and grand jufliciary
of the realm. During the whole reign of Henry II, he
was employed in the most important services. He died
1189, leaving immense wealth, which Richard I. seized,
on account of his having died intestate. Galfridus, by
his first wife, had two sons, Galfridus and Richard. The
former, Galfridus V. succeeded to the principality of
Blaye, and is the celebrated troubador, whose poetry
and adventures are of the most singular nature which
the ages of chivalry ever produced. He died of love at
Tripoli. Richard, the second son, upon his brother's
death, succeeded to almost all the estates in England.
This Richard had reaffumed the surname of Baffet.
Galfridus's second wife was Sibilla, sister to William
Mauduit, Lord of Hanflap, and ancestrix of the earls of
Warwick. By her he left two sons and a daughter:
Hugh, the eldest son, is the direct ancestor of this fa-
mony. William, the second son, was high chancellor of
Scotland, under William the Lion. He died 1214.
Hugh Ridel obtained the principality of Blayc upon
the death of his half-brother, Galfridus V. and married
Margaret, daughter and heir of Peter de Sancto Me-
dardo, or Semerc. He was a most powerful baron, and
in the absence of Henry II. for W. the Lion, king of Scotland, when taken prisoner at the
battle of Alnwick. To that prince he was allied through
the Anjou, Cheffer, and St. Liz, families. Galfridus,
son of Hugh lord of Blayc, &c. was one of the barons
who Conpired against king John, 1212. It would far
exceed the limits of this division of the article Heraldy
to particularize the several succeeding personages of
this family, which seems to have preferred, in a great
measure, its grandeur and importance, until the reign
of Henry VI. when they entirely lost their possessions
in France, and much of their English property.
In the sixteenth century, John Ridel, eq. of Sallowe,
head of the family, removed into Scotland, where they
have ever since been seated. We shall only add, that fir
James-Milles Riddell, the present baronet, is the thirty-
third in descent from Wulgrinus, the first Earl of Angou-
letine and Perigord.—Motto, Over the crest, De Apulia;
under the arms, Ulile et aude, Profitable and pleasant.—
Family Seat, Arndamurchan, and Sunart, Argyllshire.

GUNNING, of Ritham, Kent; created Oct. 17, 1773.
—Sir Robert Gunning, Bart. K. B. was nominated,
in 1776, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary at the court
of Denmark, where he resided till 1771, when he was
named minifier plenipotentiary to Frederic the Great,
gentleman of Prussia; and in the following year went in the
fame character to the court of Peterburgh, where his
conduct meeting with the approbation of his majesty,
he was honoured with the encomiums of the
Baih; and, at the request of the king, was invested with
them, in the most distinguished manner, by the emprefs
of Russia. After some years residence there, he, upon
his return home, was created a baronet. He married,
in 1767, Anne, daughter of Robert Sutton, eq. who
left issue, 1. Charlotte, born Jan. 5, 1759; few years
married, sir J. Clavering, to the queen; married,
the Hon. Stephen Digby, brother to Henry earl Digby,
and by her, who died in 1794, he had one fon, Robert-
Henry, born September 1795, and one daughter, Ifabella,
born May 1794. 2. George-William, born Feb. 15, 1763;
moved, Feb. 10, 1794, Elizabeth, second daughter of
her father, and married, first lord Bradford, by whom
he has issue, Robert-Henry, born Dec. 26, 1795; George,
born Dec. 18, 1796; Henry, born Dec. 17, 1797; Or-
lando, born May 12, 1799; Spencer-Gricwold, born
Oct. 27, 1800; John, born Dec. 1801; Elizabeth, born
Jan. 27, 1803. 3. Isabella, born 1766, and married, Oct.
15, 1795, to major-general Ross.—About the period
of the reformation, there were two branches of the Gun-
nings, who held considerable property in the coun-
ties of Kent, Somerset, and Gloucefter. That in So-
merft and Glouceffer terminated in the perfon of Rob-
ert Gunning, of Cold Afton, in Gloucefferire. From
that in Kent defended Peter bishop of Ely, who died
in 1684. Richard Gunning, of this branch, settled in
Ireland in the reign of James I. he left one fon, John,
who married a daughter of Edward Malone, eq. and
was married, in the county of Roscommon, where he died
possessed of a very considerable property. He left two
fons, Barnaby and John. From Barnaby defended the
once-celebrated beauties the counties of Coventry and
duchess of Hamilton (afterwards of Argyll), and the
late major-general Gunning. John, the younger fon of
John, married Mary, daughter of William Maron, eq.
of the county of Dublin, by whom he had two sons,
Robert and John, who died unmarried. Robert, the
elder son, married his cousin, Catharine, daughter of
Thomas Edwards, eq. and, dying in 1750, left two fons,
Robert, now the baronet, and William, who, command-
ing a company in the second regiment of foot, highly
distinguished himself at the taking of Guadaloupe, where
he bravely fell, generally regretted. —Motto, Imperio
Regit unus aquo, One governs with equitable sway.—
Family Seat, Horton, in Northamptonshire.

RUMBOLD, of Farrand, Yorkshire; created March
23, 1779.—Sir Rumbold, the third baronet, suc-
ceded his father, for G. B. who died at Memel, Dec.
15, 1807.—The first baronet was the well-known fir
Thomas Rumbold, governor of Madras.—Family Seat,
Farrand, Yorkshire.

FARMER, of Mount Pleafant, Suffolk; created Oct.
26, 1779.—Sir George William Farmer was created
a baronet, as above to the knighthoods in his
 gallant father, captain Farmer, of bis majesty's ship
Quebec; married, 1786, Mifs Kenrick.—Captain Far-
nier, being on a cruise off Ufhan, in company with the
Rambler cutter, came up with and clofely engaged a
large French frigate, called the Surrveillante, mounting
42 guns, while the Rambler was engaged within a French
cutter, as superior in force as the French frigate was to
the Quebec. The action on both fides was warm and
bloody, for fix hours, when the French cutter bore
away; but the Rambler was too much disabled in her
masts and rigging to follow her with any hopes of coming
up. The commander, therefore, feeing both the frigates
damaged, and the Quebec take fire, endeavoured to get
to near the Quebec as possible, in hopes of taking
off some of her men; but, there being little wind, and a large
fwell, no other afliftance could be afforded than by hold-
ing out the boat, which picked up one master's mate,
bec's people, the enemy's frigate at the fame time, firing
two young midshipmen, and fourteen more of the Que-
bec's people, the enemy's frigate at the fame time firing
at the boat. The Quebec continued to burn very fierce-
y for four hours, when she blew up. No language can
express the gallantry and magnanimity displayed by
captain Farmer on this occasion, not only in the engage-
mant, but in the fatal catastrophe with which it was at-
tended. Having his arm broken towards the clofe of the
engagement, he tied his handkerchief round the
flufhe of the fheet-anchor, waiting

the dreadful explosion, which numbered him with de-
parted heroes!—Family Seat, Clairville, Suffex.

BANKS, of Revey Abbey, Lincolnshire; created
March 24, 1781.—The Right Hon. Sir Joseph
Banks, knighted, and made a baronet, was created
March 24, 1781; and Sept. 3, 1808.—Sir Joseph
Banks was created a baronet as above; and married
September 1790; Voltmuller, born November
to the lady of Sir Edward Knietchbull, bart.,
23 Edw. III. and married Eleanor, daughter
and heir of William Mowbray, esq. The tenth in de-
scendence from 1768 until his death.—Family Seat, as above.

INGILBY, of Ripley, Yorkshire; created March
24, 1781.—Sir John INGILBY, knight of the Bath, LL.D.
and presented her with robes of velvet, for which she
Workington (where she landed) to Carlisle, in 1568,
and was a family of
the Fletchers of Tallantire. Thomas, the eldest
son, had five sons: Sir Richard, the eldest, was
leaving an estate of the value of above twenty thousand
and presented her with robes of velvet, for which she
Workington (where she landed) to Carlisle, in 1568,
and was a family of
the Fletchers of Tallantire. Thomas, the eldest
son, had five sons: Sir Richard, the eldest, was
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leaving an estate of the value of above twenty thousand
and presented her with robes of velvet, for which she
Workington (where she landed) to Carlisle, in 1568,
HERALDRY.

Plate LXXXIII

Banks
Ingleby
Gawfurd
Styrke of Barkeley
Wodehouse

Mosley

Lovett
Faller
Palk
Attlee

Martis non et fide Episcopi

Chase
Geary

Briscoe
Apreze
Vane Tempest
Kent

Hare et in altum Infernus

Parker
Gardiner
Graham
Dalling
Guise

Barnets.

own expence, for Charles I. and was killed at Rawton Heath, near Chester, in 1645, and was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest surviving son, Sir George, who married Alice, daughter of Hugh vifcount Colverin, by whom he had one son, Henry, who dying unmarried, the title became extinct.—Motto, Mariæ, non Capitis; Fly away, and die by love.—Family Seats, Clea Hall, Cumberland; and Ashley Park, Suffolk.

PALK, of Haldon House, Devonshire; created May 24, 1782.—Sir LAWRENCE PALK, the second baronet, L.L.D. succeeded his father, Sir Robert, in 1798. He married, first, 1759, Mary, eldest daughter of John third earl of Dartney, who died in 1751, leaving a son, Robert, who died in the following year; secondly, in 1793, Dorothy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wilmot earl of Lisburne, by whom he has six sons and two daughters now living: Lawrence-Vaughan; Robert-John; William; Henry; John; Edward; Arthur; Elizabeth-Mallet; and Mary. Sir Lawrence was formerly member for Albrierton, and now for Devon.—The family of Palk is descended from Henry Palk, who was poifessed of Ambrooke, in the county of Devon, in the reign of Henry VII.—Family Seat, Haldon, Devonshire.

AFFLECK, of Dalham Hall, Suffolk; created May 28, 1782.—Sir GILBERT AFFLECK, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Edmund.—Family Seat, Dalham Hall, Suffolk.

BRISCO, of Crofton Place, Cumberland; created June 4, 1782.—Sir WASTELL BRISCO, the second baronet, born in 1770; succeeded his father, Sir John, Dec. 27, 1803; married, Nov. 18, 1806, Misg Letter.—Robert Brisco, of Brisco, the first we had mentioned of this family, was great grandfather of Robert, who lived in the reign of Edward I. I Sold, the younger son of the last-named Robert, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Crofton, knt. by which marriage he had the manor of Crofton, with divers other manors. From this the pedigree is minutely brought down to John Brisco, of Crofton, D.D. rector of Orton, and vicar of Afpatrie, whose eldest son, John, was created a baronet as above.—Family Seat, Crofton Place, Cumberland.

APREECE, of Walsingham, Huntingdonshire; created June 4, 1782.—Sir THOMAS-HUSBAY APREECE was a created baronet as above. He was born Nov. 15, 1744, and married Dorothea, youngest daughter and co-heir of Shuckburgh Alby, esq. of Queenby, in Leicestershire, by whom he had three children: Emily, wife of Mr. Peacock; Shuckburgh-Alby, born Dec. 17, 1765, was married, Dec. 28, 1782; having married, Oct. 16, 1799, Jane, daughter and heir of Charles Kerr, esq.; Thomas-George.—This family is of great antiquity, being descended from Gruffyth ap Rees prince of South Wales, who died July 25, 1202. He married Maud, daughter of Walter de Bruce, lord of Brecknock, from whom descended Blethen ap Maynerch, lord of Brecknock, who married Oen, daughter of Tudor king of South Wales. The fourth in descent from him was Rees ap Howell, whose poettery were denominated Ap Rees for several generations, but at length the present mode of writing it was adopted by Robert Apreece, esq. who was colonel in the army, and was killed at Lincoln, on the king's side, in the civil wars.—Motto; Labora ut in aeternum vivas, Labour for eternal life.—Family Seats, Walsingham, in Huntingdonshire; and Honington, in Lancashire.

VANE-TEMPEST, of Long Newton, Durham; created July 15, 1782.—Sir HENRY VANE-TEMPEST, the second baronet, succeeded his father, the reverend Sir Henry Vane, D.D. in June 1793; and in January 1795, further to the estates of his maternal uncle, John Templett, esq. and assumed that additional surname; he is representative in the present parliament for the county of Durham; married Anne-Catharine Macdonnell, countess of Antrim in Ireland in her own right, by whom he has issue Frances Vane, born Jan. 16, 1800.—This family is descended from Howell ap Vane, of Malmöthorpe, and continued in a direct line to Henry Vane, who was knighted at the battle of Poitiers. He married Grace, daughter and heir of sir Stephen de Leke, knt. The family of Vane descended from John, eldest son, Richard, was ancestor of the earls of Westmoreland. John, the youngest son, who was living in 1733, was great grandfather of sir Henry Vane, knt, collector and comptroller to Charles I.—Family Seat, Wynd Hall, Durham.

KENT, of Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk; created Aug. 3, 1783.—Sir CHARLES KENT, A.M., formerly CHARLES EGLETON, esq. was created a baronet as above; married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Wordsworth, of Wordsworth, in Yorkshire, esq. by whom he has issue, Mary; Sarah-Ann, married, in March 1837, Leonard-Walinke Childers, esq. Charles-Egleton, and Louisa. Sir Charles assumed the name of Kent, in pursuance of the will of his maternal grandfather.—Family Seat, Grantham House, Lincolnshire.

GEARY, of Oxenheath, in Kent; created Aug. 17, 1785.—Sir WILLIAM GEARY, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Francis, in 1795; he is a director of Greenwich-hospital.—Motto, Chafe.—Family Seat, Oxenheath, Kent.

PARKER, of Baffingbourn, Essex; created Dec. 26, 1782.—Sir PETER PARKER was created a baronet as above; admiral of the fleet; married Miss Nugent, of the family of the earls of Westmzeth, and by her (who died Jan. 18, 1802) had issue, 1. Christopher, vice-admiral of the red, died May 26, 1804, having married Augusta, daughter of the honourable admiral John Byron, fon of William fourth lord Byron, and by her (who died March 10, 1784) left issue, Peter-John; John-George-Edward; Charles-Chris topher; and Julia-Maria. 2. Walter, died young, and two daughters. 3. Antoinette, married, in 1785, John Ellis, esq. of the island of Jamaica, and has issue, John; George; Elizabeth-Caroline; and Antoinette. 4. Anna, married, Sept. 10, 1780, George Ellis, esq. M.P. in 1796, for Seaford, author of the elegant Specimens of Early English Poets, and other classical works. Sir Peter is the son of rear-admiral Christopher Parker, descended from an ancient family in Ireland, who died in Henry-street, Dublin, Feb. 5, 1765, leaving issue, Sir Peter, the present baronet; and George, who died in 1791. Sir Peter was bred to the navy, appointed a lieutenant in 1743, and on May 6, 1747, was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1757 he commanded the Woolwich, of 44 guns, on the Leeward-Island station, where he remained until the evacuation of Guadeloupe, in which service he was very actively engaged. In 1762 he was appointed to the Buckingham, of 70 guns; in this ship he had the good fortune conferably to distinguish himself. In the spring of this year admiral Keppel (afterwards viscount Keppel) failed on the expedition against Bellisle; the Buckingham was employed on this expedition; the continued to be engaged in covering the newly-acquired conquest, and in blocking up the small remains of the French naval force in the contiguous ports. Immediately after the surrender of Bellisle, commodore Keppel detached a squadron under the command of sir Thomas Stanhope, for the purpose of attacking such ships as might be in the Baque Road, and of destroying the works which had been erected on the isle of Aix; the Buckingham was in this squadron, and to captain Parker was entrusted the performance of this latter service; at the close of July the fortifications were completely destroyed; but, previous to the accomplishment of this service, captain Parker had a brisk encounter with a number of prans belonging to the enemy, which, having been expressly constructed for the purpose of carrying very heavy cannon, were con-
dered by their inventors as extremely formidable: from the circumstance of their lying remarkably low in the water, the enemy had conceived that the guns of the English could not be brought to bear against them; but in this they were deceived, and the prams were, obliged, with much precipitation, to abandon their ill-judged attack.

In 1772 Sir Peter Parker was appointed to a command on the American station, with the rank of commodore. May 28, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue squadron. In November following he was appointed to command on the Jamaica station, as successor to admiral Guyot. Jan. 29, 1778, he was again promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue squadron. In 1779 he was farther advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. During the command of Sir Peter on the Jamaica station, the celebrated engagement among the honourable captains (now admirals) Cornwallis, and the French squadron, commanded by M. le Mufte Fiquet, took place. Sept. 26, 1780, he was made vice-admiral of the white. He continued his command on the Jamaica station during the year 1781, his cruisers being uniformly serviceable; but the following year, 1782, he returned to England in the Sandwich, and arrived at Spithead. This was the memorable year of Lord Rodney's splendid victory; and Sir Peter Parker had the honour of conveying to the British thrones the conte de Grasse, and several other French officers of rank, who were captured in the action. In 1787 he was elected for the borough of Malden. Sept. 24, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the blue squadron, and on the 11th of April, 1794, to the same rank of the white. He continued commander in chief at Portsmouth till Sept. 16, 1799, when, on the death of admiral Earl Howe, he attained the summit of his high honours, in becoming admiral of the fleet. Sir Peter Parker's progress in the navy has been regular, steady, and uniform; his private and professional character stood unimpeached; and shortly after his arrival in England, his majesty was graciously pleased, in reward of his distinguished services, to create him a baronet of Great Britain. Sir Peter is deputy grand master of the society of Freemasons, under his royal highness the prince of Wales.

GARDINER, of Roch Court, Hants; created Dec. 21, 1782.—Sir John-Whalley-Smythe Gardiner, J.D.D., was created a baronet as above, and, in default of heirs male, to James Whalley, esq. and Thomas Whalley, of Foxley, in Berks, and their heirs male. Sir John married, first, 1757, Mifs Newcombe; and secondly, in August 1767, Frances, second daughter of the late Oswald Molrey, esq. of Bolsworth Castle, Cheshire, and sister of Sir Oswald Molrey, bart. —Family Seat, Clerk Hill, Lancaster.

GRAHAM, of Netherby, Cumberland; created Dec. 28, 1782.—Sir James Graham was created a baronet as above. He was born in April 1741; married, in 1761, lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of John, seventh earl of Galloway, K.T., by whom he has one son, James, Robert-George, born June 7, 1792; and six daughters, Elizabeth Frances; Elizabeth Anne; Maria Catharine; Caroline; Georgiana Susan; and a daughter born 1795. The family of Graham, or Graeme, formerly Graeme, is descended from the earls of Menteith, in Scotland; and Malice Earl of Menteith came to that title in right of his mother, whose name was Stuart. He had issue, Patrick, who married a daughter of the lord Erskine; and John, from whom the principal Grahames in the borders are descended; he was summoned John with the Bright Sword. On some diffuse, he retired with many of his clan and kindred, and from the earls of Menteith, in Scotland; and from the reign of Henry IV. From John descended, in the fourth generation, Richard, who in the reign of James I. was in the service of the duke of Buckingham. He was created a baronet, and in the rebellion in 1642 armed in defence of his royal master. At the battle of Edgehill he received many wounds, and lay amongst the dead all night. He died in 1653. Sir Richard, his grandson, in 1689, was created viscount Prellon, and fat in the Scots parliament under that title. He was several years ambassador at the court of France, and on his return was made mafter of the wardrobe, and after that secretary of state to James II. Upon the revolution he was sent to the Tower, but in a short time was released. Afterwards, intending to go to king James, in France, he, with some others, was apprehended in a boat, on the river Thames, and committed prisoner to Newgate. Upon his trial he was found guilty of high treason, and received sentence accordingly, but by the intercession of friends he was pardoned, and died in 1693. Charles, his grandson, third viscount Prellon, dying without issue, in 1739, the title became extinct. —Motto, Reaon contents me. —Family Seat, Netherby, in the county of Cumberland.

SYKES, of Sledmere, Yorkshire; created March 4, 1783.—Sir Mark-Masterman Sykes, the third baronet, M.P. for the city of York, born Aug. 20, 1771, succeeded his father, Sir Christopher, September 1823; married, Nov. 11, 1795, Henrietta, daughter and heir of Henry Mafferman, of Lettington, in Yorkshire, esq. —Family Seat, Sledmere, in Yorkshire.

DALLING, of Burwood Park, Surrey; created March 4, 1783.—Sir William-Windham Dalling, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, 1794. —William Guise, esq. of Elmore, in Gloucestershire, died about 1755, aged fifty-seven. He married Cicely, daughter of John Dennis, by whom he had four sons; of whom Christopher, the eldest, was created a baronet, July 10, 1661, and married Rachel Corfolis, descended from a noble Italian family of that name, by whom he had a son, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Grubham Howe, bart. from whom descended the late Sir William Guise, bart. who married, 1753, to a minor, so that the title became extinct, but was next year revived as above. —Family Seat, Burwood Park, Surrey.

GUISE, of Highham, Gloucestershire; created Dec. 16, 1783.—Sir Berkeley-William Guise, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John, 1794. —William Guise, esq. of Elmore, in Gloucestershire, died about 1755, aged fifty-seven. He married Cicely, daughter of John Dennis, by whom he had four sons; of whom Christopher, the eldest, was created a baronet, July 10, 1661, and married Rachel Corfolis, descended from a noble Italian family of that name, by whom he had a son, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Grubham Howe, bart. from whom descended the late Sir William Guise, bart. who married, 1753, to a minor, so that the title became extinct, but was next year revived as above. —Family Seat, Burwood Park, Surrey.

HAMOND, of Holly Grove, Berks; created December 10, 1783.—Sir Andrew-Snape Hamond, F.R.S., controller of the navy, an elder brother of the Trinity House, was knighted for his distinguished conduct at sea in 1778; and was created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew, Sir Andrew-Snape Douglas, kn. married Anne, daughter and heir of Henry Graeme, of Gortly, esq. and has issue.

BOEVEY, of Flaxley Abbey, (heretofore Barrow, of Hygrove,) Gloucestershire; created Dec. 10, 1783.—Sir Thomas-Crawley Boevey, the second baronet, born Feb. 14, 1757, succeeded to this title, by limitation of the patent, 1788, on the death of the late Sir Charles Barrow, bart. January 1784. He married, Feb. 20, 1759, Anne, second daughter of the reverend Thomas Savage, rector of Standish in Gloucestershire, by Eleanor, only daughter and heir of Thomas Barrow, esq. who was uncle
uncle of the late Sir Charles, by whom he has twelve children: Thomas Crawley, born Nov. 28, 1769, married, Oct. 28, 1807, Mary-Albinia, daughter of Sir Thomas-Hyde Page, kit. a captain in the royal engineers; Anne, Dec. 1775; Sarah, Feb. 1777; Catharine, Sept. 1772; John-Lloyd, Feb. 1775; Eleanor, Dec. 1778; Margaret, 1821, Richard Ireton-Wenger, esq., Charles, 1793; George, 1781; Mary, 1783; Elizabeth, 1784; Margaret, 1786; Joanna, 1788.—Motto, Est quod videris, Be rather than feem.—Family Seats, Flaxley Abbey, and St. Michael's, both in Gloucestershire.

MORSEHEAD, of Trenant Park, Cornwall; created Dec. 10, 1783.—Sir John Morsehead was created a baronet as above. July 20, 1797, he was appointed Sur- renderer to the prince of Wales; April 7, 1798, lord warden of the Flanaries, and chief steward of the duchy of Cornwall, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon; colonel of the Devon and Cornwall Miners, Jan. 26, 1799; married, in 1773, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Frederick, of Hampton, in Middlesex, and Hulcombe, in Surrey, bart. by whom he has issue, 1. Selina, married, in Jan. 1809, Sir Charles Mill, of Mottisfield, in Hampshire, bart. 2. Frederica-Trefire. 3. Eliza-Caroline. 4. John.—Family Seat, Trenant Park, Cornwall.

RYCROFT, of Farnham, Surrey; created Dec. 10, 1783.—Sir Nelson Rycroft, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Richard, in May 1833; married, July 11, 1752, Miss Read, third daughter of Henry Read, of Creffield, in Norfolk, esq., who died in 1824.—Family Seat, Farnham, Surrey.

SMITH, of Newland Park, Yorkshire; created Dec. 10, 1783.—Sir Edward Smith, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir John-Silver, June 15, 1789; born Aug. 13, 1768; married, Sept. 29, 1804, Susan, youngest daughter of Henry Dawkins, of Standlynch, in Wiltshire, esq., by lady Jane Colyear, daughter of Charles second earl of Lonsdale, bart. 2. Frederica, married, 1781, Finch Finch, esq. of Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, and died 1780, leaving one son. 2. Juliana-May, wife of Sir Robert-John Buxton, bart. 3. Thomas, married, 1795, Anne, daughter and heir of Hugh Hare, esq. of Harpham, in Norfolk. 4. John, late a captain of dragoons. 5. Rev. Miles, late a judge of the court of Newton and Hethel, both in Norfolk; married, 1791, Mary Beevor, of Norwich, by whom he has a daughter. 6. Arthur, a captain of infantry, on half-pay. 7. The Rev. George, rector of Cove and Willingham, in Suffolk; married, 1791, Jane, daughter of the reverend Arthur Branthwaite, of Skipton, in Yorkshire.—The name of Beevor is of considerable antiquity in the parish of Peniston, in Yorkshire; but, the register of that place being destroyed, the pedigree cannot be traced higher than William Beevor, esq. who died 1666. He left two sons: William, ancestor to the Beevers in Yorkshire; and Abraham, who was of Heckmumwayke, in Yorkshire, esq. and died 1666.—Family Seat, Hethel, Norfolk.

LOMBE, of Great Melton, Norfolk; created Dec. 10, 1783.—Sir John Lombe (formerly Hasie) was created a baronet as above, with limitation successively to his brother, Edward Mase, of Hall, in Norfolk, esq. (who died in May 1804) and to the heirs male of his issue, Virtue, wife of Richard-Paul Joddrell, of Saxlingham, in the same county, esq., who died March 25, 1806. From a younger branch of this family was descended Sir Thomas Lombe, knt., an alderman of London, celebrated for his introduction into England, from Italy, the process of throwing off the mumps, for which purpose he erected the silk-mills at Derby, and received a reward of 14,000l. from parliament, in 1722.—Family Seat, Great Melton, Norfolk.

DURRANT, of Scottoe, Norfolk; created Dec. 19, 1783.—Sir Thomas Durrant, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in 1790, and in 1799 married Miss Steenbergen, and has issue.—Family Seat, Scottoe, in Norfolk.

PEEPS, of London; created Dec. 19, 1783.—Sir Lucas Peep, M.D., physician extraordinary to his majesty, was created a baronet, to him and his issue male, with remainder to his brother, William-Weller Peeps, esq. afterwards Sir William Weller, late one of the masters in the high court of chancery; he married, 1772, Jane-Elizabeth Leficke, in her own right countess of Rothes in Scotland, by whom he has had one son and two daughters: 1. Charles, born 1774; 2. Harriet, June 21, 1777, married, in 1804, William Courtenay, esq., eldest son of Reginald Courtenay, late lord bishop of Exeter. 3. Henrietta, born Sept. 21, 1783, deceased.—Family Seat, Box Hill, Surrey.

WOOD, of Barnsley, Yorkshire; created Dec. 10, 1783.—Sir Francis-Linley Wood, the second baro-
Ali, narrowly escaped from becoming his prisoners; Hyder Ali was, at the time, ravaging the Carnatic. During Mr. Macpherfon's stay at Madras, he became known to the nabob Mahomed Ali, who, finding that his pursuit was a voyage of literary and local inquiry, opened to him all the calamitous circumstances of the country, and charged him with a confidential communication to his majesty's first minister; a commission which afterwards led, in 1769, to the nomination of a British minister at the court of the mahomed. The Nabob Indiaman having been sent from Bombay to convey troops to the siege of Mangalore, Sir John, then about twenty-two years of age, as a volunteer at the forming of the Octagon fort, at the entrance of the harbour of Mangalore, and was charged by commodore Watfield, of the British forces, to carry his petition, to the account of its success to the earl of Shelburne. He arrived in England in the year 1768, in the Lion's Indiaman, and in the year 1770, he embarked a second time for India, having been appointed to the company's civil service, under the presidency of Fort St. George. In the year 1773, he was appointed paymaster to the company's soldiers under the command of all the projects of France against the British power in the Carnatic. It was in consequence of that confidential communication, that the secret orders of the 15th of April, 1778, were sent to India, directing the attack upon Pondicherry before any declaration of war had taken place. Had not those orders arrived in India at the moment they did, Hyder Ali, who had made a truce with the Marhats in order to join the French in the Carnatic, would have been in time to prevent the reduction of Pondicherry, and the consequent eventual discomfiture of all the projects of France against the British power in India. In January 1773, Sir John Macpherson was appointed by the court of directors, and confirmed under his majesty's commission, a member of the supreme council of Bengal, in the room of Richard Barrwell, esq. Having embarked for India in the fleet under the command of governor Johnstone, he was in the memorable action of the 15th of April 1781, in the Laccadive Sea, when his Indiaman, at Porto Praya, one of the Cape Verde islands; an action in which the attack of admiral Suffrein, who commanded five French ships of the line, was repulsed effectually. Arriving, in August 1781, at Madras, which was then invested by the forces of Hyder Ali, who had overrun the Carnatic, Sir Macpherson, in conjunction with Lord Macartney, governor of Madras, Sir Eyre Coote, commander of the forces on the coast, and Sir Edward Hughes, admiral of the fleet, opened a negotiation with the Marhattas government, a negotiation which, fortunately, led to an immediate cession of all the British government to the nabob, offers which aimed at the total overthrow of the British power in the Carnatic. If I am not to obtain any thing for myself; but, after all he had seen in his travels on the continent, to aid the cause of a general peace." He continued to sit till the dissolution of parliament in 1782. Since that period he has not appeared in any public situation.—Motto, Si jure bardi, Thus the bards have told.—Family Seat, Renc, Invernesshire.

COULHOUGH, of Lufs, Dumbartonshire; created baronet of Scotland, Aug. 4, 1823; and of Great Britain, June 10, 1785.—Sir James COULHOUGH, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir James, in 1787; married, Nov. 26, 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Smith, and is buried, Aug. 21, 1813, Miss Fraser, daughter of Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley, who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies. He afterwards travelled to Peru, and returned thence in the fleet, then under the command of governor general and commander in chief of the forces in one person, when he was accordingly superceded by earl Cornwallis, in September 1786. During the period of the administration of twenty months, he conciliated the native states, maintained the company's dominions in their constitutional situation of one million and a half hundred thousand pounds sterling in the expenditures of the Bengal government, and concluded with the French governor-general of Mauritius, in April 1786, the convention, by which the hostile plans of the cabinet of England against India, were effectually counteracted and defeated. For these services he received the unanimous thanks of the court of directors and proprietors of the India company, and his majesty was pleased to raise him to the rank of a baronet in June 1786. After transferring the government general to earl Cornwallis, he remained several months in the supreme council. His health declining, he went for its recovery from Calcutta to Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope, and returned afterwards to Europe. In 1790, he finally resigned the company's service, and in the close of that year went to the continent, where he travelled till August 1793; having visited the principal capitals and courts of Germany, Italy and Spain. He was elected in 1796 member for the borough of Hornham, and elected unanimously by the freethinkers; having declared to the contending parties on the day of election, "that his object in becoming a member of parliament, was not to obtain any thing for himself; but, after all he had seen in his travels on the continent, to aid the cause of a general peace." He continued to sit till the dissolution of parliament in 1782. Since that period he has not appeared in any public situation.—Motto, Si je puis, If I can.—Family Seat, Rosedown, in Dumbartonshire.

DOUGLAS, of Springwood Park, Roxburghshire; created June 10, 1786.—Sir George DOUGLAS, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir James, in 1787; married, Oct. 16, 1786, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David, third earl of Glasgow, and by her (who died Feb. 15, 1801) had issue, Elizabeth, Georgiana, born Sept. 20, 1784, died Aug. 22, 1795; Helen, born Dec. 1790, died Jan. 1791; John-James, born July 18, 1792.—The late baronet entered into the navy, and was knighted for bringing the government to the shore of Quebec, in 1759; he commanded a fleet at the Leward Islands, 1761; took Dominica, and had a broad pendant at the siege of Martinique, in 1751. He was created a baronet in 1786, and was elected representative of the Orkneys in 1774, and 1776.—Family Seat, Springwood, Roxburghshire, North Britain.

SHIRLEY, of Out Hall, Wivelishead, Suffex; created June 27, 1786.—Sir Anthony SHIRLEY, the second baronet, a lieutenant in the royal navy, was born in 1772, and succeeded his father, Sir Thomas.—Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Whifdon, in Suffex, was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies. He afterwards travelled to Peru, and returned thence in the fleet, then under the command of governor general and commander in chief of the forces in one person, when he was accordingly superceded by earl Cornwallis, in September 1786. During the period of the administration of twenty months, he conciliated the native states, maintained the company's dominions in their constitutional situation of one million and a half hundred thousand pounds sterling in the expenditures of the Bengal government, and concluded with the
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Baronets.
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whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Sir Richard; whose eldest son died unmarried in 1702,
by which the title became extinct, and the estate went
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We now return to the issue of Thomas Shirley, esquire, mentioned above. Thomas, the second son, died 1683.
William, the third son, married a daughter of Mr. Oglander, by whom he had a son, William, who was a merchant in London; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Goodman, and died 1701. William, his son, was appointed, in 1742, governor of the province of Mass-
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ORDS, of Morpeth, in Northumberland; created July 11, 1792. Sir William Ord, 2nd baronet, is brother to Lord Bolton. He married, first, in 1786, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Ord, brother and heir of Richard Stephens, eqq. of St. Helena, in South Carolina, (who died in 1789) by whom he had one son, John, who died in his infancy. He married, secondly, Jane, the eldest daughter of John Fere, eqq. by whom he had a daughter, named Emma, born in 1801, and died Oct. 1685; and a son, named John, born 1803. Sir John, in 1766, first entered in the navy; in 1773, was made a lieutenant; in 1777, promoted to the rank of commander; in 1786, post captain; and in 1783, he was appointed governor of the island of Dominica. In 1796, he was created a baronet. In 1795, he was promoted to a flag; in 1797, he was made vice-admiral of the red; in 1801, vice-admiral of the blue; in 1802, vice-admiral of the red; Nov. 9, 1805, admiral of a blue squadron. M. P. for Yarmouth, Hants.—Residence, Gloucester Place, London.

MALLETT, of Wilbury House, near Ameybury, Wilts; formerly of St. Audries, in Somersetshire; created Feb. 12, 1791. —Sir Charles Warre Mallet, F.R.S. and A.S. in the year 1770 entered into the service of the East India company, and held several offices of great trust and responsibility. In 1785 he was appointed plenipotentiary to the court of the peshwa, or head of the Marhattas, previous to which he had visited the Great Mogul, and been created one of the nobles of his empire. He was created a baronet as above; left Bombay, in Feb. 1788, of which place he had been acting governor, and reached England in July of the same year; married, Sept. 17, 1799, Sufanna, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wales, a celebrated painter, who fell an untimely and much-lamented sacrifice to the ardour with which he devoted himself, in the climate of India, to the collection of subjects for his elegant pencil; and has five, five sons: Alexander; Charles-St.-Lo; William Wyndham; George-Grenville; and Arthur. —Malleus, Maule, or Mallet, was, while defensive armour was in use, and previous to the invention of muskets, one of the offensive weapons of a well-armed warrior, generally made of iron, and used like the mace, to destroy the enemy through or under armour that could not be penetrated by edged or pointed weapons. Thus Edward I. was called Malleus Scotorum, and the origin of this family-name is to be attributed to some similar cause, from its having been applied similarly to one person of the race, celebrated for his general prowess, or particular dexterity in the use of this weapon. For the origin of this family, though we have traces of its celebrity in Norway, as kings of that country, previous to the Norman settlement in France, yet, as connected with English annals, it is unnecessary in this place to establish the authenticity of its genealogy beyond the conquest; in which great enterprise, William lord Malet de Greville was one of the great barons that accompanied the Conqueror, and on Harold's being slain, was charged by the Conqueror with the guard and protection of the Norman Bench, from which court he afterwards resided at the Common Pleas. See the article BULLER, vol. iii. p. 503. —Family Seats, Churston Ferrers, and Ottery St. Mary, both in Devonshire; and Lupton House, Cornwall.

OAKLEY, of Shrewbury, Shropshire; created June 5, 1790. —Sir Charles Oakley was created a baronet as above. He was born Feb. 16, 1751; and married, Oct. 19, 1773, Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Robert Oakley, of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, esquire, by whom he has issue, Charles, born Sept. 9, 1774; Helen, March 24, 1776; Henrietta, Jan. 21, 1782; Georgiana, Feb. 19, 1785, married, Dec. 6, 1804, Roger Kynaston, of Witham Grove, Essex, esquire; Louisa, April 12, 1789, married, Nov. 26, 1805, George Reid, jun. eqq. of Watlington Hall, Norfolk; William and Henry, twins, Dec. 6, 1787; Amelia, Oct. 1, 1789; Herbert, Feb. 10, 1791; Emma, July 3, 1792; Edward, Nov. 9, 1792; William, May 12, 1795; Cornelius, June 16, 1801; and Frederick, Sept. 5, 1802. Sir Charles was in the civil service of the East-Indies company, and, after going through several important offices, was appointed governor of Madras in 1790, where he resided in 1794. —Family Seats, Shrewsbury.
to hold an eminent place in the nobility of Normandy, till the late revolution) acquired vast possessions in England, in which the whole wealth and celebrity of the family, at the general survey, possessed of thirty-two lordships in Yorkshire, three in Essex, one in Hampshire, twelve in Nottinghamshire, eight in Lincolnshire, and 221 in Suffolk, of which Eye was the chief. The fortunes of so great a family were maintained in the full prosperity of the crown and monarchy, and we find it elevated and displayed accordingly. To its above-mentioned great possessions were added others in Somersetshire, where it held twelve knights' fees, with baronial rank; in which character William Lord Mallet's (grandson of the first William) signature and arms are annexed to Magna Charta. In succeeding ages it has been frequently confirmed in the property and dignity of the family; the baronial rank and territory devolved by females to the families of Pointz, and Vivian, or Vivonia. Two branches, however, retained great property and respectability in the county of Somerset, viz. of St. Audries, and of Enmore, which were Enmore Castle, St. Audries, Sutton Mallet, Creek Mallet, Shipton Mallet, Poynington, Oak, Compton, Conquest, &c. all of which are now alienated.

KENNAWAY, of Eccot, Devonshire; created Feb. 29, 1791. —Sir John Kennaway entered into the service of the East India Company, in 1772, as a cadet, being then in his thirteenth year; and, after serving three years, 1781, 82, and 83, was appointed a midshipman to marquis Cornwallis. In 1788, he was appointed resident at the court of the Nizam, with whom, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, in 1790, he concluded a treaty of alliance, for which service he was advanced to the dignity of the baronetage. Under the auspices of marquis Cornwallis he entered into the negotiations, and concluded the preliminary and definitive treaties of peace, between the allied powers and Tippoo, by which half the dominions of the latter were ceded, and 3,000,000l. paid to the allies; in 1796, the East India Company settled on him an annuity of 1,000l. He returned to England, 1794, and in Feb. 1795, married Charlotte, second daughter of James Amyatt, esq. by whom he has issue, John, Charles Edward, Charlotte-Eliza, and Maria-Lawrence. —Reference, Eccot, near Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire.

LUSHINGTON, of South Hill Park, Berkshire; created April 26, 1791. —Sir Henry Lushington, the second baronet, born Oct. 27, 1755, succeeded his father, Sir Stephen, Jan. 13, 1807. —The late baronet, Sir Stephen, was born June 17, 1753; in 1780, he was made a major of the East India Company, and more than once filled the chair with the highest credit. —Family Seat, South Hill Park, Berkshire.

JAMES, of Langley Hall, Berkshire; created June 31, 1791. —Sir Walter James (formerly Head) was created a baronet as above; warden of the Mint. He married, April 25, 1750, Jane, daughter of Charles Pratt, earl Camden, by whom he had seven children: Walter; Frances; Jane, married, in June 1803, John Trower, esq. Mary-Anne; Frances; Charlotte; and Elizabeth. —Motto, J'ayme à jamais, I love always. —Family Seat, Langley, Berkshire.

ERSKINE, of Torry, Fifeshire; created June 27, 1791. —Sir William Erskine, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, April 1795. —This family is a branch of the noble family of Buchan, being descended from William, second son of David, second lord Cardross, and first earl of Buchan. Lieutenant-General William Erskine, colonel of the twenty-sixth regiment, who was created a baronet as above, had received his majesty's commission to go to Ireland, to take upon himself the command of the troops in that kingdom, and was preparing for his departure, when he was seized with a spasm, and died, April 1795. He had been in the service of his country near fifty years, during which he was engaged in fifty campaigns. He will be long remembered and regretted, by the whole army, being as much beloved for his social qualities, as esteemed for his personal bravery and extensive military talents. He has left three sons, one of whom, John Drummond, is collector of Buncleand in Bengal; and four daughters. —Family Seat, Torry, near Alloa, in Fifeshire.

 MARTIN, of Lockynge, Berkshire; created June 21, 1791. —Sir Henry William Martin, the second baronet, born Dec. 20, 1765, succeeded his father, Sir Henry, Aug. 7, 1794; married, June 23, 1792, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Powell, of the Bench, in Middlesex, by whom he has had issue, Henry, who died young; and another Henry, born Oct. 3, 1801. —Martin of Toura was a general in the army of William the Conqueror; and, in 1777, conquered the cantred of Camoys and Dirlington, in Pembrokehire, where the barony of which was granted to the early Robert Fitz-Martin founded the abbey of St. Dogmael, within the barony of Kemoys, in the title of Henry I. William, Owen, and Martin, of Seaford, were his descendants. William, his eldest son, married Joan, daughter of Rees ap Griffith, prince of Wales. From them descended,
Heraldry.

the tenth generation, Jofiah Martin, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, went to Ireland in a military capacity, with experience to Chichester, from whom he received many favours. His grandforn suffered considerably on the adverse party gaining possession of Belfast, in which he was, in 1649, chief magistrate.—Crest, On a wreath, a Dexter hand, brandishing a flabe.—Motto to the crest, Pro patrio, For our country.

Under the arms, Auxillo ob alto, By help from above.—Family Seat, Lockynge, Berks.

ROUSE-BOUGHTON, of Route Lench, Worceftershire, and Downton Hall, Shropshire; created June 21, 1791.—Sir J ohn R OUSE-BOUGHTON was one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, was created a baronet as above; but, having since succeeded to the baronetage of his paternal ancestors, the Boughtons, his pedigree on that side is given in p. 693.—Maternally he is descended from the very ancient family of Rou, or Rufus, of Route Lench, of which family, Sir Thomas Roue, knight, was created a baronet, 1641; but afterwards sided with the parliament.

He married, first, Jane, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, bart. who died 1656; and he had issue by her, Edward, the second baronet; by his second wife, Frances, daughter of David Murray, esquire, he had Frances the third, and Thomas the fourth, baronet. These three died without issue; the baronetcy was extinguished about 1721.—Motto, Omne bonum Dei donum, Every good thing is from God.—Family Seats, Whiteford, near Calne, Wilts.; and Downton Hall, Shropshire.

HAWKINS, of Trewithian, Cornwall; created June 21, 1791.—Sir C H R I S T O P H E R HAWKINS was created a baronet as above; recorder of Grampound and St. Ives, and high lord of St. Michael's. Sir Christopher represented his county in parliament, and, in several parliamentary elections, was chosen for Grampound in 1796, 1802, and 1806.—Family Seats, Trewithian, and Trewin, both in Cornwall.

CALL, of Whiteford, Cornwall; created June 21, 1791.—Sir W I L L I A M - P R A T T CALL, the second baronet, born Nov. 1781; succeeded his father, Sir John, March 1, 1801; married, June 19, 1806, Louisa Forbes, daughter of George, fourth earl of Granard; and had issue, a daughter, born Dec. 1, 1807; died April 15, 1809.—Sir John Call, F.R.S. and A.S. the first baronet, was descended from a very ancient family, but latterly not very opulent, family, though formerly possessed of considerable landed property both in Devonshire and Cornwall, which was first reduced by the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and afterwards nearly annihilated by their attachment to the royal cause during the reign of Charles 1. It is supposed that the family of the Callings, confiding of three brothers, came into England from Saxony, towards the end of the eighth century. That one brother settled in Scotland, from whom is descended the clan of Mac Callins; a second settled in Norfolk, where the family continued till the beginning of the last century, and are mentioned in Sir John Penn's History of the Paffon Family; and a third settled in Cornwall, from whom the present baronet is descended, being descended, by the marriage of his father, John Call, of Launcells, in the north of Cornwall, with Jane Mill. Sir John went to India in 1730, where he was very successful as a military engineer, and in 1738 he held the offices of commissary general, military storekeeper, and accountant general of the revenues and expenses, under the presidency of Madras. He returned to England in 1770. In 1796, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the crown lands. In 1784, 1790, and 1796, he was elected member for Callington; and had two sons and four daughters.—Motto, Graita manu, With a thankful hand.—Family Seat, Whiteford, near Callington, Cornwall.

DUCKETT, late J ACKSON, of Corham, Wiltshire; created June 21, 1791.—GeORGE JACKSON, esquire, of Hartham House, in Wiltshire, married Grace, daughter and heir of Gwyn Goldstone, of London, merchant, by Grace, daughter and co-heir of George Davenport, of Hartham House, in Wiltshire, by will of Shaw House, in the parish of Melksham, in Wiltshire, esquire, by whom he had three children: George, died young; George, born 1777; and Esther, born 1779. He took the name and arms of Ducketts, and was created a baronet, June 21, 1791, by the title of Sir George DUCkett.—The Ducketts are lineally descended from Richard Ducket, who was a merchant in the 9th Henry III. 1224, and acted as such for the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, and Rutland.—Motto, je vous le droit, I will have my right.—Family Seats, Roydon, Essex; and Hartham House, Wilt.

WOODFORD, of Carleby, Lincolnshire; created June 21, 1791.—Sir R A L P H WOODFORD, formerly British resident at the Hanse Towns, and late minister extraordinary to the court of Denmark, married, May 19, 1773, Gertrude, daughter and co-heir of—Reenen, esquire, by whom he has Ralph James, and Elizabeth, married, June 14, 1801, John Hamlet, esquire. He was created a baronet as above.—Motto, Libertatia quietem, Eafe in liberty.—Family Seat, Carleby, Lincolnshire.

POLE, of Walthamstow; created June 21, 1791.—CHARLES VAN NOOY POLE was created a baronet by the second wife of Charles Pole, of Holcroft, in Lancashire, now a banker in London, by whom he had four sons: Peter; Charles; Abraham; and Henry; and a daughter, Susanna. He took the surname and arms of Pole, in virtue of the royal sign manual, dated March 7, 1787; and was created a baronet, by the name of Sir Charles Pole, bart. July 28, 1791, to him and his heirs male; and, in default of such issue, to Susanna Pole, his daughter, and her heirs male. He has the liberty of using his original name in his commercial intercourse.—Residence, at Walthamstow.

VAUGHAN, of Nannau, Merionethshire; created June 21, 1791.—Sir ROBERT-WILLIAMS VAUGHAN, the second baronet, M.P. for the county of Merioneth, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, in 1796; married, Sept. 1801, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir Roger, and sister of the present Sir Thomas, Motifyn, bart. and has issue.—This family is descended from Ynyr Vaughan, lord of Nannau, a descendant of Cadwgan, lord of Nannau, son of Bleydlyn ap Cynfyn, prince of Powis.—Family Seat, Hengwrt and Nannau, Merionethshire.

RICH, of Shirley House, Hampshire; created June 21, 1791.—Sir C HARLES-BOSTOCK RICH, of Waverley Abbey, near Farnham, in Surrey, in holy orders, L.L.D. married Mary Frances, only daughter and heir of lieutenant-general Sir Robert Rich, bart. by Mary, his wife, only daughter of Richard Ludlow, esquire, of Ardfallagh, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, and took the surname and arms of Rich, by virtue of the royal sign manual, dated Dec. 23, 1790, and was created a baronet, June 21, 1791. By her he has four sons: Charles, a captain in the 15th light dragoons, married, Nov. 1805, Frances Maria, youngest daughter of Sir John Lethbridge, bart. George, William John, Edwin, and Evelyn; and four daughters, Mary, Frances, Louisa, and Caroline.—Family Seat, Roffe Hall, Suffolk.
HERALDRY.

Vaughan

Rich of Here Hall

Hudson

Tappas

Chad

Finds Dat Essex

Brogrove

Forward

Sterling of Edinburgh

Morgan

Manwera

Ford

Baring

Saxton

Pasley

Cullis of Galway

Willoughby

Prescott

Stephens

Chetwynd

Dyden

Baronets
daughter of Sir William Pepperell, bart. by whom she has a daughter, born Jan. 1804; George-Joseph; Harriet, married, Apr. 15, 1816, to John Richardson, esq. of Castle Temple; John-Samuel; Louisa, who died in 1803; and Mary-Anne, who died in 1803. Sir George Chad, married, secondly, Jan. 23, 1806, the eldest daughter of the late Peter Holford, esq.—late a major in Chancery.—Family Seat, Wanlip, Leicestershire.

TAPPS, of Hinton Hooke, Hants; created June 21, 1791.—Sir George-Ivison TAPPS was created a baronet as above. He married, June 29, 1790, Sarah, daughter of Barrington Biggin, esq.—Family Seat, Hinton, Hants.

CHAD, of Thursford, Norfolk; created June 31, 1791.—George Chad, of Thursford, esquire, married, secondly, Aug. 31, 1804, to John Richardfon, esq. of the Middle Temple; John-Samuel; Louifa, who died Nov. 1794, without issue.—Family Seat, Warfield, Berkshire.

George-WilI Chad, April 29, 1778; Charles, April 21, 1779; Cecilia-Rachel, May 2, 1777. This lady died Jan. 17, 1791.—Sir John Brograve, bart. of Thursford, Norfolk, was created a baronet as above. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of John. Rowlls, of Kingfton, in Surrey, esquire, by whom he had three sons: Robert-John, born April 29, 1778; Charles, April 21, 1779; George-William, July 6, 1771; and two daughters, Frances-Mary, born July 9, 1776, married, April 5, 1803, John Thom-linon, esq. of Cley, in the county of Norfolk; and Celia, May 2, 1777. This lady died Jan. 17, 1786; and Sir George married, secondly, Mary, only daughter of Richard Fletcher, of Richmond, in Surrey, who died Nov. 1794, without issue.—Family Seat, Thursford, Norfolk.

BROGRAVE, of Worded, Norfolk; created June 21, 1791.—Sir George-Berney BROGRAVE, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Berney, in 1800; married, May 7, 1809, Emma-Louisa, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Whitwell, esq.—This family, in old deeds, wrote themselves Burgrave, and sometimes Boroughgrave; though afterwards, for the more easy pronunciation, their name was softened into Brograve. One of their ancestors was Sir Roger Brograve, knight, of Warwickshire, who lived in the reign of Edward I. and in whose favor he was created Baron Brograve.-One of their ancestors was Sir Roger Brograve, knight, attorney general of the duchy of Lancaster, custos rotulorum of the county of Herts, and knighted by James I. He married Margaret, daughter of Simeon Steward, esq. by whom he had three sons: Simeon, the eldest, who was grandfather of Sir Thomas Brograve, bart. and creator of the baronet as above, married, in 1790, Catharine-Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Brograve, bart., who died Nov. 1794, without issue.—Family Seat, Worded House, Norfolk.

KING, of Bellevue, Kent; created June 18, 1792.—Sir Richard King, the second baronet, created in the royal family in 1798, married his father, Sir Richard, in Nov. 1806; married, in Nov. 1803, the only daughter of Admiral Sir John-Thomas Duckworth.—The late Sir Richard King, created a baronet as above, born Aug. 10, 1730, entered early into the royal navy, and in 1758 accompanied his maternal uncle, commodore Curtis Barnett, commander in chief in the Mediterranean; afterwards, in 1774, in the Kaid Indies. In 1766, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1759, he was made post. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, in 1762, Lord Anson particularly recommended Captain King to his majesty, as an officer on whom he could depend to convey the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies. General (afterwards Sir Edward) Draper, who was appointed to command the land-forces against Manilla, embarked with him on-board the Argo, which failed from Plymouth Feb. 22. Captain King had the good fortune, which Lord Anson predicted, to make a very expeditious passage to India; which, as he had not expected, the enterprise against Manilla must have failed, the squadron found the only a few days previously to the changing of the monsoon. In 1763, he was appointed to the Grafton, 68 guns, in which he arrived in England. In 1770, he was appointed to the Exeter, 64 guns; and by the desire of lord Mulgrave, and Sir William James, the chairman of the East-India company, he was nominated to proceed as second officer in command under rear-admiral Sir Edward Hughes on the East Indies. After his arrival there in 1780, he was promoted to the rank of commodore. On this station he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadron commanded by M. de Suffren. In 1783, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1789, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and in 1790 he was appointed commander in chief in the Downs. In 1791, he was made rear-admiral of the red, and appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead. In 1792, he was created a baronet, and appointed governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland. In 1793, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. In 1794, being vice-admiral of the red, he was appointed commander in chief at the port of Plymouth; and in June 1795, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the red. In 1797, he became admiral of the white.—Residence, Devonshire Place, Middlesex.

STIRLING, of Uppal, Edinburghshire; created July 19, 1792.—Sir Gilbert STIRLING, the second baronet, a captain in the Coldstream, or second regiment of foot-guards, succeeded his father, Sir James, Feb. 1780. This armant is of great antiquity in the family of Stirling. In ancient times, before the competition for the crown between Bruce and Baliol, there were two considerable families of this name, which made a great figure in Scotland, viz. the families of Keir and Calder. It is suppos'd that the immediate ancestor of this baronet was Watterius de Streveling, who lived in the reigns of King David I. and Malcolm IV. In the fifteenth century, Thomas de Strivelcing, his grandson, a man of extraordinary parts and integrity, being bred to the church, became one of the greatest men in the kingdom. He was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland by king Alexander II. and died anno 1227. From Robert, his elder brother, descended the present baronet.—Family Seat, Uppal, Edinburghshire.

GOULD, now MORGAN, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire; created Oct. 30, 1793.—Sir Charles-Gould Morgan, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Charles, in Dec. 1806; representative in the last and present parliaments for the county of Monmouth; married Mary Magdalene, daughter of George Story, esq. and has issue, three sons and three daughters. His lady died March 24, 1808.—The family of Gould have for many generations been one of the most opulent families in Wales and Monmouthshire; which county has been almost constantly represented by one of that name, for above a century. The Right Hon. Charles Gould, LL.D. was bred to the law, and in June 1762 was appointed judge advocate general, and judge martial of the forces; which employment he held till Feb. 1806. In April 1779 he was knighted, and created a baronet as above. Sir Charles, in pursuance of the will of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, esq. obtained the royal license for affuming the name and arms of Morgan. He served for the fourth time as representative for the county of Brecon, and was appointed a privy counselor by Sir Charles, deceasing in Dec. 1806, was succeeded by his only son, sir Charles, the present baronet.—Family Seat, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

MANNERS, of Hanby Hall, Lincolnshire; created Jan. 5, 1793.—Sir William MANNERS, created a baronet as above, married, in 1790, Catherine-Rebecca, youngest daughter of Francis Grey, esq. of Lahana, in Cork, and has issue, Lionel-William; Felix; Arthur; Caesar; Hugh; Louisa; Camilla; Emily; Caroline; Frances.—The father of the present baronet was John Manners, esq. son of lord William Manners, second son of the second duke of Rutland.—Family Seat, Buckminster, Leicestershire.
FORD, of Ember Court, Surrey; created Feb. 13, 1792.—Sir Francis Ford, the second baronet, was born Feb. 13, 1787; succeeded his father, Sir Francis.—Motto, Omnia verum vicissim. All things are subject to change.—Family Seat, Ember Court, Surrey.

BARING, of Larkbeer, Devonshire; created May 11, 1783.—Sir Francis Baring was born April 18, 1740; married Henrietta, daughter of William Henry, of Croyden, in Surrey, esq. cousin and co-heir of archbishop Henry, by her, who died Dec. 3, 1802, he has issue, Thomas, M.P. for Chipping Wycombe; Alexander, M.P. for Tamerton; Henry, married, in 1792, Mifs Bingham, daughter of the late William Bingham, esq. of Philadelphia; William; George; Henrietta, married Charles Wall, esq. Maria, married Richard Shainforth, esq. Dorothy-Elizabeth, married Thomas-Read Kemp, esq. Frances; Lydia, married, Dec. 20, 1806, Philip-Laycock Story, in holy orders, second son of the Rev. Philip Story, of Lockington, Hants. Sir Francis was elected for Calne in 1796, and in 1802 for Chipping Wycombe, Bucks.—Family Seat, Stratton Park, Hants.

SAXTON, of Circourt, Berkshire; created July 26, 1794.—Sir Charles Saxton, of Circourt, in Berkshire, the second baronet, was born in Wiltshire, esq. Sep. 1, 1793; married his cousin, Jane, only sister, and co-heir, in several royalties of the same name, and arms of Dryden, and was created a baronet as above.—Family Seat, Cannons Ashby, Northamptonshire.

PASLEY, of Craig-Dumfriesshire; now Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, Worcestershire; created Sept. 1, 1794.—Sir Dowdeswell Pasley, the second baronet, succeeded his uncle, sir Thomas Pasley, of Craig-Dumfriesshire, Nov. 29, 1806.—The late baronet, sir Thomas Pasley, was bred to the sea, and, after having served near half a century, with high reputation, was made a flag-officer, and had a command in the fleet of lord Howe on the glorious 1st of June 1794, in which engagement he lost a leg. He was soon afterwards created a baronet, with particularly flattering marks of his majesty's approbation. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Heywood, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Man, by whom he had two daughters, Maria, married Thomas Dowdeswell, esq. of Pull Court, Worcestershire; and Magdalene, on the defendants of which ladies the dignity, by the patent of creation, was to devolve.—Motto, Pro rege et patria pugnam, Fighting for king and country.

CURTIS, of Gatcombe, Hampshire; created Sept. 10, 1794.—Sir Roger Curtis, admiral of the white, is the son of Roger Curtis, of Downton, in Wiltshire, gentleman, by Chriftabella Richford, this woman being knighted Nov. 29, 1752, for his gallant and judicious conduct at the siege of Gibraltar. He was on board the Royal Charlotte, with lord Howe, in the memorable engagement of the 1st of June 1794, after which he was created a baronet. He was commander in chief at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1801; married Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heir of Matthew Tate, of Gatcombe House, in the isle of Portsea, in Hampshire, esquire, by whom he has two sons: Roger, born March 1780, and Lucy, born June 3, 1786; and a daughter, Jane, born Dec. 1784.—Arms, Per fesse, wavy, argent and dable, in chief the rock of Gibraltar, surrounded by fortifications and the sea, and in base three fleurs-de-lis of the fifth, charged with a palm branch vert.—Crest: Out of a natural coronet or, an arm, habited azure, cuffed argent, supporting a flag-staff proper, thereon a flag azure, charged with a wolf's head or, in the canton, gyronny of four, gules and azure, a crest: On a/full colour argent, or, ensigned with a naval coronet, a sword, erect, proper, hilted and pomelled or, entwined with a palm branch vert.—Motto, Per ardua, Through difficulties.—Family Seat, Gatcombe House, Portsea.

WILLOUGHBY, of Baldon House, Oxfordshire; created Dec. 2, 1794.—Sir Christopher-William Willoughby, the second baronet, born Sept. 1, 1753, succeeded his father, sir Christopher, Feb. 5, 1808.—Family Seat, Baldon House, Oxfordshire.

PRESCOTT, of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire; created Dec. 9, 1794.—Sir George-Bereton Prescott, the second baronet, was born Feb. 11, 1773; succeeded his father, sir George-William, July 22, 1801. Family Seat, Theobald's Park, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

STEPHENS, of St. Faith's and Horsford, both in Norfolk; created May 13, 1795.—Sir Philip Stephens, F.R.S., was born Oct. 11, 1723. He filled for many years with universal esteem the office of secretary to the board of admiralty, and on his resignation was appointed one of the lords commissioners. He has fat in nine parlaments, in the seven last of which he has represented the port of Sandwich. The baronetage is limited in succession to his late nephew, colonel Stephens. He was, and his male heirs.—The family of Stephens were of high respectability, and of very ancient establishment, in Gloucestershire. Ralph Fitz-Stephen, and William his brother, were high sheriffs of that county in 1771; and continued to exercise the office jointly during four years.—Family Seat, Fulham, Middlesex.

CHETWYND, of Brocton, Staffordshire; created April 11, 1795.—Sir George Chetwynd, the second baronet, was born July 17, 1799, was knighted Jun. 1787, and afterwards created a baronet. He married, June 6, 1783, Jane, daughter of Richard Bantin, of Little Farringdon, in Berkshire, by whom he has five children; George, married, Sept. 1804, Mifs Sparrow, daughter of — Sparrrow, esquire, of Staffordshire; Caroline, William-Fawkener, James-Read, and Henry.—Family Seat, Grendon, in Warwickshire.

DRYDEN, of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire; created April 11, 1795.—Sir John-Edward Dryden, the second baronet, succeeded his father, sir John, in 1797.—Eraunus Dryden, esq. was created a baronet, Nov. 15, 1619. He was grandfather to John Dryden, the very celebrated poet. This baronetcy failed in the fourth generation for want of male heirs, when Elizabeth Dryden, the heir and representative of the family, married, June 14, 1783, to John Turner, esq. (brother to the late sir Gregory-Pye Turner, bart.) who assumed the name and arms of Dryden, and was created a baronet as above.—Family Seat, Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire.

SALSBURY, of Llanwen, Monmouthshire; created April 21, 1795.—Sir Robert Salisbury, created a baronet as above, was born Sept. 10, 1736; married Sarah-Catherine, daughter and co-heir of David Llanwen, esquire, by whom he had seven children: Thomas, died young; Robert, born May 18, 1783; Charles, Feb. 4, 1792; Sarah-Catherine; Charlotte-Gwen; Elizabeth-Jane; and Henry. Sir Robert is member in the present and two last parliament for Brecon.—This family is conjectured by some to be a junior branch from Walter de Ewras, earl of Rothen and Mante, who accompanied William the conqueror into England, and was rewarded with the lordships of Salisbury and Aberbeufly, in Wiltshire. Other genealogists deduce the family from Adam de Salisbury, a younger son of the duke of Bavaria, who came into Wales, and was captain of the garrison of Denbigh, whereby he became settled in land there. Thomas, a descendant of his, having valiantly behaved against the Cornish rebels, headed by lord Audley, was knighted at the bridge foot, upon the king's entering London, after the battle of Blackheath, 12 Hen. VII. Henry Salisbury, the eleventh in descent from him, was created a baronet, 1619; but the title was extinguished in his son. —Family Seat, Llanwern, Monmouthshire.

GAMON, of Minchenden, Middlesex; created April 21, 1795.—Sir Richard G ammon, created a baronet as above.
above, was born Aug. 14, 1734. He married, first, Grace, daughter of James Jefferys, by whom he had no issue; secondly, July 2, 1766, lady Amelia, relict of Thomas-Liev Cooke, esq, and daughter of the late and sifter of the present duke of Athol; and by her (who died Sept. 19, 1806,) he has an only child, Charlotte-Amelia, born April 12, 1777. Sir Richard resigned the office of one of the commissioners of the duties of wine, to which his majesty had been pleased to appoint him, at the earnest request of the citizens of Winchester, that he might be eligible to become their representative in parliament; which trust he had faithfully and disinterestedly discharged for the last twenty-three years. The patent of creation is limited, in failure of issue male, to his lineal descent, in fee simple, of the baronet; and to his female issue, in remainder, after the issue male of his brother, Ely. The patent of creation is limited, in failure of issue male, to his lineal descent, in fee simple, of the baronet; and to his female issue, in remainder, after the issue male of his brother, Ely.

WENTWORTH, of Parlot, Lincolnsire; created May 16, 1795.—Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D. late lieutenant governor, and commander of the forces in Nova Scotia, married Frances, daughter of Wentworth, of Boston, in America; by whom he has a son, Charles-Mary, born Jan. 18, 1775.—Family Seat, Parlot, Lincolnsire.

A.COURT, of Heytesbury, Wiltsire; created June 23, 1795.—Sir WILLIAM-PERCY-ASSY ACOURT, created a baronet as above, married, first, Catharine, daughter of lieutenant-colonel John Bradford, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Letitia, daughter of Henry Wyndham, of Salisbury, esquire, by whom he has had, Letitia; William, married Oct. 1805, Maria, second daughter of lady B. Bouverie; Annabella, married to Richard Beadon, esq. only son of the bishop of Bath and Wells; Maria and Caroline, twins; Edward-Henry, a lieutenant in the royal navy; Charles-Ahe, a captain in the 31st foot. Sir William was elected member for Heytesbury, in the room of his father; re-elected in 1784, and in 1799, soon after which he retired from parliament, but was again elected in 1806. He was many years in the army, and in the last war was lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of Wiltsire militia.

—William A Court, a general in the army, colonel of the eleventh regiment, assumed the name of Ahe, pursuant to the will of his uncle, Edward Ahe; he represented the borough of Heytesbury in several parliaments, and was one of the members who voted for the peace in 1763; soon after which, he was dismissed from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. On the Rockingham administration's coming into power, he was appointed to the command of the eleventh regiment of infantry, which he retained till his death, which happened on Augst 2, 1781. He was succeeded in his estates by his only son, who was created a baronet as above.—Family Seat, Heytesbury House, Wiltsire.

VANDEN-BEMPDE-JOHNSTONE, of Hacknefs Hall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; created June 23, 1795.—Sir JOHN VANDEN-BEMPDE-JOHNSTONE, the second baronet, succeeded his father, sir Ruthland, July 14, 1807.—Family Seat, Hacknefs Hall, Yorkshire.

HAMLYN, of Clovelly Court, Devonshire; created June 23, 1795.—Sir JAMES HAMLYN, created a baronet as above, (formerly HAMMETT, esq.) took the name and arms of Hamlyn, by act of parliament, pursuant to the desire of his great uncle, Zachary Hamlyn, esq. He married Arabella, heir of the family of sir Rice Williams, of Edwinsford, in Carmanshire, by whom he had issue; 1. James, the member for that county, who assumed the name of Williams, and married Diana, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, of London, merchant, by whom he has three children, James, Charles, and Diana. 2. Zachary 3. Arabella, married to Ambrose St. John, esq. and died June 18, 1805.—Family Seat, Clovelly Court, Devonshire.

POORE, of Rufhall, Wiltsire; created July 8, 1795.—Sir JOHN-METHUE POORE, born June 5, 1745, was created a baronet as above, with remainder, in defect of issue male, to his brother Edward, and his issue male. This family originally spelt their name Peor, and is of great antiquity in the counties of Wilts and Gloucester. Richard Poer was high sheriff of the latter county in 1187; and there is a curious record in the Herald's College, that he was killed defending the Lord's day. This Richard Poore had two sons, Philip;
MURRAY, of Lanric, Perthshire; created July 25, 1795.—Sir John Murray, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married Anne, daughter of Roderic Macleod, by a former marriage. —Sir lieutenant-colonel in the army, the race of Murray have, in the last two or three generations, assumed the name of Murray, they are in fact of the race of Mac Gregor. The royal descent of this most ancient clan may be traced from the chronicles of the Scottish kings to the remotest antiquity; but we shall carry it no further back than prince Gregor, third son of Alpin, fon of the celebrated Ralbus king of Scotland, who began to reign 787. The fifth in descent from him was Gregor Garubh, or the Stout, who married a daughter of the ancient house of Lochow, predecessor of the family of Argyll. He fought under Duncan 1. in his battles against the Normans and Danes, highly renitent of the murder of that monarch by Macbeth, and was a powerful promoter of the reformation of his son, Malcolm prince of Cumberland. In the early part of the seventeenth century, these happened great animosities between the Macgregors, and the Colquhouns, Buchanans, and Gramees, which produced several bloody conflicts; and, their adversaries having favour of court, the Macgregors were perfecuted with great fury. A great part of ferocity and murders carried, that a price being set upon the heads of the clan, by the privy council, two of their enemies, who had shared considerably of their estates, got bloodhounds, with which they hunted them, devouring and mangling them wherever they were found. So keen and powerful were the conductors of their destruction, that a very severe and bloody war was made against them, whereby their name was proscribed, and all persons were at liberty to matr slate or slay them without being liable to law; may, encouraged to it by a promise of their moveable goods and gain. In this situation the Macgregors continued till the time of the solemn league and covenant, which, as their principal enemies were interred in it, afforded them a reprieve. They were much courted to join the confederacy, upon promises of future friendship; but rebellion against majesty had ever been detestable to them, and they declared, "That, as they bore the crown on the point of their sword, they would not fail to use the latter in support of the former." Patric Macgregor afterwards joined Montrose, in support of the royal cause, with above a thousand of his men. Mr. Nibet, in mentioning the loyalists, says, "The Macgregors also, a clan inferior to none in bravery and activity, followed their chief." Patric was in particular esteem with Montrose, two of whose letters are carefully preferred, addressed to "His Special and Trusty Friend, the Honourable Patric Macgregor," that great man, in the strongest terms, exprest his hearty approbation of his unshaken loyalty, and allured him, that "His majesty's affairs being once upon a permanent footing, the grievances of his family and clan should be effectually redressed." But their chief hopes died with this great hero, though they were, in consequence of their loyalty, returned to their name by act of parliament in the reign of Charles II.

Patric married Marian, daughter of Macdonald of Anachtrichatan, chief of the most powerful tribe of Macdonalds in Glenco, by whom he had three sons: John; James, a major in the army, who went to America, where he had married and acquired a great estate; he was at last killed by a party of rebel Indians, but some of his pottery still flourished near New York; Duncan, died unmarried. John, the eldest son, was a steady loyalist. He married Anne, daughter of Macgregor of Rofs, by whom he had a son, John, and several other children. John Macgregor, alias Murray, married Cathearine, eldest daughter of Hugh Campbell, of Lix, esquire, descended from some of the first families of Scotland, by whom he had five sons. Robert, of Glencairn, the eldest son, assumed the name of Murray, was attached to the interest of the Stuart family, and had the command of a regiment of his own clan in 1745. The duke of Cumberland sent to allure them that if they would lay down their arms and return home they should be restored to their name and other. what they were wont to enjoy under the government of Charles the Third, that their commanders should have the same rank, and their promotion be esteemed the peculiar care of his royal highness. This message produced a spirited but polite refusal; and after the battle of Culloden the Macgregors marched in a body to their own country with flying colours, and then diffiered into small parties. The present baronet is the seventh son of John, and brother of Robert, in whose regiment he was a major, and suffered exceedingly in the same cause. He was afterwards appointed an officer in the 33rd regiment, and served in Germany with distinguished gallantry. John, his eldest son, was created a baronet as above. —Motto, "Da sacro, but spirit nocht." —Family Seat, Lanric, Perthshire.

BURGES, of Burville, Berkshire; created Oct. 31, 1795.—Sir James Bland Burgess, LL.D. was born at Gibraltar, on the 8th of June, 1752. He was called to the bar in 1777. In 1783, he was chosen member for Helifon, and re-elected in 1790. From Augu 1783 to October 1795, he was under secretary of state for the foreign department; and for some months was a joint under secretary for holding the privy seal. On his resignation of the former office he was created a baronet, and appointed marshal of his majesty's household for life. He married, first, June 15, 1777, the honourable Elizabeth Noel, second daughter of Edward viscount Wentworth, who died in 1799, without issue; secondly, Dec. 15, 1795, Anne, third daughter of lieutenant-colonel Charles Montolieu, baron of St. Helyme, whom he had issue, James George, born Sept. 6, 1781, who died young; Clara Maria, born Dec. 12, 1783; Charles-Montolieu, July 8, 1785; Osborne, January 13, 1788, who died young; Emilia-Charlotte, April 12, 1789; Caroline-Eliza-Anne, November 5, 1790; Wentworth-Noel, Nov. 27, 1793; Sophia-Anne, Dec. 30, 1793; Somerville-Waldemar, March 9, 1794; Julia-Ol', March 13, 1797. —This family has long been settled in Berkshire, in which county it possessed considerable estates, a part of which is still remaining, though the greater part was sequestrated by the parliament, during the civil war in the 17th century, in consequence of the active part taken in favour of king Charles I, by the gallant officer particularly distinguished as the only person who successfully resisted Oliver Cromwell, whom he repulsed in his attack on Farringdon. —Motto, "Latius ut patientia, Patience makes ills light." —Family Seat, Wetlow, Cambridgeshire.

FARQUHAR, of Codogan House, Chelsea, Middlesex; created March 1, 1796.—Sir Walter Farquhar, M.D. physician to the prince of Wurttemberg, who is above, was born in 1750; married, in 1771, Anne, fourth daughter of Alexander Stephenson, esq. of the island of Barbadoes, who died in 1797. By this marriage he has issue, 1. Thomas-Harvey, banker in London, born 1755. 2. Robert-Townshend, some time commercial resident at Aboyma, and at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, was appointed commissioner to the British dominions in the Moluccas, and to deliver up those islands to the Batavie republic. 3. Walter, some time commercial resident at Ternate, and at the peace of Amiens appointed secretary to the above-mentioned commission; married, at Calcutta, March 6, 1805, the eldest daughter of Sir John-Adley Doyley, bart. 4. John, died young. 5. Catharine, married, Nov. 6, 1805, to William Maitland, esq. of the island of Jamaica. 6. Anne, married...
married to the reverend James Hook, D.D., prebendary of Winchester, F.S.A., rector of Ewphow, and domestic chaplain to the prince of Wales. 7: Charity-Graeme, married, July 13, 1807, the reverend Anthony Hamilton, son of archdeacon Hamilton, D.D. chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, precentor of St. Paul's, and vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-fields. 8: Elizabeth-Margaret. His family is descended from the ancient family Galloway and Guider, earls of Galloway, and from Frankfort Fastagh, of Len- turk in Alford, in the county of Aberdeen, was provost of Aberdeen in 1631, and created by Charles II. on his visit to that city a knight banneret.—Motto, *Mente magni, With heart and hand.*

PELLIK, of Trevergy, Cornwall; created March 5, 1796.—Sir EDWARD PELLEW, rear-admiral of the red, was created a baronet as above, in reward for his gallant and active services in the navy during the late war. He married Sufan, daughter of James Frowd, esq., by whom he has, Powall-Jaffard, Pallawood, George, Emman Julin.—Sir Edward entered early into the royal navy; and, in 1750, was made a lieutenant. In 1782, whilst commanding the Resolution cutter of 12 guns and 75 men, in the channel, he fell in with the Flying, a Dutch privateer of 14 guns and 68 men; a sharp engagement, which lasted for an hour and a half; ensued in the close of which, one of the Dutchmen was killed, and five were wounded. In May in the same year he received his post-captain's commission; and at the close of the American war, in 1783, he commanded the Dicta- tor of 64 guns, at the Nore. In 1793, he obtained the command of La Nymph frigate, of 36 guns; and he was not long prevented the opportunity of displaying a striking proof of his professional gallantry. In 1793, being on a cruise in company with the Venus frigate, commanded by the present rear-admiral Faulkner, he fell in with the French national frigate La Cleopatra of 40 guns and 320 men, captain Jean Mullon, three days from St. Maloe's; and, after a severe action, which lasted with unabated fury for upwards of fifty-five minutes, the former surrendered to Sir Edward, having lost her captain, three lieutenants, and forty men wounded. In the conduct of Sir Edward, on this memorable occasion, the ancient spirit of chivalry seemed to have enjoyed a temporary revival: he may be said to have fought *con amore,* solely for the glory of his country, and for his own fame. His gallantry was not unrewarded. On the 25th of the same month, accompanied by his brother, captain Israel Pellew, he had the honour of being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Chatham, (then first lord of the admiralty,) and of receiving his majesty's thanks. His majesty was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, and to promote his brother to the post of captain. March 5, 1796, his majesty was pleased to create him a baronet of Great Britain. On April 23, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red; and, in Dec. 1806, was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red.—Motto, *Faci, Deus tuiter, God helping. Under the arms, Deus, non fortuna, From God, not from fortune._Refidence, Taddington, Middlesex.*

BELLINGHAM, of Castle Bellingham, Ireland; created March 16, 1796.—Sir WILLIAM BELLINGHAM, created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of Issue male, to the heirs male of his father, Allan Bellingham, in the county of Louth, Ireland, esquire, F.A.S. He married, in 1783, Frances, daughter of the honourable and reverend Robert Cholmondeley, second son of George earl of Cholmondeley.—The Bellinghams received their surname from a place in Northumberland. The title with is Richard de Bellingham, who was father of Eudo de Bellingham, who was sheriff of Welling moreland 8 and 9 Rich. I. The sixth in descent from him was Sir Robert Bellingham, of Bellingham, who was made knight banneret at the battle of Stoke, 1485, 2 Hen. VII. He married Mabel, daughter of Sir Vol. IX. No. 673. Thomas Middleton, knt. by whom he had Sir Robert, who had eight sons. Alan, the eighth, was treasurer of Berwick, and deputy-warden of the marches. After four more descents, was Henry, who was created a baronet in 1629, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Bellingham, esq. by whom he had three daughters, and a son, James, who married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Willoughby, bart., in the lifetime of his father, without issue; and the baronetage became extinct.—Family Seat, Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

HIPPISELEY, of Warfield Grove, Berks; created April 30, 1796.—Sir JOHN-COX HIPPISLEY, LL.D. P.R.A.S., recorder, and one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Sudbury, a bencher of the honourable society of the Inner Temple, and a manager of the Royal Institution. Sir John married, first, in 1788, Marg- aret, second daughter of Sir John Stuart, bart. of Al- lanbank, in the county of Berwick, by whom he died 24th Sept. 1799, he has one son, John Stuart, and three daughters: Margaret-Frances, married to Thomas-Strang- wass-Horner, esq. of Mills Park, in the county of Sove- mer; Windham- Barbaras; Louisa-Anne. Sir John married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Tho mas Horner, esq. of Mills Park, and relift of Henry Hip- pisley Cotes, esq. of Stone-Easton House, M.P. for the county of Somerset. In the years 1779 and 1780, being then in Italy, Sir John Hippisley was engaged in many important communications to government. On his return to England, in the following year, in consequence of his services, he was reimbursed a part of the large expenses by lord North, then at the head of the treasury, to the court of directors of the East India company; in consequence of which he was immediately appointed to that service, with the advanced rank of four years. He re- signed his employments in 1787, having held offices of great trust and importance in the kingdom and privy council during the war with Hyder Ali, and his son Tippoo Sultain. In 1799, he was appointed recorder of Sudbury, which appointment was confirmed by his majesty on the 6th of July following. At the general election in 1795, he was elected one of the representatives for that borough, for which he has served in four parliaments. Sir John returned to Italy in the year 1799, where he continued till 1795, in which interval he was employed in many important negotiations, the beneficial results of which were acknowledged in the most flattering manner by his majesty's ministers. On his return to Eng- land, his majesty was pleased, in consequence, to confer upon him the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. In 1799, the indence of the present election of the reigning duke of Wirtemburg, then hereditary prince, he was engaged in the negotiation of his marriage with the princess royal of Great Britain; an alliance which was then considered as eventually of great importance, his sene highness being the brother-in-law of the emperors of Germany and Russia. In consequence of the, bey of that negotia- tion, the reigning duke, by his majesty's command, granted to Sir John Hippisley, and his poletity, the right of bearing the arms of the house of Wirtemburg, accompanied with the device or inscription of the great order of Wirtemberg, viz. *Amicitia vertutissima fadus.* This grant his majesty was graciously pleased to confirm, by his sign manual, commanding it to be registered in his College of Arms. On the marriage of the hereditary prince with the princess royal, his majesty, in conjunction with the reigning duke of Wirtemberg, was also graciously pleased to appoint Sir John Hippisley, together with the duke of Portland, lord Grenville, and Mr. Chancellor Pitt, one of the commissiorners, and a trufr of her royal highness's marriage-feal, as his private secretary. The bea- ngoles, the marriage-feal, as his private secretary. The bea- ngoles, the marriage-feal, as his private secretary. The bea- ngoles, the marriage-feal, as his private secretary.
York were originally notified to his majesty in con-
sequence of the letters addressed to Sir John Hippleby by
the cardinal Borgia; and, the transmutation must necessa-
rially be considered as forming an interesting epoch in the
history of our country. Sir John Hippleby served the
office of high sheriff of the county of Berks in the year
1820, and in the same year was named in the charter of
the Royal Institution of Great Britain, one of the first
managers of that corporation. He is also a fellow of the
Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a member of the
government committee of the Turkey Company.

The family of Hippleby is traced from an early period
as seated in Somersetshire: the principal branch has been
chiefly resident at Camely, and afterwards at Stone-
Rudolph, Richard Hippleby, born the 14th Aug.
refided at Camely, when that manor and many other
lordships were granted to him. In the 36th of Hen.VIII.
the present baronet.—Family Seats, Kettlethorpe Park,
the 26th of Sept. 1807. M.P. in the present parliament for
the borough of Retford.—Sir Wharton Hippleby—created
a baronet as above.—Family Seat, Dunstable House,
whom he had an only daughter, Anne, who married
Sir Edmund-Cradock Bunney, now Sir Edmund-Cradock
who married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of captain
John, a captain in the Coldstream regiment of guards;
Wharton Hippleby, Lord of the Manor of Mayley, elder
by his lady, Sir Edmund—created a baronet as above.—Family
of London and M.P. for that city, died April 1722,
by Sarah, his wife; a worthy descendent for his
and his mother deservedly esteemed for her piety,
defervedly respected for his professional ability, can-
positively distinguished for his classical knowledge,
died at that university without issue in 1772. 2.
William, the present baronet, and eight daughters; (fee
Sir John Hippleby, p. 234.) Lady Hippleby deceased
July 1, 1800, his daughter, Miss Hippleby, assumed the
name and arms of Hippleby. Sir Wharton married, secon-
dy, Oct. 1800, Miss Amelia Campbell, of Withy,
in Northumberland, and had issue, a daughter, Sophia-
Louisa-Emerson, born in 1800. Sir Wharton represented
the borough of Retford in 1796, and 26th of Sept., 1807, was
succeeded, agreeable to the above limitation, by his grandson, Sir William,
the present baronet.—Family Seats, Kettlethorpe Park,
Lincolnshire.

BAKER, of Upper Dunstable House, Richmond,
Surrey; created May 11, 1796.—ROBERT BAKER, born
April 20, 1756, was created a baronet as above; married,
Aug. 28, 1783, Dinah, daughter and co-heiress of George
Hayley, esq. of Shidwell and M.P. for that city, to
him who had four sons and three daughters: Robert,
born Nov. 13, 1785, at Paris, died June 20, 1802, at
Richmond, then a cadet in the Woolwich academy;
Henry-Lorraine, born Jan. 3, 1787, at Nancy in Lorraine,
a lieutenant in the royal navy; George-Augustus,
born Aug. 8, 1795; Mary-Hayley, born at St. Omer's, Nov.
5, 1794; Louisa, born at Richmond, June 28, 1793;
Emma, born at Richmond, June 1, 1797.—This family
is ancient and respectable in the West of England.
James Baker, of Buckland house, near Taunton,
several manors in the counties of Somerset and Devon,
to which last county this family removed in the sixteenth
century, had four sons: Christopher, who died without
issue, and of whom a monument in Sampford Arundel
church thus observes:—"Sacrificed to the memory of
Christopher Baker, who was high sheriff for the county
of Somerset in the year of our Lord 1724. He was eldest
son and heir of James Baker, of Culmstock, in the county
of Devon, and of Buckland, in this county, esquire,
died young; by Sarah, his wife, a worthy descendent for
his candor and generosily, and of a very honourable
life; and his mother deservedly esteemed for her piety,
no.44. He pfouit Joanna Baker, frater amantifimum."
James, who died also without issue, July 31, 1747.
George, of Brockenhurst Houfe, Hants, barrister-at-
law, and a member of the Inner Temple, a man of such
elegant manners and person, that he was honoured with the poet of mafier of the
revels when the late prince of Wales honoured the society of the Inner
Temple with his company: he married the widow of— Vanfittart, eq. died without issue 1770,
and was buried in the parish church of Brockenhurst, Hants. 4. John Baker of Richmond, in the county of
Surrey, M.D. a disciple of the celebrated Boerhave,
and deservedly respected for his professional ability, can-
dor, benevolence, and sterling integrity; married Sarah,
daughter and co-heir of Robert Wood, LL.D. brother
of Thomas Wood, eq. of Littleton, in the county of
Yorkshire, died at Richmond, and was buried in the
parish church of Brockenhurst, Bath, by whom he
had issue, three sons and a daughter, who died young:
1. George, a fellow commoner of King's College, Cam-
bridge, particularly distinguished for his classical know-
ledge; died at that university without issue in 1772. 2.
John, a captain in the Coldstream regiment of guards;
Widow of Vanfittart, esq. died without issue 1770,
and was buried in the parish church of Brockenhurst,
Surrey. He is also a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian
Societies, and a member of the Inner

TURTON,
HERALDRY.

Turton

Hayes

Pechell

Thompson

Parker, of Hartley

Onslow

Knightley

Bay

Anderson, of Mill Hill

Anstruther

Dallas

Williams, of Holborn

Callander

Calder

Fletcher, of Newhall under Linl.

Trowbridge

Carr Chyn

Kinross

Mackay

Elliott
TURTON, of Starborough Castle, Surrey; created May 13, 1756.—Sir Thomas Turton, M.P., in the last and present parliaments for Southwark, created a baronet, as above, clerk of the juries in the court of Common Pleas, born Sept. 27, 1754, married Mary, daughter and heir of John Michell, clerk, rector of Thornhill, in Yorkshire; by whom he has issue, Thomas-Edward-Michell, born Nov. 8, 1759; Mary, born June 1, 1787; Anna, born Sept. 14, 1788; Sarah, born Sept. 24, 1793; Lucy, born Jan. 6, 1791; Elizabeth, born Sept. 12, 1792.—Family Seat, Starborough Castle, Surrey.

HAYES, of Westminster, Middlesex; created Feb. 6, 1797.—Sir John-Magnacama Hayes, M.D., having been bred to medicine, was physician to his majesty's forces, serving in North America, during the whole of that war. Sir John married, on May 1, 1787, Ann, only daughter of Henry White, one of the council of New York, and has issue, Thomas Pelham, born in 1794; John Warren, born in 1799; and Henry William, born in 1803, died in Jan. 1806; Anna Maria; and Selina; his two youngest daughters, Eliza and Margaret-Anguita, both died infants.—This family has been settled in Ireland ever since the period of the civil wars in that kingdom, when Edward Hayes, the ancestor of the present baronet, went over with Cromwell's party, and attained to the rank of colonel in his army; but whether he was of English or Scotch extraction, has not hitherto been ascertained. He married into one of the most distinguished families in the county of Clare; his wife being one of the daughters of O'Bryan, of Mayore. Their issue was Daniel Hayes, of Mayore, a captain in the army at the battle of the Boyne. He married Bridget, daughter of Edmund Burns, by whom he had issue, John, who married Margaret-de la Lauze, of an ancient family in the province of Quercy, Jan. 27, 1643. Samuel, only son of Jean-Horace Pechell, was born at Montauban in 1644, married marquise Théry de Sabonniers, of the same place, where he had resided, with many other defendants of those noble protestants who had placed Henry IV. on the throne, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV, this couple were objects of severe persecution, and, after having suffered almost unheard-of cruelties, Mont. Pechell was at length embarked, with felons, for the West Indies, from whence he effected his escape, first to Jamaica, and then to Ireland, where he obtained a pension from King William, and a commission in a regiment commanded by marquis de St. Sardos. His wife, with her only son, Jacob, fled to Geneva; there she remained, until, hearing of her husband's arrival in Ireland, she found means of joining him, where they lived for many years, having had the good fortune to receive several considerable remittances from France. Their two daughters were objects of tender solicitude, before they left their native country, placed in a convent, brought up to the catholic religion, and some years afterwards obtained a grant of all their father's lands, by virtue of a letter from Louis XIV. of which their heirs are at this time in possession. One of them married M. de Caluzie, the other M. de Sardos. Jacob Pechell, above mentioned, born in 1659, embraced the military profession, and served in different corps in Spain and Flanders, with peculiar credit. He married Jane, daughter of John Boyd, of Dublin, esquire, and aunt to the present baronet of that name; he had a numerous issue; four of which only arrived at the age of maturity, viz., Samuel, born Jan. 7, 1756, one of the medallists of the chancery, died without issue; George, a lieutenant of marines, who was killed at the attack of Fort St. Lazare, in Carthagena; Paul; Mary, wife of brigadier-general Caillaud, of Aiton Rowant, in Oxfordshire. Paul, the third son, was born Nov. 12, 1724, served as a cornet in the royal dragoons in Flanders, and was wounded at the battle of La Ferté in 1747; he was advanced to lieutenant-general Hawley, and afterwards to the honourable lieutenant-general Sir George Howard, K.B. after having arrived at the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he retired in 1747, and was created a baronet as above.—Family Seats, Pagglesham, Elysex; and Twickenham, Middlesex.

Pechell, of Paggleham, Elysex; created May 1, 1797.—Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, the second baronet, lieutenant-colonel in the army, and late captain in the second regiment of horse-guards, was born Jan. 23, 1755; succeeded his father, in Paul, Jan. 13, 1800; and on the death of his mother, in the same year, obtained his majesty's licence to take the additional name of Brooke, prefixed to that of Pechell, in conformity to her will. He married, in April 1783, Charlotte, second daughter of lieutenant-general Sir John Clavering, K.B., by lady Diana Weel, youngest daughter of John, first Earl of Delawar; and she has issue, Thomas—Brooke, born July 9, 1791, died Aug. 7th, 1799; Samuel John, born Sept. 13, 1785, a lieutenant in the navy; George—Richard, born June 30, 1791; Charlotte Diana, born May 14, 1791, died Oct. 25, 1803; Frances Catherine, born Nov. 30, 1793.—This family has been, from a long series of generations, established at Montauban, in the province of Languedoc, in France. By a reference to a patent,figured by Henry IV. July 15, 1759, full extant, we are informed that Jean—Horace was appointed to the offices of a justice of peace, and an deputy of the king, which were created by the charter of the Board of Trade, in 1579, still extant, we are informed that Jean—Horace, who enjoyed that eminent station longer than any other in the French empire, was the ancestor of the present baronet; went over with Cromwell's party, and attained to the rank of colonel in his army; and was created a baronet as in the year 1641.—Family Seats, Starborough Castle, Surrey.

THOMPSON, of Virhees, Suffolk; created June 13, 1797.—Sir Norborne Thompson, the second baronet, born March 23, 1785; succeeded his father, Sir Charles, in 1803.—This family is maternally descended from the noble family of Berkeley.—Residence, at Southampton.

PARKER, of Harburn, Warwickshire; created June 21, 1797.—Sir William—George Parker, the second baronet, born Augt. 19, 1787; succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1804.—Family Seat, Harburn, Warwickshire.

ONSWOL, of Altham, Lancashire; created Oct. 30, 1797.—Sir Richard Onglow, an admiral of the fleet, to the earl of Onglow, was born June 23, 1714; married Anne, daughter of commodore Matthew Mitchell, of Chitten, in Wilts, by whom he has issue, Matthew—Richard, married, Nov. 30, 1803; the eldest daughter of the late Hugh Seton, Esq., lieutenant-governor of Surat; Henry, second captain of the royal artillery, married, Feb. 7, 1807; Caroline, daughter of the late John Bond, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey; Cranley, and Roger, died infants; Anne; Elizabeth; Harriet; John; James; and Fanny, married admiral Sir Hyde Parker, bart. Sir Richard has greatly distinguished himself in the naval service, and was second in command in the memorable victory over the Dutch fleet at Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797, for which he was created a baronet, and received the unanimous thanks of both houses of parliament.—Sir Robert's grandfather was Arthur Onglow, the celebrated speaker of the house of commons, who enjoyed that eminent station longer than any of his predecessors, and executed the trust with equal firmness and superior abilities to those who preceded him; and received the unanimous thanks of both houses of commons, for an unwearying attendance in the chair during the course of above thirty-three years, in

K N I G H T L E Y, of Fawley, Northamptonshire; created Dec. 30, 1797. — Sir John Knightley, in holy orders, M.A. created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew, Charles Knightley Clark, esq. was born Feb. 17, 1746; married Mary, daughter of John Baines, esq.—The Knightleys are originally from Staffordshire, taking their name from a small turret at Fawley. For this offence his sovereign, his attachment to puritanism grew till his zeal exceeded his prudence, and certain libels against the church were with difficulty discovered to have been printed in a small turret at Fawley. For this offence he was a privy councilor, and M.P. in the present parliament for the borough of Anstruther, North Britain; created May 18, 1798.—The Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, a privy councilor, and M.P. in the present parliament for the borough of Anstruther, North Britain; created May 18, 1798.—The Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, a privy councilor, and M.P. in the present parliament for the borough of Anstruther, born March 27, 1753, was bred to the law, and in 1789 was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, where he officed he determined in 1806. Sir John is the second son of the late Sir John Anstruther, bart. of Anstruther, Fife, and married Maria, daughter of Edward Bicker, of Berton's freest, esq. by whom he has two sons, John and Wyndham; and a daughter, Marianne.—This family is of great antiquity in the county of Fife, and the first of this family upon record was designed de Candella dominus de Anstruther. Williamus de Candella lived in the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV. in the twelfth century, and took the name of his estate. He was the undoubted proprietor, 1153, of the lands and barony of Anstruther; but how long his ancestors possessed them before him, cannot at this distance be ascertained. Sir James Anstruther, the twelfth in descent from Sir John, was appointed heritable carver to James VI. 1589, and was constituted one of the master households to his majesty, 1592, with all the profits and privileges belonging to those offices, which are hereditary in the family: he died in 1605, and was succeeded in his offices by his eldest son, Sir William, who was appointed one of the gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI. and upon his accession to the crown of England he accompanied him, and was created K.B. at his coronation: he was also gentleman usher to Charles I. had no issue, died in 1649, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Philip, son of his brother, Sir Robert, who was often employed in negociations of the highest importance: in 1620 he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark; and in 1627 to the emporer and states of Germany: he was afterwards plenipotentiary to the diet at Ratibon, and 1739 ambassador at the meeting of the princes of Germany, at Hailbrun, and in all these negociations he acquitted himself with fidelity and honour. Sir Philip, his son, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, had one son, who died young, and the dying implored upon him by Oliver Cromwell, and his estate sequesterated till the restoration in 1660. He married Christian, daughter of major-general Lumfdain, by whom he had five sons. Sir William Anstruther, of that ilk, bart. eldest son of Sir Philip, member of the Scots parliament for Fife, in 1681, married Helen Hamilton, daughter of John fourth earl of Haddington, by whom he had Sir John Anstruther, bart. appointed master of his majesty's works in Scotland, July 16, 1717. He married Margaret Carmichael, eldest daughter of James second earl of Hyndford, by whom he had two children, who died young. Sir John, born Dec. 27, 1718, late M.P. for the burghs of Anstruther, Crail, &c. married. Oct. 17, 1730, Janet, daughter of James Ell, of Dunbar, in East Lothian, esq. by whom he had, Philip, born at Edinburgh, Jan. 13, 1752, who married, Feb. 19, 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir John Paterion, bart. succeeded his father in 1799, and died without issue, Jan. 5, 1808, by which Sir John succeeded to the family estate, and to the Scots title of 1641; for John, the present baronet; James, and William, died young; Robert, colonel of the Tay fencibles; Margaret, died young; Jean, wife of Charles Parker, by whom the had one son and four daughters.—Motto, Periign mi perilign. We had perished until we had perished.—Reference, Elie House, Fife, North Britain.

D A L L A S,
DALLAS, of Petfall, Staffordshire; created July 21, 1798.—Sir GEORGE DALLAS, bart, married, June 1788, the honourable Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir John Blackwood, bart, of Ballyleidy, Downshire, by Dorcas baronet's Dufferin and Clancboy, sister to the present Lord Dufferin and Clancboy, by whom he has, William, Creameel, born April 7, 1793; George, born Dec. 22, 1797; Catharine-Sophia, born Aug. 31, 1769; Marianne, born Aug. 6, 1790.—Family Seat, Petfall, Staffordshire.

WILLIAMS, of Bedleylyddan, Flintshire; created July 24, 1798.—Sir JOHN WILLIAMS, created a baronet as above, born Dec. 23, 1761; married, Oct. 21, 1791, Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh Williams, of Tilney, born 1755; by whom he has a son, John, born Jan. 11, 1794; and two daughters, Harriet and Emma.—Family Seat, as above.

CALLANDER, of Welferton, Stirlingshire; created Aug. 1, 1798.—Sir JOHN CALLANDER, bart, a colonel in the army, born Sept. 1739; married, Feb. 2, 1786, Margaret, daughter of John Romer, of Chervich, in Northumberland, eqq, relief of Bridges Kearney, eqq.—This family is lineally descended from the earls of Chervich, with the command of the reinforcement sent of his majesty's fleet.—Vice-admiral fir Robert Callander, upon the death of his uncle, George, third earl of Littleghow, succeeded to his estate and honours, whereby both earls and dukes were united in his person. But, being engaged in the rebellion in the year 1715, he was attainted, and his estate and honours forfeited. He dying without issue male, his brother, John, succeeded to the title, and, having no heirs of his body, his third brother, John, succeeded to the title; and, had it not been forfeited, Sir John, would now have been earl of Callander.—Motto, above the crest, I mean well. Under the arms, Et domi et foris, At home and abroad.—Family Seat, Welferton, Stirlingshire.

CALDER, of Southwick, Hampshire; created Aug. 22, 1798.—Sir ROBERT CALDER, bart, a vice-admiral of the white, born July 2, 1745, knighted 1797, created a baronet as above; married, May 24, 1779, Amelia, only daughter of John Michell, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, eqq, late M.P. for Bolton, in Lincolnshire. Sir Robert Calder is the fourth and youngest son of the late Sir James Calder, bart, viz. a knight baronet of the kingdom of Scotland, which title he inherited at the death of his father, Sir Thomas Calder, (his father, James, having been so created Nov. 5, 1786,) who died at Edinburgh, Jan. 1760. Sir Robert was too young to be a very early age, and on the 27th of August 1780, he attained the rank of post-captain; in the year 1795, was appointed first captain to the commander in chief on the Mediterranean station; and he sailed from Spithead with admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B. (now earl of St. Vincent,) having been fo created 1780, and, having arrived in the Mediterranean, the admiral shifted his flag into his own, as the victor of the battle of Cape St. Vincent, on the 21st of February 1797. By order of the king, he was presented with a gold medal, to be worn round his neck, suspended to a blue-and-white ribbon. On the 17th of the same month of March, he sailed from St. Helen's, in the Ville de Paris, with the command of the reinforcement sent to the squadron under the command of admiral Sir John Jervis. On the 2nd of August 1798, Sir Robert was created a baronet of Great Britain. On the 14th of February 1799, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and on the 23rd of April 1804, he was further advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and two days after the 2d of August 1812, he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the royal navy, by the late king's majesty; Sir Robert Calder is lineally descended from Hugh Calder, of All
1800.—Sir Robert-John Buxton, representative in the parliaments of 1796, and 1802, for Great Bedwin, was born Oct. 27, 1753; married, May 22, 1777, Juliana Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. by whom he has one son, John-Jacob, born Aug. 13, 1785, and three daughters: Anne, eldest daughter, born Jan. 31, 1782, married, in March 1806, F. Bevan, esq. and Juliana Frances, born July 28, 1791.—Family Seats, as above.

ELFORD, of Bickham, Devonshire; created Nov. 26, 1800.—Sir William Elford, bart. F.R.S. recorder of Plymouth, and M.P. for Rye, lieutenant-colonel of the South Devon militia; married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Davies, of Plympton, Devonshire, and has issue, William, born Feb. 6, 1784; Grace, born Oct. 4, 1786; Geo. John, born May 23, 1788; Elizabeth, April 13, 1788, married, Dec. 29, 1805, the Rev. William Cockburn; Emily, born Jan. 10, 1791; Jane, born Nov. 27, 1800.—Sir Nathaniel Daniel, esq., M.P. for East Grinstead, took the name of Holland by royal sign manual, and was created a baronet as above. He married Harriet, daughter of Sir Cecil Billop, bart. and widow of Thomas Dummer, of Cranbury, in Hampshire, esq., George Dance, esq. architect to the city of London, died Dec. 17, 1768, aged twenty-five for the marriage of Elisabeth, daughter of Mr. Gould, of Hackney, who died 1763, by whom he had Issue, James, who married Miss Hooper, by whom he had, 1. Nathaniel, captain of the Earl of Arundell of Cornwall; 2. Elizabeth, born Feb. 15, 1794; and by her, who died June 8, 1806, in childbed, had Issue, Walter-George, born March 15, 1802; Mary, born June 17, 1782; and Anne, died young. Sir Robert married, secondly, Oct. 18, 1805, Clerke, daughter of Sir William Clere, bart. of Bury, Lancashire.—Family Seats, Bury, Lancashire; and Drayton Park, Staffordshire.

STIRLING, of Falkite, Lanarkshire; created Nov. 4, 1800.—Sir Walter Stirling, lord of the honour of OUNDLE, in Kent, created a baronet as above, F.R.S. and A.S. served the office of sheriff, and is a deputy lieutenant of the county of Kent, and member for St. Ives in Cornwall; married, April 28, 1794, Sufanna, daughter and sole heir of George-Trenchard Goodenough, esq. (descended from the family of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, which entitles his heirs to their education at Winchester-college, as kin of the founder;) and by her, who died June 7, 1806, in childbed, had Issue, Walter-George, born March 28, 1795; Dorothy-Georgiana, born Feb. 27, 1798; and Sufanna-Maria, born May 31, and died June 7, 1806.—Henry, the third son of David earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William the Lion, in 1165, assumed the name of Stirling, because he was born in Stirling. The family afterwards took the name of Stirling, or Strawlin, and seated themselves at Calder, from which branch Sir Walter, the present baronet, is descended. It is worthy of remark, that there are now living four branches of this name: Sir Thomas Sterling of Ardock; Sir John Sterling of Gloriat; Sir Gilbert Sterling of Upper; and Sir Falkite Sterling of Lower. —Motto, Gang forward.—Residences, Pall Mall, London; Shoreham Castle, in Kent; and Falkite, Lanarkshire.

VAYASOUR, of Spaldington, and Melbourne, in Yorkshire; created March 20, 1801.—Sir Henry Vayasour, bart. so created as above, formerly Henry Nought, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the army, assumed the name and arms of VAYASOUR by royal license in 1795, agreeable to the will of his wife's ancestor, Thomas Vayasour, of Spaldington, esq. He married Jane, born March 28, 1795; Dorothy-Georgiana, born Feb. 27, 1798; and Sufanna-Maria, born May 31, and died June 7, 1806.—Henry, the third son of David earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William the Lion, in 1165, assumed the name of Stirling, because he was born in Stirling. The family afterwards took the name of Stirling, or Strawlin, and seated themselves at Calder, from which branch Sir Walter, the present baronet, is descended. It is worthy of remark, that there are now living four branches of this name: Sir Thomas Sterling of Ardock; Sir John Sterling of Gloriat; Sir Gilbert Sterling of Upper; and Sir Falkite Sterling of Lower. —Motto, Gang forward.—Residences, Pall Mall, London; Shoreham Castle, in Kent; and Falkite, Lanarkshire.

MILMAN, of Levaton, in Woodland, Devonshire; created Nov. 28, 1800.—Sir Francis Milman, M.D. and F.R.S. physician to his majesty, was created a baronet as above: he married Frances, daughter and heir of William Hart, of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, esq. by whom he has three sons, William-George; Francis-Miles; and Henry-Hart; and one daughter, Frances-Emily.—This family is said to be descended from John de Malamans, one of those officers sent by William the Conqueror to subdue the refractory monks in the isle of Ely. It is supposed that this man was left-handed, and from that circumstance took this name of Malman, which appears likely, as his arms are three fistfuls of corn.
nineteenth in descent from Manger le Vavafour, who first settled in England, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ferdinando Leghe, of Middleton, knt., who died in 1769, fettling his estate on his sole daughter, Mary Va-

favour, and her descendents take the name and arms of Vavafour.—Family Seats, Spaldington, and Melbourne Hall, both in the East Riding of the county of York.

MILNES, of Gaultey, Leicestershire; created March 21, 1801.—Sir Robert Sobey Milnes, bart. fo created as above; born 1747; married, Nov. 13, 1783, Charlotte Frances, third daughter of John-Albert Bent-
tineck, esq. captain in the royal navy; and has issue, John Bentincke, born Sept. 17, 1786; William Henry, born March 8, 1788, a lieutenant in the first regiment of foot-guards; Henry Banks Oldenburgh, born Oct. 17, 1790; Charlotte Harriet Martineau, born June 23, 1798; and Sophia Mary Anne, born Oct. 9, 1799. Sir Robert was, in the early part of his life, an officer in the royal regiment of horse-guards blue; in 1795, governor of the Charlotte Frances, third daughter of John Albert Bentincke, esq. of Penhill, Surrey; Stephana Anne, born July 6, 1785; Mary Louisa, born Dec. 28, 1788, secondly, May 8, 1793; Mary, only surviving daughter and heir of George Wil-

fon, esq.; Sir Hugh went to the East Indies in 1762, and returned in 1775; was chosen a director of the East-India company in 1783; deputy chairman in 1799 and 1800; and chairman in 1803 and 1804; colonel of the second regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers in 1796; and M.P. for Altrincham in 1803. The surname of Inglis, according to Douglas, is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland; it appears from the records, that there were several free barons of the name in that country: above five hundred years ago, we find Walter de Inglis, John de Inglis, Philip de Inglis, men of rank and property in the high court of Chancery, created a baronet as above; married Mary, daughter of Vincent Spry, esq. of Norwich, and William Spry, esq. of Weftminister; and has issue, William Earle, M.P. for Grantham, married Williamina, daughter and heir of William Spry, esq. governor of Barbadoes; Penelope, married Thomas Augustus Northmore, of Cleve, in Devonshire, esq. and died in 1792. Sir William married, secondly, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Williamason, esq. of Newton, Lincolnsire, and daughter and heir of Robert Cope, of Spondon, in Derbyshire, esq. by whom he has issue, Thomas Earle; Charles Cope Earle; Montague Earle; in holy orders; Richard Earle; John Earle; Catharine; Elizabeth; Eleanor Charlotte; Maria Rebecca; and Selina Charlotte; deceased. The family of Welby

PEPYS, of London; created June 23, 1801.—Sir William Weller Pepys, late one of the masters in the high court of Chancery, created a baronet as above; married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the honourable William Dowdewell, chancellor of the ex-

chequer; and has issue, William Weller; Christopher Charles; Henry; Maria Elizabeth; Sophia Isabella; and Louisa Anne. Sir William is descended from Rich-

ard Pepys, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench in Ireland, 1664. Samuel Pepys, sixth in descent from William Pepys, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, married Hannah, re-

lict of Alexander Weller, esq. by whom he had issue, Sir William Weller, the present baronet; and Sir Lucas Pepys, baronet, physician to his majesty. Motto, Mau-

censique est qui jus est. Every man has his own opinion.

BALL, of Blofield, Norfolk; created June 24, 1800.—Sir Alexander John Ball, bart. fo created as above, rear-admiral of the blue, obtained his majesty's command to accept the rank of commander of the order of St. Ferdinand, and of Merit, conferred on him by the king of Naples; he was commander of the blockade of Malta, and, since its capture, was governor; married, July 7, 1785, Mary Smith, daughter of John Willon, gent., of Weftminster; and has issue, William, and Sophia, William Keith, born Oct. 27, 1786. Family Seat, Blofield, Norfolk.

BENSELEY, of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex; created June 21, 1801.—Sir William Benseley, created a baronet as above; married Mary, daughter of Vincent Biscoe, esq. of London; in the female line, grand-daugh-
ter of Edward duke of Somerset. Sir William entered early into the royal navy, and leaving that service went to the East Indies; he returned to England in 1777, and was chosen one of the directors of the East-India com-

pany, an office he continues to hold. Residence, Ber-

nier's-freet, St. Mary-le-bone.

WELBY, of Denton Houfe, Lincolnshire; created June 27, 1801.—Sir William Earle Welby, created a baronet as above; born August 1734; married, first, Perelope, daughter of Sir John Glyunes, of Hawarden Caile, in Flintshire, bart. and by her, who died in 1771, had two children, who died infants; William Earle, M.P. for Grantham, married Williamina, daughter and heir of William Spry, esq. governor of Barbadoes; Penelope, married Thomas Augustus Northmore, of Cleve, in Devonshire, esq. and died in 1792. Sir William mar-

ried, secondly, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Williamason, esq. of Newton, Lincolnsire, and daughter and heir of Robert Cope, of Spondon, in Derbyshire, esq. by whom he has issue, Thomas Earle; Charles Cope Earle; Montague Earle; in holy orders; Richard Earle; John Earle; Catharine; Elizabeth; Eleanor Charlotte; Maria Rebecca; and Selina Charlotte; deceased. The family of Welby
Welby is of great antiquity in the county of Lincoln, deriving its name from the manor of Welby, near Grantham, which manor is now the property of Sir William. John lord of Caftleton, ancestor of all the Welbys, came over in the time of William the Conqueror, and the family originally spelt their name Welle.

The female branch is equally ancient; their name was Towers, and they came over about the same time with the male branch; being direct descendants of the De la Tour family. Several of the Welbys have had the honour of representing their native county in Lincoln in parliament. Christopher Baynes, 6th Henry V., Richard, 12th Edw. IV., and William, in 1654 and 1656.

Many of them have served in public offices, particularly Sir James-Michael, a captain in queen Elizabeth's reign; he, among other offices, purchased Mohill, &c. in the county of Leitrim, and having left to his only son, whose grandson, Sir William Keane, is the present baronet, is the son of William Baynes, late of the first baronet, is the son of William Baynes, late of Kilburn, in the county of York, who had issue, Hugh, who married Anne, daughter of William Gregory, esq. of Kilburn, in the county of York, esq. and of Mary, daughter of Christopher Roberts, esq. a descendant from Hugo de Bath, married, in 1754, Bridget, daughter of Major Hugh Morgan, of Dublign; and had issue, Hugh, who married Annæ, daughter of George Crofton, of Liburn, in Roscommon, and had issue, Morgan, who was created a baronet as above; and, dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, Hugh, the present baronet. —Motto, Da beata incertitudinem, God gives the increase. —Family Seat, Mohill House, Leitrim, Ireland.

DE BATHE, of Knightstown, Meath, Ireland; created July 7, 1801. —Sir James-Wynne-Butler De Bathe, of Knightstown, Cavan, and Laryrath, the second baronet, was born Oct. 25, 1792; and succeeded his father, Sir James-Michael, Feb. 1808. —This family came into England with William the Conqueror. Hugo de Bathe accompanied earl Strongbow into Ireland, and was the 9th of the name, in 1172, and was created a baronet as above; he married, in 1656, a daughter in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Drogheda. By degrees the de was dropped, and the name became plain Bathe. Peter Bathe, esq., the fifteenth in descent from Hugo de Bathe, married, in 1754, Bridget, daughter of Edmund de Fonte, of Boyle, in Roscommon, esq. by whom he had issue, Sir James-Michael, of the second. Thomas Barrett-Lennard, lord Dacre, was born 1716, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Pratt, bart. of Clowance, Cornwall; and had issue, Thomas, John, George, Henry; Edward-Pomery; Dacre; and Dorothy-Anne. —The name, (i.e. De Bathe,) and was created a baronet as above; married, in 1787, Dorothy, daughter of sir John Pratt, bart. of Clowance, Cornwall; and had issue, Hugh, who married Anne, daughter of William Gregory, esq. and of Mary, daughter of Christopher Roberts, esq. a descendant from Hugo de Bath, married, in 1754, Bridget, daughter of Major Hugh Morgan, of Dublign; and had issue, Hugh, who married Annæ, daughter of George Crofton, of Liburn, in Roscommon, and had issue, Morgan, who was created a baronet as above; and, dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, Hugh, the present baronet. —Motto, Da beata incertitudinem, God gives the increase. —Family Seat, Mohill House, Leitrim, Ireland.

MONTGOMERY, of Stanhope, Peeblesshire; created July 16, 1801. —Sir James Montgomery, created a baronet as above; pretor of signatures in the court of Exchequer in North Britain, and M.P. for the county of Peebles; married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert Scott, of Killeam, near Glasgow, esq. and had issue, Sir James-Michael, of the second. Six John married, secondly, in 1804, Dorothy, daughter of sir John Pratt, bart. of Clowance, Cornwall; and had issue, Hugh, who married Anne, daughter of William Gregory, esq. and of Mary, daughter of Christopher Roberts, esq. a descendant from Hugo de Bath, married, in 1754, Bridget, daughter of Major Hugh Morgan, of Dublign; and had issue, Hugh, who married Annæ, daughter of George Crofton, of Liburn, in Roscommon, and had issue, Morgan, who was created a baronet as above; and, dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, Hugh, the present baronet. —Motto, Da beata incertitudinem, God gives the increase. —Family Seat, Mohill House, Leitrim, Ireland.

DOUGLAS, of Caffie Douglas, Kirkcudbright, North Britain; created July 17, 1801. —Sir William Douglas, created a baronet as above; president of signatures in the court of Exchequer in North Britain, and M.P. for the county of Peebles; married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert Scott, of Killeam, near Glasgow, esq. and had issue, Sir James-Michael, of the second. Six John married, secondly, in 1804, Dorothy, daughter of sir John Pratt, bart. of Clowance, Cornwall; and had issue, Hugh, who married Anne, daughter of William Gregory, esq. and of Mary, daughter of Christopher Roberts, esq. a descendant from Hugo de Bath, married, in 1754, Bridget, daughter of Major Hugh Morgan, of Dublign; and had issue, Hugh, who married Annæ, daughter of George Crofton, of Liburn, in Roscommon, and had issue, Morgan, who was created a baronet as above; and, dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, Hugh, the present baronet. —Motto, Da beata incertitudinem, God gives the increase. —Family Seat, Mohill House, Leitrim, Ireland.
HERALDRY.

Plate XCV.

[Diagram of various heraldic shields and devices, each labeled with different names, such as Honor, Loyalty, Mort, Chatterton, Harding, Fitzgerald, Kellett, etc.]

Boreetsy.

[Caption in Latin and English, indicating heraldic devices and their symbolic meanings.]

Index to the coats of arms, with appropriate illustrations and descriptions.
Dorothy, relief of Philip-Champion Crespigny, efg. by whom he has issue, George-Michael.—Family Seats, as above.

HOMAN, of Dunlim, Wealfmeath, Ireland; created Aug. 1, 1801.—Sir WILLIAM-JACKSON HOMAN, knt. was created a baronet was above, married, June 12, 1792, Lady Charlotte Stuart, daughter of John marquis of Bute.—Motto, Homae fuen, I a man am.

CHATTERTON, of Castle-Mahon, Cork; created Aug. 3, 1801.—Sir ARTHUR CHATTERTON, the second baronet, born in 1787, succeeded his father, Sir James, April 9, 1806.—Motto, Loyal a mort, Loyal to death.

HARDING, of Lurran, Fermanaghshire, Ireland.—Sir RICHARD HARDING, created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of his issue male, to the heirs male of his father, Nicholas Harding, efg., late of Canterbury, deceased; married Mary, daughter of Ralph Gore, earl of Ros, by whom he has no issue.—Family Seat, Belle, Fermanaghshire.

FITZGERALD-JUDKIN, of Lisheen, Tipperary; created Aug. 5, 1801.—Sir THOMAS FITZGERALD, colonel of the ancient Irish regiment, assumed the surname and arms of JUDKIN, and was created a baronet as above; married Elizabeth, second daughter and heir of Joseph Capel, efg., and has issue, John-Judkin, born in Aug. 1799; Joseph-Capel, born in Aug. 1801; and Robert-Uniacke, born in 1792.—Family Seat, Lisheen, in Tipperary.

KELLET, of Lota, Cork, Ireland; created Aug. 6, 1801.—Sir RICHARD KELLET, knt., born May 16, 1761, created a baronet as above; married, Feb. 9, 1788, Jane, daughter of John Galway, efg., of Weftcourt, in Kilkenney and his issue, Richard, born May 16, 1792; and William, born Oct. 10, 1794.—Motto, Auxilium ab alto, Help from above.—Family Seat, Lota, near Cork, Ireland.

GOOLD, of Old Court, Ireland; created Aug. 8, 1801.—Sir FRANCIS GOOLD, created a baronet of England as above.—The family of Goold has been long resident in the county of Cork, but suffered by its adherence to the cause of James II. William Goold, efg., was mayor of Cork in the reign of Henry VI. The precise period of this family migrating to Ireland is not ascertained; but it is presumed, the lineal ancestor became resident in the county of Cork as early as the reign of Henry VI. William Goold filled the office of mayor of Cork in the years 1442 and 1443; the same office was filled in 1493, 1494, and 1513, by John Goold, and in 1523, 1543, and 1501, by William Goold; and in 1503 and 1550, by Edmund Goold.—Motto, Deus mihi providet, God will provide for me.—Family Seat, Old Court, Cork.

SYNGE, of Kiltough, in Meath, Ireland; created Aug. 12, 1801.—Sir EDWARD SYNGE, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, in 1804, born April 4, 1786.—Of this family, (whose original name was Millington,) which flourished at Bridgenorth in Shropshire, for many centuries, was — Millington, denominated Saga, from the circumstance of his being a canon, or chantry priest. This explanation is the more necessary, because the unfortunate addition of an e might seem to refute the name into (a French) word of a very different meaning.—Motto, Celestia quantum, We fly heavenly things.—Family Seat, Kiltough, in Meath.

POLE, of Wolverton, Hampshire; created Sept. 12, 1801.—Sir CHARLES-Maurice POLE, baronet, admiral of the blue, had the command of the channel-fleet in 1801. In 1802 he was appointed president of the committee for inquiring into the abusés of the navy; and is one of the equerries of his royal highness the duke of Clarence, and M.P. for Plymouth. He married, June 10, 1792, Henrietta Goddard, daughter of John Goold, efg., of Woodford Hall, Eifex, and niece of Henry Hope, efg., late of Amsterdam, by whom she has issue, unmarried; Maria-Henrietta; Anna-Marie.—The present baronet is a younger branch of the family of Pole of Sluice, in the county of Devon, which was raised to the honour of the baronetage Sept. 12, 1638, the present representative of which is Sir William-Templer Pole, bart. Sir John, the third baronet, who died March 13, 1792, married Anne, the youngest daughter of Sir William-Mottice, knt. of Werrington in Devonshire, one of the principal secretaries of state to king Charles II. by whom he had issue, four sons and four daughters. Carulus, the fourth son, was colonel of the Blue, had the command of the channel-fleet in 1801. The Right Hon. Sir EVAN NEPEAN, of Bothenhampton, Dorsetshire; created July 10, 1802.—The Right Hon. Sir EVAN NEPEAN, of Bothenhampton, Dorsetshire, late a representative of which is John Littlehales, of Winchelsea, Sussex; created Sept. 2, 1802.—Sir EDWARD BAKER LITTLEHALES, late a lieutenant-colonel in the army, created a baronet as above, for various important services, both civil and military; married, July 22, 1805, Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of William-Robert, second duke of Wellington, K.P.—Sir Edward is descended from an ancient family in the neighbourhood of Bridgenorth, Shropshire, the representative of which is John Littlehales, of Winchelsea, M.D. whose father had the rank of lieutenant-colonel.
colonel in America.—Motto, Finis coronat opus. The end crowns the work.—Family Seat, Ashcombe, Suffex.

DICKSON, ofHardingham, Norfolk; created Sept. 21, 1802.—Sir WILLIAM DICKSON, the third baronet, (a minor), succeeded his father, Sir Archibald Collingwood, in 1803.—Motto, Fortuna fortuna juvat, Fortune favours the brave.—Family Seat, Hardingham, Norfolk.

BRATHWAITE-BOUGHTON, of Porton Court, in Herefordshire; created Dec. 18, 1802.—Sir GEORGE-CARLES BRATHWAITE-BOUGHTON, the second baronet, succeded his father, Sir John, Aug. 16, 1803; a major-general in the army; assumed the surname and arms of Boughton, by royal sign manual, in August 1798; married, in June 1801, Eliza, daughter of the late Sir Edward Boughton, of Porton Court, Herefordshire, baronet, and has issue, a daughter, born June 10, 1807.—This family has been long resident in the county of Welfmoreland. John Brathwaite, born in 1606, governor in chief of the African company's factories on the south coast of Africa, was killed on board the Baltic merchant-veffel, in an engagement off Scilly, with a Spanish privateer. He married, Silvia, daughter of Coles, esq. of Amsterdam, by whom (who died in 1799) he had issue, Silvia, married to Bonnel-Thorton, esq. Caroline, married to Robert Armitage, esq. and John, born in 1739, a major-general, and commander in chief of the East-India company's forces on the coast of Coromandel in 1793, who held the chief command and received repeated testimonies of the approbation of government. When retiring from this distinguished situation, the general and field-officers of the army recommended him to accept the record of their esteem, affection, and respect, in a valuable service of plate, which they presented to him. In public life, he was a strict observer of discipline, zealous, diligent, brave, and of unshaken fidelity. He was created a baronet as above; and, deceasing Aug. 1803, was succeeded by his only surviving son, sir George-Charles, the present baronet.—Family Seat, Porton Court, in Herefordshire.

WHITE, of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, and of Wallingwells, Yorkshire; created Dec. 20, 1802.—Sir THOMAS-WOOLASTON WHITE, born Jan. 20, 1757; created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the heirs male of his brother, Taylor, and his sister Laurence White; married, Jan. 30. 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blagg, of Tuxford, esq. and has issue, Thomas-Woolaston, Elizabeth, and Sarah. Sir Thomas raised, armed, and clothed, at his own expense, a corps called the Sherwood Rangers.—Family Seat, Wallingwells, near Workhop, Nottinghamshire.

METCALFE, of Chilton, Berkshire; created Dec. 21, 1802.—Sir THOMAS-THEOPHILUS METCALFE, a major in the army in the East Indies, late M. P. for Abingdon, a director of the East-India company, created a baronet as above; married, in 1788, Sophia-Susannah-Selina, daughter of John Deboaire, of the Cape of Good Hope, esq. relict of major John Smith, and has issue, Theophilus-John, born Jan. 30, 1785; Charles-Theophilus, born Jan. 6, 1789; two daughters, who died young; Emily-Theophilus, born June 16, 1790; Georgina-Theophilus, born Jan. 30, 1792; Thomas-Theophilus, born Jan. 2, 1795; and Henry-Theophilus, died in July 1804.—Metcalfe is a very ancient name. Honourable mention is made of a captain Metcalfe, who served in the field of Agincourt, in the fifteenth century. Sir Thomas Metcalfe was mayor for the county of York, and was attended to the assizes by one hundred and fifty Metcalfes mounted on white horses. The Metcalfes have intermarried with several noble families. Sir Christopher Metcalfe, in 1550, married lady Elizabeth, the daughter of the earl of Cumberland, baron Clifford and Vefey, by Margaret, daughter of the earl of Northumberland. Thomas Metcalfe, of Routh Park, married Anne, daughter of lord Hardwicke, father of the first earl of Hardwicke. Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, married Sir William Robinson, the ancestor of the barons Grantham. The present baronet, sir Thomas, is the son of Thomas Metcalfe, fifth in descent from Thomas Metcalfe, son or nephew of Thomas Metcalfe, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and cousin of Richard the first earl of Holdernesse. The late Mrs. Thomas was a captain in the army, and died in 1778.—Motto, Conquista, I am satisfied.—Family Seat, Fern Hall, Berkfhir, Town-houfe, Portland Place.

SMITH, of Hadley, Middlesex; created Dec. 22, 1802.—Sir CULLING SMITH, created a baronet as above, born July 10, 1768; married, Sept. 22, 1792, Charlotte-Elizabeth, second daughter of Sampfon lord Ernley, by whom he has issue, Charlotte-Elizabeth, born Oct. 24, 1793; and Louisa-Selina, born Jan. 21, 1794.—The ancestors of sir Culling, of the name of Le Fevre, came from France in the reign of queen Elizabeth, settled in England, and assumed the name of Smith. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hadley, and of London, merchant, who died in 1744, married Culling, sifter and co-heir of Edward Constable, esq. by whom he has issue, William, born March 2, 1740; George, born March 25, 1743; that time the christian name of Culling has been kept in the family.—Motto, Spes decus et robur, Hope, honour, and strength.—Family Seat, Hadley Middlesex.

CURTIS, of Cullas's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex; created Dec. 23, 1802.—Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, alderman of Tower Ward, lord-mayor of London in 1795, M. P. for the city of London, created a baronet as above, born Jan. 14, 1752; married, Feb. 7, 1757, Anne, pothumous daughter and co-heir of Edward Constable, esq. by whom he has issue, William, born March 2, 1757; George, born March 2, 1759; John, born Aug. 8, 1768; that time the christian name of Culling has been kept in the family.—Motto, Gredatur muniamus, We conquer by degrees.—Family Seat, Cullas's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex.

PEACOCK, of Barntic, Clareshire; created Dec. 24, 1802.—Sir JOSEPH PEACOCK, created a baronet as above, born 1734; married, 1761, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Cuffe, of Grange in Kilkenny, esq. (a younger branch of the Defert family, and half-sister of lord Caffeconte, and lieutenant-general sir Eyr Coote), and has issue, 1. Nathaniel-Levett, born Oct. 5, 1769, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married, July 20, 1803, Henrietta, daughter of John Morris, esq. of Portman-square, and has issue, Elizabeth, born April 22, 1797; John, born April 28, 1798; Mary, born Feb. 7, 1794; married, in 1802, J. O'Beirne, esq. brother of the lord bishop of Meath. 4. Grace. 5. Philippa. 6. Mary, married colonel Daniel O'Meara, late of the 12th West-India regiment. 7. Catharine, married, in 1797, Frances Gore, esq. of Dormore in Clare. 8. Georgiana. 9. Alicia.—Motto, Vincit veritas, Truth prevails.—Family Seat, Grange, county, of Limeric, Ireland.

STRONGE, of Tynan, in Armagh; created June 14, 1803.—Sir JAMES-MATTHEW STRONGE, the second baronet, born 1786, succeeded his father, the Rev. Sir James, A.M.—Family Seats, Tynan, Armaghshire, and Thornhill, county of Dublin.

DE-CAPELL - BROOK, of Great Oakley, in Northamptonshire; created June 14, 1803.—Sir RICHARD-BROOKE DE-CHAPELL-BROOK, created a baronet as above, in 1792, major-general of the Northampton town militia, F. R. S., married, Aug. 18, 1758, Mary, only child and heir of major-general Richard Worg, and has issue, Mary-Anne, born May 11, 1799; Arthur-Brooke, born Oct. 22, 1791; Sophia, born Nov. 20, 1792; Frances, born in 1794, died in 1795; Caroline, born Dec. 4, 1795; Richard-Worge, died in 1803.
William Broke, ancestor of the Oakley branch, was living anno 1595. It appears, by the visitations in the College of Arms, that Sir Nicholas Broke, the 2nd of that name, married the daughter of Sir John Buteh, and that he married the daughter of Sir John Buteh, and that he was buried there on the 10th of September 1731; and that William Broke possessed the manors of Aftwell Fawcott, and Wappenham, in Northamptonshire, which he exchanged on the 24th of April, 16 Edw. IV, with Thomas Lovett (whose daughter he married), for the manors of Aftwell and Aitken and of Sandbach. Sir Thomas Broke married Judith, daughter of John Shugburgh, of Nafeby, descended from Guy earl of Warwick, and William the Conqueror. Edward Broke, brother of Sir Thomas, was master-marter general of Ireland, where he settled; he married the daughter of Sir William Pelham, knt. Arthur Brooke, son of Sir Thomas, married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, of Holt, descended from Neville, lord high admiral to William the Conqueror. Thomas Brooke, son of Arthur, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Walter, of Oxfordshire, lord chief baron of the Exchequer. Arthur, his son, and great grandfather of the present baronet, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Stewart, of Caste Archdale, in Fermanagh, esq. and by her, who died 1795, had issue, Mary, born 1791; Hugh, born March 1793; and Mervin, born 1799.—About the year 1621, Andrew Stewart, commonly called captain of Mountjoy Castle, in the county of Tyrone, (James was in the navy, and married a daughter of Clodely Shovel.) Hugh had issue, Andrew, Hugh, James, and John. Andrew, Hugh, and James, died without issue. John married Mary Kennedy, and had two sons, Hugh and James, and several daughters. Hugh married Sarah, youngest sister of Henry Hamilton, of Castel Conyngham, in the county of Donegal, esq. and by her had issue, John (now Sir John), Andrew, and Henry. In the year 1801, John was appointed by his majesty to the office of attorney-general of Ireland, and then called to the privy council; in 1805 he was elected one of the representatives for the county of Tyrone; and in the year 1807 created a baronet by his majesty George III.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a lion rampant azure, within a double trefure counterfoily vert; second and third, Or, a fesschecky argent and azure; in the chief of the second and third quarters, a portcullis or, and in the middle of the first and fourth quarters, a portcullis gules. On the crest, an unicorn's head couped or, corned and erined argent. —Motto, Stemnata quid faciunt. —The above arms are borne by Sir J. Stewart as being descended from John, Lord Ochiltree, Lord Castletewart in Ireland; the portcullis was by his majesty granted to Sir John and his descendants exclusively, on his being appointed attorney.
BARLOW, of Port William, Bengal; created June 25, 1803.—Sir George-Hilaro Barlow, K.B. created a baronet as above, was appointed governor-general of India in the death of Charles marquis Wellesley, Dec. 5, 1803, and May 13, 1807, appointed governor of Fort St. George, Madras; married, in April 1789, at Calcutta, Elizabeth, daughter of Burton Smith, of Welfmeath, esq. and has issue, George-Ulric, born Oct. 8, 1791; William, Dec. 18, 1793; John-Henry, Dec. 7, 1795; Robert, Sept. 24, 1797; Charles, Elizabeth, born Feb. 19, 1798; and other issue, all born in Calcutta.—Sir Robert Barlow, kn. the baronet's elder brother, a captain in the royal navy, a brave, active, and diligent officer, commanded the Phobe frigate in 1797, and captured, after a desperate engagement, la Nereide, French frigate, of 36 guns. In 1801, in the same frigate, he most gallantly fought and captured, after a severe action, near Gibraltar, the Afri¬caine, French frigate, of 40 guns; for his courage and good conduct on this occasion, he was knighted at the queen's house, June 16, 1801, and appointed to the command of the Triumph, of 74 guns.—Residence, Fort St. George, Madras.

WEDDERBURN, of Ballendean House, and Black¬nefs, Perthshire; created Aug. 15, 1803.—Sir David Wedderburn, second baronet, born Dec. 5, 1777, in default of issue male, to the heirs male of his father, Sir John Wedderburn, bart. M.P. for St. Andrew's, North Britain.—Family Seats, Ballendean Seat, East Sheen, Surrey. Sizing its prey, proper.—Motto, Sculo divino.—Family Seat, East Sheen, Surrey.

PRICE, of Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey; created Feb. 2, 1804.—Sir Charles Price, created a baronet as above, alderman of Parringdon ward-without, in the city of London in 1802, 1806, and 1807, and colonel of the 4th regiment of the city volunteers; married Mary, daughter of William Rugge, esq. of Conduit¬street, Hanover-square; and has issue, Charles, born in 1776, married Mary-Anne, daughter of William King, of Kingstreet, Covent Garden, Sept. 20, 1796; Charlotte Savery, daughter of the late col¬lonel Sir John Savery, bart. D.D., married, Oct. 12, 1805, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Heyman, esq. George-Rugge, Thomas; Mary-Anne, married William More, esq. proctor, of Doctors' Commons; Lucy-Henrietta, married, Nov. 2, 1807, John Harrison, esq. Anne-Catharine; Elizabeth; and Sarah.—Family Seat, as above.

MAXWELL, of Cardine’s Kirkcudbright, North Britain; created May 12, 1804.—Sir David Maxwell, bart. so created as above, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, married Henrietta, daughter of his uncle, David Maxwell, of Kamfoor, in Kirkcudbright, (who died July 29, 1793) and has had issue, William, drowned in his passage to Minorca, Feb. 17, 1801; David, captain in the first regiment of foot-guards, born June 18, 1773; Alexander, married, in 1795, a daughter of the late colonel Wedderburn, of Kamfoor, and has had issue, William, captain in the 39th regiment of infantry; Nicholas; Agnes, married Alexander Blair, esq. writer to the signet, in Edinburgh, and has issue two daughters; Har¬riet; Grace.—This family is descended from William, second son of Sir Gavin Maxwell, of Calderwood, a family of great antiquity in North Britain, the fifth descen¬dant of Sir John Cumine, lord Cumine, who died in 1749, as a baronet as above.—Motto, above the crest, Think on.

CUMING-GORDON, of Altyr, and Gordonflown, in Elgin; created May 12, 1804.—Sir William-Gordon Cuming-Gordon, the second baronet, born July 20, 1787, succeeded his father, Sir Alexander-Fennofe, Feb. 10, 1806.—The family of Cuming is said to be de¬scended from the ancient family of the Cuminas in France. Sir John Cuming, lord of Badenoch, who died in 1299, left two sons: 1. John lord of Badenoch, his successor. 2. Robert progenitor of the family of Altyr. The male line of John is now extinct, as he died 19 Edw. II. "I have Joane, wife of David de Strathbolgie earl of Athole, then 30 years of age, and Elizabeth, her fitter, 26 years of age, his fitters and next heirs, which Elizabeth afterwards became wife of Richard Talbot." (See Dugdale's Baronage, i, 686.) It seems that from this Eliza¬beth the earls of Shrewsbury have assumed, and to this day bear, the title of lord Cuming of Badenoch, deriving from the female line, to the prejudice of the heirs male of Robert, second fon of Sir John Cuming lord of Badenoch, and last heir of the family of Cuming in Scotland, ? Sir John Cuming of Altyr is now the undoubted represen¬tative and lineal descendant; it is presumed, therefore, that Sir William has a claim to the title of lord Cuming of Badenoch superior to that of the earl of Shrewsbury.—Motto,
LEES, of Black Rock, near Dublin; created June 21, 1804.—Sir John Lees, baronet, so created as above, born Feb. 17, 1739; married, Oct. 20, 1766, Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Cathcart, of Glendusk in Ayrshire, esq. and has issue, Harcourt, born Nov. 29, 1776; John, born Oct. 21, 1777; married Mary, daughter of Robert Shaw.
Myers, of Joningham, King's County, Ireland; created June 25, 1804.—Sir William James Myers, the second baronet, succeeded his father, Sir William, in 1805; born Nov. 27, 1783; a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment of foot.

—Family Seat, as above.

O'Malley, of Roshehill, in Mayo; created June 21, 1804.—Sir Samuel O'Malley, baronet, fo created as above, born Dec. 26, 1782.—Motto, *Terti marique potens, Valiant by sea and land.* —Family Seat, Roshehill, in Mayo, Ireland.

Clarke, of Creffes Green House, near Cork; created June 23, 1804.—Sir William Clarke, knight, a major-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 84th regiment of foot, created a baronet as above, born Sept. 1, 1763; married at Bombay, in 1795, Maria, daughter of Prendergast, of Dublin, esquire, and has issue, William, born Aug. 3, 1801; and Guy-Henry, born Sept. 10, 1802.—Family Seat,Creffes Green House, Cork.

Rae, of Eskgrove, Mid Lothian; created June 27, 1804.—Sir David Rae, created a baronet as above, born in 1729; married, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of John Stewart, esq. of Blair Hall, by lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Francis, the eighth earl of Moray, by Jane, youngest daughter of John Elphinstone, lord Balmerino; and by her (who died in 1799) had issue, David, lieutenant-colonel of the western battalion of Devonshire militia, married Mary, daughter of Oliver Colt, of Aldham, esquire, and has issue, four daughters; William, advocate of the Court of Session, and steward of the estate of Orkney and Zetland; married Mary, daughter of Christopher Stuart, of Annfield, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; Margaret, married Thomas-Phipp Howard, esq. a captain in the 3rd regiment of dragoons. Sir David was, in 1751, admitted an advocate at the bar of the court of Session, in North Britain; in 1782, he was promoted to the rank of judge of Session, with the title of lord Eskgrove; in 1785, a judge of the high court of judicature; and in 1795, lord justice clerk of the same court. Sir David is the son of David Rae, of St. Andrew's, clerk, M.A. son of Patrick Rae, of Ely, in Fifeshire, esquire, by Abigail, daughter of Sir David Forbes, bart. of Newhall, and heir of William Douglas, of Garvabout.—Family Seat, Eskgrove, Mid Lothian.

Bruce, of Down Hill, Londonderry; created June 29, 1804.—Sir Henry-Hervey-Aston Bruce, in holy orders, B.A. created a baronet as above; married, Nov. 10, 1786, Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Barnard, of Bovagh, in Londonderry; (second son of William, late bishop of Derry,) by whom he has issue, Frederic-Hervey, born Aug. 20, 1787; James-Robertson, born Sept. 4, 1788; Henry-Wilson, born Feb. 12, 1792; Letitia, born Feb. 2, 1796; Henrietta-Mary, born Nov. 20, 1797; Frideswold-Sarah, born Aug. 20, 1799; Stewart-Craufurd, born Jan. 20, 1801; and Frances-Elizabeth, born July 13, 1806.—This baronet derives his descent from the Robert de Burgw, a knight of the garter, to Ireland, as lord-deputy, created him a peer. Thomas Lord Burroughs, who, in some others, in England and Ireland, which now bear the names of De Burgh, Burgh, Burke, Boroughs, Burrough, and Burroughs, derive their origin from Robert de Burgh, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and in 1068 was created earl of Cornwall, and his brother, Odo de Burgo, bishop of Bayeux, was created earl of Kent. One branch of Robert de Burgh's family went to Ireland in the reign of Henry II. and there gave rise to the noble families of Clancry, card, Mayo, and several other families of distinction, in that kingdom. Another branch, from which the present baronet is descended, settled in Lincolnshire, and was advanced to the dignity of the peerage by queen Elizabeth, who, on sending Sir Thomas Burroughs, then a knight of the garter, to Ireland, as lord-deputy, created him a peer. Thomas Lord Burroughs, who, in some others, in England and Ireland, which now bear the names of De Burgh, Burgh, Burke, Boroughs, Burrough, and Burroughs, died in the government without issue male, when the title became extinct, and his estates in Lincolnshire passed into the Newcastle and Gainborough families. He was accompanied to Ireland by a collateral relation of the same name, who acquired a large landed property in the county of Wicklow, and was the immediate ancestor of the present baronet; who, when at the bat, married Letitia Newburgh, as above: and, after having been involved in a great lawsuit for a large estate, claimed by his wife and by her father as coheirs of their brother, William Perrot Newburgh, sir William went to India, where he was appointed advocate-general in Bengal, by marquis Cornwallis, the governor-general of India; and for his public services in that country, was, in 1804, created a baronet; on the same occasion he also received a grant, making an addition to the family arms.—Motto, *Audaces fortuna juvat, Fortune favours the bold.* —Residence, Calcutta, Bengal.

Cotterell, of Gannow, in Herefordshire; created Oct. 5, 1805.—Sir John Gers Cotterell, of Gannow, in the parish of Uptonward, county of Hereford, created a baronet as above, M.P. in the present and last parliament for the county of Hereford; born Sept. 25, 1757; lord of the manors of Mansell Gamage, Shuttlebury, Brobury, Kilkington, Bridge Sollers, and Hathfield, in the county of Hereford; a colonel in the army,
arney, 1796; colonel of the Herefordshire militia, from 1796 to 1803; colonel of two battalions of Herefordshire volunteers, consisting of 2000 men. Sir John married, Jan. 4, 1794, Frances-Isabella, only daughter and heir of Henry-Michael Evans, of St. George's Hanover-square, by his wife Mary, daughter and heir of Benjamin Wellington, esq. of Heriord, by whom he has issue, John-Henry, born April 15, 1800; Henry, born Jan. 13, 1801. He married, Jan. 3, 1800, Anne, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas; and Caroline. This family is descended from Edmund Cottrell, of Saintbury, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, whose only daughter, Anne, married John Brookes, of Broadway, in the county of Worcester, esquire, whose fourth son, John Brooke, assumed the name and arms of Cottrell, purporting to be the will of his uncle, Thomas, of Saintbury, esquire, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Wellsbourn in Warwickshire, by whom he had six children, John, who married Jane, daughter of John Geers, esquire, of Garmons; John Geers Cottrell, the present baronet. —Motto, Non rapuit, sed recipit. I stole not, but received. —Family Seats, Garmons, in Herefordshire; and Farncombe House, Worscester-terhile.

LOPES, of Marillow House, Devonshire, created Oct. 5, 1805. — Sir MANASSÉH-MASSÉH LOPES, of Marillow House, in the parish of Tamerton Foliot, in the county of Devon; a magistrate for the county, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Rotherham volunteers; born in Jamaica, Jan. 27, 1755; married Charlotte, daughter of John Yates, esq. of Monmouthshire, in addition to that of Lopes, and was created a baronet as above, with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco, only son of his late sister, Charlotte, wife of Abraham Franco, deceased. —This family has been for many generations of great respectability in the island of Jamaica, where they reigned for more than a century, till about the year 1772, when Mordet Lopes, the 20th, of the present baronet, came over to this country to take possession of a large estate left him by a near relative, and resided at Clapham Common, in Surrey, till he died in 1796, leaving issue by his late wife, Rebecca, (who died in April 1795,) Manasseh-Masséh, his only son, created a baronet as above, and two daughters; Rachel, who married Isaac Pereira, of Jamaica, deceased, and has four sons and four daughters; and Ester, who died 1795, having married Abraham Franco, who died in 1796, and left issue Ralph, born at Wexford, Jan. 23, 1852, has issue, Robert, M.P. for, New-Roche, a director of the East India Dock Company; William and Camden; he was appointed a brigadier-general on the staff in 1773; was sent to Gibraltar, and afterwards served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. and his successor, Lord Hutchinson; on his return to England, he was appointed major-general on the staff, and made lieutenant-governor of Guernsey; in 1809, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and obtained his major's permision to wear the order of the crescent. —Sir John is descended from an ancient family long resident in Ireland; his father was eminent in the profession of the law. William, his eldest son, (brother to Sir John,) was a king's counsel, and a master in the Court of Chancery; two others died abroad, in the service of their country, a fourth is a dignitary of the church; Welbore-Ellis Doyle died in 1797, a major-general in the army, colonel of the 53rd regiment, and commander in chief in the island of Ceylon. —Motto, Fortitudine vincit. Fortitude overcomes. —Reference, at Guernsey.

Wigram, of Waltham House, Essex, created Oct. 5, 1805. — Sir Robert Wigram, born at Wexford, Jan. 39, 1744, created a baronet as above; lieutenant-colonel commandant of the sixth regiment of Loyal London volunteers; married, first, Catharine, daughter of Francis Broadhurst, of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, esquire, and by her, (who died Jan. 28, 1753,) has issue, Robert, M.P. for Power, one of the directors of the Bank of England, major of the sixth regiment of Loyal London volunteers, F. R. and A. M. R. I. A. and M. I. Catharine married Charles Tottenham, of Ballicurry, esquire, cousin to the marquis of Ely; John, a director of the East India Dock Company; William, M. P. for the City of London, the London Assurance company; and Maria, Sir Robert married, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of John Watts, of Southampton, esquire, by whom he has fourteen more children. —This family is descended from Patrick Fitz-Wigram, one of the citizens of Wexford, who befieged, and made prison of, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and delivered him to King Henry II. John Wig-ram, born at Wexford, was canon of Windor in 1538; the sixteenth in descent is Sir Robert Wigram, the present baronet. —Family Seats, as above.

De Crestdigry, Champion Lodge, Camberville, Surrey. created Oct. 5, 1805, — Sir Claude-Cham-pon de Cresigny, L.L.D. was created a baronet as above; born Dec. 19, 1724; married, in 1765, Mis Cletter,
Clerke, daughter and heir of Joseph Clerke, esq. and had issue, William Champion, born Jan. 1, 1765, married, Aug. 4, 1786, lady Sarah Windsor, daughter of Other-Lewis, fourth earl of Plymouth, by Catharine, eldest daughter of Thomas lord Archer, and has issue, Claude, born 1787, William-Other-Robert, born July 7, 1789; Augustus-James, born at Nice, 1791; Heaton-Champion, Frances, died infant; Patience, Mary-Catharine; Emma-Honor. —This is a very ancient family. Maheus Champion, chevalier, who died in 1350, married Mademoiselle Burnell, only daughter from whom descended Sir Claude Champion de Crespiniguy, the present baronet.—Family Seat, Champion Lodge, Camberwell, Surrey.

GREEN, of Milnrow, Yorkshire; created Nov. 30, 1750. —Sir Charles Green, knight, created a baronet as above; a major-general in the army, and colonel of the York light-infantry volunteers, born Dec. 18, 1745. —Motto, Aequum ferae mentem. To preserve a steady mind.

PREVOST, of Belmont, Hants; created Nov. 30, 1805. —Sir George Prevost, baronet, so created as above; born at New York, May 19, 1767; a major-general in the army, colonel-commandant of the 60th regiment, and lieutenant-governor of New York; married, May 19, 1789, Catharine, daughter of John Phipps, esq. a major-general, and colonel of the royal engineers; and has issue, George, born Aug. 20, 1804; Anne-Eleanor; and Henrietta. —Sir George's father, Augustine Prevost, esq. of Geneva, in Switzerland, settled in England, and was promoted to the rank of a major-general in the British army, and died in 1786, aged 63, having married Anne, daughter of chevalier George Grand, of Amsterdam, knight of the order of Gustavus Vasa; and had issue, Sir George, the present baronet; James; and William-Augustus, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a lieutenant-colonel in the 67th regiment of foot. —Family Seat, as above.

BROMHEAD, of Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire; created Feb. 4, 1806. —Sir Gonsville Bromhead, baronet, a brigadier-general of his majesty's forces, was born Sept. 30, 1758; married, July 18, 1787, to the honourable Jane French, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles French, bart. by his wife, Rofe, in her own right baronets French, since deceased, and sibor to lord French; by whom he has issue, Edward-Thomas-French, born March 26, 1790, Edmund-Gonsville, born January 28, 1791; Catharine, born Oct. 39, 1792, since deceased; and Charles, born May 18, 1795. —Of this family were Henry and Thomas Bromhead, brothers, who are mentioned in Thornton's History of Nottinghamshire, the former, as being by inheritance possessor of considerable landed property at Bole and North Wheatshire; the latter, who is an heir of that branch of the family which settled in Derbyshire, of a good estate at Wheately. Henry died 1655, leaving one son, Anthony, who served with distinguished reputation as an officer, supporting the cause of Charles I., and was killed at the battle of Newark, and buried in the church of that place which he purchased, as well as that of Balingham. He died 1702, and was buried in the church at Thurlby, leaving several children. His eldest son, Edward, who was born at Bole, 1653, married Anne Eyre, of Eastwell, in Leicestershire, and died 1718, and was buried in the church at Thurlby, as was also Anthony, his wife, who died young; Benjamin, his eldest surviving son, married Margaret, daughter of James Bordman, esq. of Lynn, in Norfolk; by whom he had issue fourteen children, seven of whom died young; and his eldest son, Edward, an officer of dragoons in the king's service, was killed at the battle of Palkirk. Benjamin died 1782, and was buried in the church at Thurlby. Of his children who survived him, Bordman, born 1728, married, 1756, Frances, only child of William Gonville, esq. who was the half of the male issue of that ancient family which founded Gonville college, Cambridge, 1543; Bordman died 1802, leaving by his wife, Frances, who died 1801, the present baronet, and niece of the Rev. John Wood, D. D. rector of Martin in Bedfordshire. —Motto, Concordia cresemus. We thrive by harmony. —Family Seat, Thurlby Hall, near Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

HARDY, of Holcott, Northamptonshire; created Feb. 4, 1806. —Thomas-Masterman Hardy, captain of the Victory, lord Nelson's flag-ship, in the glorious and decisive victory off Cape Trafalgar, was created a baronet as above, for his gallant conduct on that distinguished occasion; born April 5, 1769; married, 1807, Anne-Louisa, daughter of the honourable vice-admiral George-Cranfield Berkeley, only brother of Earl Berkeley, and niece of Charles duke of Richmond and Lennox. —Family Seat, as above.

CHOLMELEY, of Easton, Lincolnshire; created Feb. 25, 1806. —Sir Montague Cholmeley, created a baronet as above; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, of Norton Place, in Lincolnshire, esq. and has issue, Montague-Augustus, Henry, and Selina, who died young. —Family Seat, as above.

HASTINGS, of Willeley Hall, Leicestershire; created Feb. 28, 1806. —Sir Charles Hastings, of Willeley Hall, in the county of Derby, and of Harley-street, in the county of Middlesex, son of Francis Halings earl of Huntington; born the 11th of March, 1752; lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the fourth guards battalion; married Parnell Abney, daughter and heir of Thomas Abney, of Willesley Hall, in the county of Derby, who was son of Sir Thomas Abney, justice of the Common Pleas; he has issue, Charles, born October 1792; Frank, born Feb. 14, 1794; and Selina, who died young. —Family Seat, as above.

SHELLEY, of Castle Goring, in Sussex; created March 5, 1806. —Sir Bysshe Shelley, of Castle Goring, in Sussex, created a baronet as above; born June 23, 1758; married, first, Mary-Catharine, daughter and heir of the Rev. Theobald Michell, of Horsham, in Sussex, and had issue, Helen, married Robert Parker, of Maidstone, in Kent, esq. Mary-Catharine, died unmarried; Timothy, born in September 1753, M.P. for New Shoreham; married, in October 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Willpool, of Horsham, and has issue, Percy-Bysshe, Margaret, and John. By his second lady, Sir Bysshe had, Ariana, married Francis Aikin, esq. captain of the fifth regiment of dragoon guards. John, of Penhurst, who assumed the name of Sidney, as heir to his mother, and married Henrietta-Frances, seventh daughter of the late sir Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth, in Derbyshire, and has issue, Emily-Elizabeth, and Philip-Charles. Eliza-Jane-Caroline, married the Rev. Joseph Harris, of Turville, Bucks. Philip, died unmarried, Percy-John, died young, Robert, captain of the 56th regiment of foot. —Family Seat, as above.

SUTTON, of Moulehy, Surrey; created March 5, 1806. —Sir Thomas Sutton, created a baronet as above; married Lucy, daughter of Thomas-Adamson, esq. and of Adamson Smith, esq. of Sed- worth, in Hampshire, and has issue, Lucy, and Caroline-Mary-Selina. —Residence, as above.

LOUIS, of Cheflon, Devonshire; created March 26, 1806. —Sir John Louis, the second baronet, a captain in the royal navy, succeeded his father Sir Thomas, May 17, 1807; married, October 15, 1807, Miss Kirkpatrick, daughter of William Kirkpatrick, esq. lieutenant
HERALDRY.

Baronets.

[Plate XCVI.]
nant colonel commandant of the eighth regiment of native infantry, Bengal.—Sir Thomas, created a baronet as above, for his gallant and distinguished services, February 6, 1806, in admiral sir John-Thomas Duckworth's squadron off the Island of St. Domingo, rear-admiral of the white, knight of the order of Maria Theresia, and of St. Ferdinand, and of Merit; married in 1772, Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Whitby, esq., of Shutt-end, in Staffordshire, and has issue two sons and one daughter. Sir Joseph was high sheriff of the county of Stafford in 1779. The ancient family of Scott has been seated at Great Barr, in the county of Stafford, from the reign of Edw. I. In 1695, the ancestor of the present baronet, who was in the suite of John Balliol king of Scotland, when that monarch was detained a prisoner in London, and forbidden, with the rest of his countrymen, from paling to the north of the river Trent, under pain of losing their heads, fixed himself as near that fortress as the thick forest of Cannock (now indeed fruited of its woods) would allow; from that period to the present, the family have lived in a substantial and honourable independence, intermarried with divers families of good note, occasionally dividing itself into various heads and collateral branches, as appears from a manuscript of Sir Simon Degge, who wrote Observations on Staffordshire Families in the year 1669, of which the following is an extract: "At Barr are the seats of several families of the Scotts, whereof Thomas le Scott, the principal, is owner of a pretty gentleman's estate, and has issue, Sir John, his successor; Thomas; Matthew-Belfield; and Anne; Jane; and Jacquetta. Sir Thomas died on board the Canopus, in Egypt.—Motto, In canope ut ad canopum.—Family Seat, as above.

SCOTT, of Great Barr, Staffordshire; created March 31, 1806.—Sir Joseph Scott, born 1752, created a baronet as above; married, 1772, Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Whitby, esq., of Shutt-end, in Staffordshire, and has issue two sons and one daughter. Sir Joseph is high sheriff of the county of Stafford in 1779. The ancient family of Scott has been seated at Great Barr, in the county of Stafford, from the reign of Edw. I. In 1695, the ancestor of the present baronet, who was in the suite of John Balliol king of Scotland, when that monarch was detained a prisoner in London, and forbidden, with the rest of his countrymen, from passing to the north of the river Trent, under pain of losing their heads, fixed himself as near that fortress as the thick forest of Cannock (now indeed fruited of its woods) would allow; from that period to the present, the family have lived in a substantial and honourable independence, intermarried with divers families of good note, occasionally dividing itself into various heads and collateral branches, as appears from a manuscript of Sir Simon Degge, who wrote Observations on Staffordshire Families in the year 1669, of which the following is an extract: "At Barr are the seats of several families of the Scotts, whereof Thomas le Scott, the principal, is owner of a pretty gentleman's estate, and has issue, Sir John, his successor; Thomas; Matthew-Belfield; and Anne; Jane; and Jacquetta. Sir Thomas died on board the Canopus, in Egypt.—Motto, In canope ut ad canopum.—Family Seat, as above.

The family of Ramsay of Balmain is of great antiquity. Alexander Bannerman, of Elfick, a Nova-Scotia baronet, created a baronet as above; married, 1772, Margaret, only daughter of David Jenkins, esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; born July 30, 1758; March 1, 1806, when the title became extinct, was created a baronet as above; married, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Alexander Bannermon, of Ellick, a Nova Scotia baronet; and his issue, Elizabeth; Alexander, born Feb. 11, 1785; Thomas; Robert; Edward; Marmaduke; William; Edwin; Hewgill; Catharine; Helen; Mary; Isabella; and Frances; which five last died young. The family of Ramsay of Balmain is of great antiquity. One of them, sir John Ramsay, was by James III. of Scotland created lord Botwella, but was attainted by the first parliament of James IV. From him the late Sir Alexander Ramsay aforesaid was lineally descended.—Motto, Apura, I aspire.—Family Seat, Balmain, Kincardineshire.

LOCKHART, of Lee and Carnworth, North Britain; created May 24, 1806.—Sir Alexander-Macdonald Lockhart, created a baronet as above; married Jane, daughter of Daniel MacNeill, of Galleochaily, in Argyllshire, esq. and has issue, Charles; Alexander; and Norman, twins, died young; Daniel; Alexander; and two daughters, deceased. The family is descended from Stephanus Lockard, a peron of considerable rank, who lived in the reign of King David I. and Malcolm IV. anno 1153. Sir Alexander is the
the eldest surviving son of Charles Lockhart, brother of James Lockhart, a general in the Austrian service, knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, a baron of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, and a count of the Holy Roman Empire; who was son of Sir George Lockhart, of Carnwath, knight, second son of Sir James Lockhart, of Sorn, who died 1714.—Motto, above the crest, *Corda fortea pande,* I opened the locked hearts, (in allusion to the name.) Below the shield, *Semper paratus magnare pro patria,* Always ready to fight for our country.

NUGENT, of Waddesdon, Berks; created Nov. 11, 1806. —Sir George Nugent, created a baronet as above; M.P. for Aylesbury, a lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the fifth regiment of foot, and governor of St. Malo, Carnwath, was married, at Belfad, Nov. 11, 1806, the eldest surviving son of Charles Lockhart, brother of daughter of James Farquharson, of the city of London, of the Holy Roman Empire; who was son of Sir George Lockhart, of Carnwath, knight, second son of Sir James Farquharson, of the city of London, attorney-general of New Jersey, North America; married, at Belfad, Nov. 11, 1806, Maria, seventh daughter of Cortland Skinner, esq. attorney-general of New Jersey, North America; has issue, George, Edmund, born in Jamaica, Oct. 22, 1802; and Louisa-Elizabeth, born in Jamaica, Sept. 9, 1803.—Motto, *Deceptris.* —Family Seat, as above.

BATEMAN, of Horton Hall, Derbyshire; created Nov. 11, 1806. —Sir Hugh Bateman was created a baronet as above, with remainder, in default of issue male, in the year 1664, whose daughter, Catharine-Julia, and Amelia-Anne, were the eldest surviving daughter, of Sir Anthony Bateman, knt. representative in parliament for the county of Norfolk, 1701; and Robert Bateman, created by king James I. of Scotland, lord Frazer of Lovat, the thirty-eighth chief of the Frazer family, and descended lineally, the lords Bruce and Balfour, anno 1291. From lord Hugh Frazer, of Farraline, by a marriage with the only daughter of Sir Richard Frazer, auditors of the exchequer, called Hudan Ogg, father of William Frazer, esq. a merchant, and had issue by her four sons, viz. William; James-John; Robert-George, who died an infant; Keith; and twelve daughters, viz. Eliza-Anne, who died an infant; Eliza-Anne-Roberta; Jemima-Maria; Jean-Helen; Mary-Anne; Mary-Jane; Mary-Octavia; Elizabeth-Amelia; Emma; Louisa-Albina; Georgiana-Harriet-Julia. The family distinguished by the surname of Frazer, are of great antiquity in Scotland, although they are unquestionably of Celtic or Gaelic origin, and came from Provence and Languedoc at one era, and from Brittany and Normandy at another; married to other men, by whom they bear the name of Berrie, on the 10th of April 1721, presented Charles Montagu, of Au Bergne, near Brubboun, a basket of ripe strawberries, which were so much thought of, that he gave him the surname of *Fraike,* afterwards written Fraize, and Fraize, in France, by the great families of Griffe and Priorzeller, dukes of that kingdom, the marquis Montagu, and many others, whose armorial bearings are distinguished by strawberries on their shield, in like manner as they are sculptured, and remain to this day, on the crofs of Peebles. Sir George McKenzie, lord advocate of Scotland, and other antiquaries, fully lay, that one of this family came into Scotland with the earls of Douglas from Charleville, 1277, and subsequent the first Thane of Man, the linear ancestor of Oliver Frazer, or Frizel, thirteenth Thane of Man, who built Oliver Castle, in Tweed's Muir, and erected it into a confabulatory, and is to this day first called over in the roll of Peckythes. Sir Simon Frazer, having thrice saved the life, and remounted king Robert de Brus in the battle of Methven, had the three crowns quartered into his armorial bearings. The loyalty, fidelity, and martial achievements, of the Frazer's, at Robin Inversnes, Perth, Edinburgh, Bannockburn, &c. are well recorded in history, and led to the alliance with king Robert's family, who was twice married; by which marriages, Sir John Campbell, ancestor of Argyll, and Sir Alexander, son of Sir Simon Frazer, ancestor of Loveth, were uterine brothers, and related to all the nobility of both kingdoms, as appears by the grants and charters preferred and described by Mr. Robertfon, in the register office, Edinburgh, p. 19, regisler No. 145, charters of king Robert de Brus: *"Marie, sponsee Alexandri Frazer, missitis, foroni nostre dilecte, et Johanne Campbell, filio suo nepoti noster, pro hernagio et servitio, onmes terras,"* for the advancement of the public, exerted himself much to preserve Sir Thomas Bateman's house from the flames. Sir Thomas died without issue, and the title became extinct. Richard, the fifth in descent from Hugh Bateman, married, for his second wife, in 1755, Catharine, daughter of William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, in the county of Derby, esquire; (father of the present lord St. Helen's,) and left issue, Sir Hugh, the present baronet; and Richard, a barrister at law, born March 11, 1757.—Motto, *Sidus adfit amicurn,* Let my friend fix be present.—Family Seat, Hartington Hall, Derbyshire.

FRASER, of Leadclune and Morar, county of Inverness; created Nov. 11, 1806. —William Fraser, F.R.S. and one of the eldest brethren of the Trinity House, created a baronet as above; was brought up in the naval service of the East-India Company, and commanded two of their ships, the Lord Mansfield, in 1772, lott coming out of Bengal River in Sept. 1773; and the Earl of Mansfield, from 1777 to 1785. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Farquharson, of the city of London, merchant, and has had issue by her four sons, viz. William; James-John; Robert-George, who died an infant; Keith; and twelve daughters, viz. Eliza-Anne, who died an infant; Eliza-Anne-Roberta; Jemima-Maria; Jean-Helen; Mary-Anne; Mary-Jane; Mary-Octavia; Elizabeth-Amelia; Emma; Louisa-Albina; Georgiana-Harriet-Julia. The family distinguished by the surname of Frazer, are of great antiquity in Scotland, although they are unquestionably of Celtic or Gaelic origin, and came from Provence and Languedoc at one era, and from Brittany and Normandy at another; married to other men, by whom they bear the name of Berrie, on the 10th of April 1721, presented Charles Montagu, of Au Bergne, near Brubboun, a basket of ripe strawberries, which were so much thought of, that he gave him the surname of *Fraike,* afterwards written Fraize, and Fraize, in France, by the great families of Griffe and Priorzeller, dukes of that kingdom, the marquis Montagu, and many others, whose armorial bearings are distinguished by strawberries on their shield, in like manner as they are sculptured, and remain to this day, on the crofs of Peebles. Sir George McKenzie, lord advocate of Scotland, and other antiquaries, fully lay, that one of this family came into Scotland with the earls of Douglas from Charleville, 1277, and subsequent the first Thane of Man, the linear ancestor of Oliver Frazer, or Frizel, thirteenth Thane of Man, who built Oliver Castle, in Tweed's Muir, and erected it into a confabulatory, and is to this day first called over in the roll of Peckythes. Sir Simon Frazer, having thrice saved the life, and remounted king Robert de Brus in the battle of Methven, had the three crowns quartered into his armorial bearings. The loyalty, fidelity, and martial achievements, of the Frazer's, at Robin Inversnes, Perth, Edinburgh, Bannockburn, &c. are well recorded in history, and led to the alliance with king Robert's family, who was twice married; by which marriages, Sir John Campbell, ancestor of Argyll, and Sir Alexander, son of Sir Simon Frazer, ancestor of Loveth, were uterine brothers, and related to all the nobility of both kingdoms, as appears by the grants and charters preferred and described by Mr. Robertfon, in the register office, Edinburgh, p. 19, regisler No. 145, charters of king Robert de Brus: *"Marie, sponsee Alexandri Frazer, missitis, foroni nostre dilecte, et Johanne Campbell, filio suo nepoti noster, pro hernagio et servitio, onmes terras,"* for the advancement of the public, exerted himself much to preserve Sir Thomas Bateman's house from the flames. Sir Thomas died without issue, and the title became extinct. Richard, the fifth in descent from Hugh Bateman, married, for his second wife, in 1755, Catharine, daughter of William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, in the county of Derby, esquire; (father of the present lord St. Helen's,) and left issue, Sir Hugh, the present baronet; and Richard, a barrister at law, born March 11, 1757.—Motto, *Sidus adfit amicurn,* Let my friend fix be present.—Family Seat, Hartington Hall, Derbyshire.
Guthroy, who was descended from the family of Iggylp:—second and third argent, three antique crowns, gules. Crest, on a wreath of the colours, a buck's head, erased, gules. Supporters, Two stag, proper, armed and unguled, charged with flowers, and pendant from each collar an inescutcheon, gory of eight, or and fable, each supporter reposing the foot on an anchor fable. Ratified and confirmed to the present baronet by patent from the Lyon office, dated Jan. 3, 1807, by the Lord Lyon king of arms of Scotland.—Motto, Je fait prête, Fam.ready.—Family Seat, Ray Lodge, Woodford; Town-house, Queen-Square, Bloomsbury.

THOMPSON, of Harthbourne Manor Place, Kent; created Nov. 11, 1806. —Sir THOMAS BouldeN THOMPSON, knt, created a baronet as above, M.P. for Rochefelter, a captain in the royal navy, and comptroller of the navy.

BERRY, of Cotton, Norfolk; created Dec. 12, 1806. —Sir EDWARD BERRY, a captain in the royal navy, so created as above, for his brilliant naval services; born April 17, 1768; married, Dec. 12, 1797, Louisa, daughter of Samuel Forster, D.D. of Norwich. Sir Edward was promoted to the rank of post-captain March 16, 1797, for his distinguished bravery, in boarding the San Nicholas of 80 guns, and the San Joseph of 112 guns, the 14th February, off Cape St. Vincent, with lord Nelson, being the first person that boarded both these ships, under cover of small arms; received the honour of knighthood, Dec. 12, 1797; commanded the Vanguard at Trafalgar. Sir Edward was captured by the French, French 74, when charged with the dispatches on-board the Leander, after a severe action; in 1798 was appointed to the command of the Foudroyant of 80 guns; was present at the capture of the fai'd Generux, and the Guillaume Tell of 80 guns. In 1805 Sir Edward made an extraordinary escape from the French squadron off Cape Finisterre in the Agamemnon, in which ship he was, in the civil service of the East India company, deputy-lieutenant, and captain in the militia, had issue, Harford-James, of the Whit-laude, of Hereford, M. D. leaving by him two daughters, Lucy, died April 3, 1755, had issue, Harford Jones, of Bostbury, in the county of Hereford, esq. and by her, who died in the year 1650, leaving iffue by her Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir, who married Sir Francis Cornwallis, of the county of Suffolk, knt. by whom she had issue Thomas Cornwallis, of Abermarles, &c. whose representative is the present proprietor of that ancient seat of the family of Jones. From John-Thomas ap Griffith, of Abermarles, esq, the eighteenth in descent of the same name by one of the daughters of Thomas Vaughan, &c. was descended Sir Thomas Jones, of Abermarles, knt. and Griffith Jones, of Trevererne, in the county of Radnor, the younger brother, who was high-sheriff of Radnorshire in the year 1553, and most of whose descendants were also high-sheriffs of the same county. Griffith Jones, of Trevererne, esq. the fourth in line, is descended from the above Griffith, a justice of the peace, deputy-lieutenant, and captain in the militia, had issue, Griffith Jones, who died unmarried; colonel James Jones, of whom hereafter; John Jones, who left office; Mary, who married Henry Bull, of Dunfield, in the county of Hereford, &c. by whom she left issue; Elizabeth, who married Ezekiel Welton, of Walton, in the county of Radnor, &c. by whom she left issue, and another daughter, who died unmarried.

Colonel James Jones entered into the army at an early age. He greatly distinguished himself in several battles, particularly in the battle of Blenheim, under the duke of Marlborough, when he lost his arm, and his regiment was nearly cut to pieces; on his return home he was personally presented by queen Anne with an elegant sword, which has been preserved by the family, inscribed “The gift of queen Anne.” In 1707 he was colonel of the queen's regiment, with which he embarked for the Leeward Islands. During his command there, he received a number of official and private letters all addressed to the noble Jones, &c. &c. having been one of his majesty's council at Antigua, by which it appears that he was highly respected as a man of great ability and honour, and of great public and private worth. He returned to England in 1711; died at Kingston, in the county of Hereford, in 1713, aged upwards of sixty; and was buried, pursuant to his will, at Radnor, near his father, Griffith; having married, first, Mifs Suan Borne, who had ciphers in Ely, by whom, who died soon after marriage, he had no issue. Secondly, on Feb. 16, 1694, Anne, daughter of — Greenstreet, of Kent, &c. by whom he had issue, Mary, who died March 3, 1712, aged 16; and — Greenstreet-Jones, and Henry, who died infancy. Thirdly, on March 7, 1706, Mary, sole daughter and heir of Bridgstock Harford, of Bobbury, in the county of Hereford, &c. member of parliament for the city of Hereford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bridges, of Old Colwell, in the county of Hereford, &c. born Oct. 14, 1655; Harford, who died April 3, 1755, (having secondly married Edward Brightman, of Kingston, in the county of Hereford, M. D. leaving by him two daughters, Lucy and Mary,) he had issue, Harford Jones, of the Whiteman, in the county of Hereford, &c. born Jan. 28, 1707, high-sheriff of Radnorshire in 1729, married, about 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of William Brydges, of Old Colwell, in the county of Hereford, &c. by whom he had issue, Harford Jones, born March
March 2, 1738; Elizabeth, who died April 15, 1797, at Portsmouth, with whom John White, born May 21, 1758; married, Aug. 14, 1773, Peggy, daughter of Francis Malbone, of Newport, Rhode Island, in North America, &c., and has issue, Edwin-Francis, born at Bath, Dec. 25, 1793; Peggy, born at Newport, Rhode Island, June 6, 1785; Catherine, born at Maydeacon, Kent, July 5, 1788; Anne-Ellis, born at Hartsop, July 22, 1789; Caroline, born at Bath, May 4, 1792, and died July 22, 1800. Sir Henry-Eddy Stanhope is the only son and heir of Edwy-Francis Stanhope, &c., late gentleman-usher to the queen, by lady Catharine Brydges, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Bridges, constable of Castle Howard, &c., and was created a baronet as above, in pursuance of a petition which lasted nearly three months in the year 1797. In the year 1790 he represented the borough of Shrewsbury in several parliaments, &c., and was created a baronet as above. The arms and supporters of this family were granted by James II. of Scotland to Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, for a naval victory gained over the English fleet. The crest is a harp, and over it the motto, Tullus in undis, Sapiens in splendor, each ray inflamed, or.—Motto, Deus pascit corvos, Let the sun be witness.—Family Seats, Stanley Hall, in the county of Donegal; created Sept. 24, 1808.

JONES, of Stanley Hall, Salop; created Sept. 24, 1808.—Sir Thomas Jones, F.R.S., F.A.S. representen the present parliament for the borough of Shrewsbury, after two very strong and remarkable contests of twelve days poll each, with the intervention of a petition which lasted nearly three months in the year 1807. In the year 1790 he represented the borough of Weymouth; in 1796 the contributory boroughs of Denbigh, Ruthin, and Holt; in 1803, the borough of Athlone in Ireland. He is a deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Salop and Shrewsbury; and a governor of the Welch charity school. Sir Thomas was born Sept. 1, 1755; married, April 23, 1791, Rebecca, fourth daughter of Edward Williams, of Newmarket, Salop, &c., by whom he has had seven children: Thomas-John-Tyrwhitt, heir apparent, born July 12, 1793; Edward-Booth, born Sept. 3, 1794, died an infant; Harriet-Emma, born Oct. 16, 1795; Charlotte, born Nov. 7, 1793; Charles-Tyrwhitt, born March 21, 1801; Edmund-Tyrwhitt, born April 4, 1804; and a daughter, born May 10, 1805, only lived two hours. Sir Thomas Jones (formerly Thomas Tyrwhitt, &c.), took the surname and arms of Jones only, by the king's sign manual, in 1790; in pursuance of the will of his cousin, the late Sir Thomas Jones, knt. of Stanley-hall, in the county of Salop, whose ancestors represented the borough of Shrewsbury in several parliament, &c., and of which family he is the present representative.—This is an ancient and respectable family. The immediate ancestor was Thomas Jones, &c., chief justice of the Common-Pleas and M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1660. There was also a more ancient baronetcy in the family, which became extinct on the death of the late Sir Philip Tyrwhitt, bart. of Steinfeld, Lincolnshire, whose representative is now T. Tyrwhitt, &c., &c., &c., &c. Let the sun be witness.—Family Seats, Stanley Hall, in the county of Lincoln; created Sept. 10, 1808.

CAMPBELL (Sir Ilay), of Succoth, Dumbartonshire; created Sept. 24, 1808.

BULLER (Sir Edward), of Tramont Park, Cornwall, rear-admiral of the blue; created Sept. 24, 1808.

WOOD, of Gatton, Surrey; created Sept. 24, 1808.—Mark Wood, &c., was created of

The arms and supporters of this family were granted by James II. of Scotland to Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, for a naval victory gained over the English fleet. The crest is a harp, and over it the motto, Tullus in undis, Sapiens in splendor, each ray inflamed, or.—Motto, Deus pascit corvos, Let the sun be witness.—Family Seats, Stanley Hall, in the county of Donegal; created Sept. 24, 1808.
Shrewbury, afterwards prior of Chich in Effex, founded A.D. 1120 by Ralph de Beaumont, bishop of London. Cral. iffue William Corbet, of Wattleborough and Caus Corbel) was a monk of the above-mentioned abbey at Castle, and Everard. Their cousin William (often called Corbeau, or Corbet, a noble family of the earls of Huntingdon is descended from Alice, another daughter of Sir Robert, who was created a baronet as above, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Lymme-hall, in the county of Chester, esq. by whom she has issue, Andrew-Vincent, Judith, Robert, and Roger.

The antiquity of this family in England, it is well known that Corbeau, or Corbet, a noble Norman, who, being of a brave spirit, (as historians mention,) put himself in arms with some of the barons who grew discontented by reason of so many Poictouins and other strangers being advanced into places of power and trust; and he, being freely assisted by the said earl was a prudent and moderate man, a great lover of equity, and of different and modest persons; and he, being frequently allied by the wisdom and courage of the said Corbet, and his two sons Robert and Roger, (among other principal persons,) was as glorious amongst the greatest nobles as any other family in the whole province in peace.

Roger, one of the sons of Corbet before mentioned, in the said reign, gave Wentelage to the monks of the said abbey Nute-nore, with the tithes of that town, and the tithes of Jochehulle, as also the town of Lochstone. At the same time Robert his brother beftowed on the monks of the said abbey Nute-nore, St. Peter and St. Paul; but by Rapin and others, from the Benedictine order who possessed it, frequently called the priory of St. Martin, and put there monks of the Holy Trinity to Christ Church, which last name continues to this day. And whereas Wicred king of Kent had, A.D. 666, founded a college of secular prelates at St. Martin's, Dover; "who (as archdeacon Harpsfield tells us) were careless in the performance of the aforesaid college, and waited the goods, and mispent the profits or income of the church," this archbishop, seriously considering what means a stop might be put to this evil, built a new church, with all lodgings and accommodations necessary for men professing a monastical life, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Martin, the tutelary saint of the aforesaid college, and filled it in the priory of St. Martin, and put there monks of his own order, out of whom Richard was, A.D. 1171, elected archbishop of Canterbury in the room of Thomas-a-Becket. The aforesaid Roger, died 1126. Sir Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet, and Sir Corbet Corbet, had also two sons, Thomas of Wattleborough, and Robert of Causs. Thomas, the eldest son, who travelled into foreign countries, left his lands in custody to his brother Robert of Causs. From said Thomas of Wattleborough are descended the present Sir Andrew Corbet of Moreton Corbet, and Sir Corbet Corbet of Stoke and Adderley; and from Robert of Causs the Corbets of Leigh and Hope did, and the Corbets of Newton, Leighton, Sundorn, and Longnor, do, derive their descent. Said Sir Robert Corbet was charged with twenty marks aneivalment for a trefpafs in the king's forest, 11 Hen. III. He had five sons; and gave his mill of Wenteouer, with the meffuage thereto adjoining, to the abbey of Buildwas, in the county of Salop; as also Hulmore, with the whole marsh and uplands near unto it, fet forth by mete and bound; likewise his lordship of Ritton. In 6 Rich. I. at the collection of scutage for the king's redemption, he answered four pounds, and twenty shillings more for one knight's fee.

Sir Richard Corbet is in the register of those noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied king Richard I. to the siege of Acon; since which time we find nineteen of this family in the rolls of those who served in the several battles, sieges, and actions, following, viz. at Agincourt, Grealton, taking of Cadiz; and in the several wars against the Welsh, Scotch, French, and others, in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. II. and III. Henry V. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. In 4 Rich. I. Sir Fulke Corbet was knighted; between which time and 1 Car. I. we find seventy-one knights of this family, in the rolls of those who served in the several battles, sieges, and actions, following, viz. at Aeon; since which time we find nineteen of this family, in the rolls of those who served in the several battles, sieges, and actions, following, viz. at Agincourt, Grealton, taking of Cadiz; and in the several wars against the Welsh, Scotch, French, and others, in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. II. and III. Henry V. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. In 4 Rich. I. Sir Fulke Corbet was knighted; between which time and 1 Car. I. we find seventy-one knights of this family, in the rolls of those who served in the several battles, sieges, and actions, following, viz. at Aeon; since which time we find nineteen of this family, in the rolls of those who served in the several battles, sieges, and actions, following, viz. at Agincourt, Grealton, taking of Cadiz; and in the several wars against the Welsh, Scotch, French, and others, in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. II. and III. Henry V. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII.
To the said Thomas, among other barons-marchers, 22 Hen. III., did the king send his precept, dated March 2, at Tewkesbury, to attend him at Oxford, upon Tuesday next after the octave of Easter, there to consult touching prince Llewellyn's taking homage of the great men in Wales.

The said Thomas also attended the king, 41 Hen. III., in his expedition into Wales; and had command to鲎hibit all persons who were absent in preventing the incursions of the Welsh towards Montgomery; and in 42 Hen. III., to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the king at Chefter, on Monday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, thence to march against the Welsh then in hostility. The said Thomas, 44 Hen. III., had summons dated at Welfmip, on the third day after Epiphany, well accoutred received the king's precept, requiring him to be at Hereford in Wales.

The same Peter, baron, father of Roger Valletort, a great baron in the west, and other to Hugh, Corbet: which cell, estate of Packenhale, and prebends, upon the suppression of alien priories, were by archbishop Chicheley given to All-Souls college in Oxford, where the original grant remains, dated at Caus, Wednesday in Easter-week, anno 1263, 46 Hen. III. And July 22, same year, a writ issued, dated at Ambian, and directed to Philip Baffet, judicary of England, erecting a commission issued to Henry earl of Hereford, Roger Mortimer, Thomas Corbet, and others, barons-marchers, upon a report of the death of Llewellyn son of Griffin, in case of whose death the king's army was to rendezvous at Shrewsbury. And 47 Hen. III. he received the king's precept, requiring him to be at Hereford on the third day after Epiphany, well accoutred with horse and arms, to march against the Welsh, who had then pillaged themselves of divers lands belonging to the king's subjects in the marches; and in like manner to be at Ludlow upon the octave of the purification of the blessed Virgin.

The said Thomas (who married Isabel, daughter of Reginald, and sister of Roger Vallertott, baron of Huberton, her brother giving with her in free marriage thirty-three knights fees and a half belonging to the said barony) died 20 Edw. I. From him descended Peter Corbet, of Wattlefborough and Caus, who while he was on his travels left his lands in custody, of his brother Henry de Pomroy and Peter Corbet pray feifin of the manor of Tremington and the advowon of the church, together with the borough of Afh, the manor of Caliblock, and the advowon of the church, and fifty or fifty-four knights fees in Cornwall and Devonshire, which, by writ dated April 6, was sent to the judges, on which writ a grant from the king was presented for the premises, and of Sutton and Mackaton to Richard king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, and to the heirs of his body, who dying without issue, the king entered upon his lands, against which they prayed relief, which judges remitted their complaint to the parliament, and the parliament remitted it to the judges. The said Peter gave his ancient seat of Rye called Brow Castle, a garrison to Caus, and the township thereto belonging, to his nephew Sir Robert Corbet, for his great and good services.

In 29 Edw. I. writs were issued, dated at Ramfay, for summoning persons to appear at Newcaife-upon-Tyne, the Monday after Ascension, to attend the king's service, in his expedition into Scotland, on which occasion Pryce Corbet of Caus was summoned among others.

A writ of Edward I. was directed to Philip king of France touching king Edward's right to that crown, on which occasion the said Sir Robert Corbet of Newton, going with the earl, had letters of protection, which protection was afterwards renewed by letters, dated at the Tower of London, May 23, 12 Edw. III. July 4, 19 Edw. III. the king summoned several to attend him with horse and arms, at the feast of St. Lawrence, and fail along with him into France; on which occasion a writ was directed to Hugh Courtois earl of Devon, &c. Roger Corbet of the manor of Salop, a knight, baronet, &c. and on the 5th of December, 37 Edw. III. Walter Corbet had letters of safe conduct to come to England, for one year, with two persons to attend him. 3 Hen. IV. Sir Robert Corbet was the king's chamberlain, and one of the proxies of lady Philippa, the king's daughter, for her marriage with Errick king of Denmark; the proxy was dated at the prince of Wales's castle, May 14, 4 Hen. IV. In 20 Hen. III. Bickmarsh, in Warwickshire, was the inheritance of a William Corbet, of Chaddesley Corbet, in Worcestershire. Queen Elizabeth, in the 17th year of her reign, made a sir Robert Corbet her envoy to the king of Spain, &c. Further particulars relative to the descent of the family of Moreton Corbet, the reader may be found not only at the Heralds' College, but among the respective documents and evidences of the several families, as well as in Collins's Baronage, Camden, Dugdale, and other authors, &c.

As the object of this statement is chiefly to point out the descent of the family of Moreton Corbet, the reader must revert to Thomas Corbet, the eldest son of William Corbet, of Wattlefborough and Caus, who while he was on his travels left his lands in custody of his brother Robert of Caus Caffe, as mentioned before. This said Thomas left issue for Roger, his only son, who by his first wife was father of Sir Richard Corbet, knt., who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Turrell of Moreton, and had issue, Richard Corbet, of Moreton, who gave Kinwilton to the monastery of Buildwas, father of Sir Robert, who married two wives: first, Matilda, daughter of the lord of Idchill, 35 Edw. I. and secondly, Catharina, daughter of the lord Strange, of Knocking. By the first marriage he had issue for Thomas Corbet, of Moreton, father of sir Robert, who died 49 Edw. III. Sir Roger, his son, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Eddington, the lord of Shawbury, and died 18 Rich. II. Robert, his son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Malleroy, knt., and died 17 Hen. VI. leaving issue for Roger Corbet, knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Hano-
HERALDRY.

Halford

Stamor

Berger

Ormer

Roffell

Folke

Rollo

Bruce

Browne

Kype

Ormeby

Barons.

London, Published as the Act direct, 2d July, 1815.
ton, (he afterwards married the earl of Worcester, and
its William, knt.) and had issue, for Richard, of More-
ton, knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter
tord Ferrars, of Chartley, (which Elizabeth surviving,
wards was married to sir Thomas Leighton, of Wat-
tlesborough,) and was father of sir Robert Corbet, who
married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Henry Vernon, of
Haddon, knt., and had issue, Roger, Richard, and Re-
ginald, with whom he had issue, and had issue, for
Andrew, the eldest son of the aforesaid sir Robert, married Anne, daughter of
Andrew lord Windsor: and had issue, for Andrew Corbet, knt., who married Jane, daughter of sir Robert Needham, knt. and had issue, for Robert Corbet, died without issue male; for Richard Corbet, K.B. died without issue; and for Vincent Corbet, knt., who married Frances, daughter of William Humfridton, of Humfridton; and had issue, for Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bootby, esq. and had issue, for Sir Vincent Corbet, knt., created a baronet 1641. which title became extinct in 1633. 2. Sir Richard Corbet, of Shawbury, esq. and afterwards of Moreton Corbet, knt., died without issue, for Sir Vincent Corbet, knt., the last baronet under the extinct patent. He died in 1690, having married Grace, daughter of Sir William Noel, of Kirby Mallory, in the county of Leicester; and had issue, for Richard Corbet, of Moreton Corbet and Shaw-
bury, esq. who died in 1710, having married Judith, daughter of Sir John Bridgman, of Castle Bronwich, bart., by whom he had issue, Andrew, who died in 1757; he married Frances, daughter of William Prince, of Shrewbury, esq. and had issue, Andrew, who died unmarried, April 21, 1756; and Richard-Prince Corbet, esq. who died Jan. 30, 1759; having married Mary, daughter and heir of John Wicksteed, of Wen, in Salop, esq. by whom he had one son, Andrew, created a baro-
net as above; and a daughter, Mary, married to More-
ton-Aglionby Slaney, of Shiffnal, esq. — Motto, Deus
fut post cum, God feeds the ravens. — Family Seats, More-
ton Corbet, Salop; and Linfiede, Bucks.

MEDLYCOTT, of Ven House, near Milborne Port, Somerset; created Sept. 24, 1628. — Sir William Coles' MEDLYCOTT is of a respectable and opulent family, originally seated in the county of Salop, where they removed to Horden in Berkshire, and thence to Milborne Port in the county of Somerset, where they have been established ever since, representing in different parliaments that borough, and acting in the commission of the peace for Somerset and Dorset. An ancestor of the present baronet also represented the city of West-
minster, and was appointed a commissioneer for selling the forfeited estates in Ireland; from this branch was descended a family now living and possessed of considerable estates in Ireland. In possession of the present baronet is a gold medal, which was given by king William and queen Mary to Thomas Medlycott, esq. of Athington, a member of the council. "The arms of the ancient family of Medlicott, of Salop, are thus blazoned: viz. Quarterly gules and azure per fess indented, three lions rampant argent; and for his crest, being placed above a helmet, a demi-eagle displayed or, out of a mural crown gules, mantled gules, doubled argent, as is herein above depicted." — Entered parliaments that borough, and adding in the commission for selling the forfeited estates in the city of Cork, but was deprived of the situation on the king's recovery, in consequence of his having voted in favour of the prince of Wales being appointed regent. — Family Seats, Knapton and Kellyville, both in Queen's county, Ireland. — Family Seat, Sutton Hall, near York.

PERRING (Sir John), of Memland, in the county of Devon; created Sept. 24, 1628.

PIGOTT, of Knapton, in Queen's County, Ireland; created Sept. 24, 1628. — Sir GEORGE PIGOTT, formerly in the army, married Annabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, in Queen's county, esq. and has four sons and five daughters: viz. Frances-Priscilla; Thomas; Annabella; Jane; George; Charlotte; William; Salisbury; and Wellesey-Pole. — John Pigott, the first of the Dyfart family, went over to Ireland in the reign of James I. He had three sons: Alexander died; John was slain in battle; Robert succumbed, and was knighted for some exploit: he was murdered at Dyfart in 1641, together with three of his protestant tenants and servants, by the Irish papists; his son Thomas, the rock of the family, was almost miraculously preferred by his nurse, (herself a papist,) and conveyed to England by her. The estates at pre-

tent enjoyed by this family in the liberties of the city and county of Cork were grants from Oliver Cromwell. Emanuel Pigott represented the city of Cork: his son, father of the present baronet, was many years a representative in parliament, and died M.P. for the borough of Middleton in the county of Cork, and a major-general in the army; he formerly was governor of the city of Cork, but was deprived of the situation on the king's recovery, in consequence of his having voted in favour of the prince of Wales being appointed regent. — Family Seats, Knapton and Kellyville, both in Queen's county, Ireland.

OUSELEY, (Sir George), of Claremont, in the county of Hertford; created Sept. 24, 1628.

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND, commonly called NOVA-SCOTIA BARONETS. Instituted in 1621.

Abercrombie, for George, Birkenbog; created 1679.
Agnew, for Steel, Lochnow, Wigtounshire, 1629.
Anderson, for John, Auchinbreac Castle, Argylshire; 1628.
Barclay, for Robert, Ivy Cottage, Middlesex; 1668.
Baird, for James, Sanghton Hall, Mid-Lothian; 1680.
Bannerman, for Alexander, Ellick; 1683.
Bruce, for William, Stenhoue, Stirlingshire; 1629.
Campbell, for James, Auchinbreac Castle, Argyleshire; 1648.
Campbell, for James, Aberuchil, Perthshire; 1628.
Campbell, for Alexander, Ardinglys; 1639.
Carnegie, for David, Southkirk, Forfarshire; 1663.
Cathcart, for Andrew, Carlton; 1703.
Chalmers, for Robert, Carlow; 1644.
Chalmers, for John, Pennycurie, Edinburghshire; 1679.
Cockburn, for James, Langton, Berwickshire; 1627.
Cockburn, for W. James, Cockburn, Berwickshire; 1617.
Colquhoun, for George, Tillyquhoun; 1675.
Cooper, Rev. for William H. Wortoning Houfe, Suffolk; 1638.
Crocker, for Hew, London; 1641.
Crooksh, for —, Crooksh Park; 1650.
Cunningham, for William, Robertland; 1630.

Cunningham,
Cunningham, sir William, Caprington; 1669.
Cunningham, sir W. Montgomery, Corfe Hill; 1672.
Cunningham, sir W. Augustus, Livingstone, Linlithgowshire; 1702.
Dalrymple, sir John, Cranfion, Edinburghshire; 1697.
Dalrymple, sir James-Pringle, New Hailes; 1700.
Dalziel, sir James, Binns; 1685.
Denham, sir James Stuart, West Shields; 1693.
Dick, sir Alexander, Tonnam Hill; 1688.
Dick, sir Alexander, Prestfield, Edinburghshire; 1707.
Don, sir Alexander, Newton; 1667.
Douglas, sir Alexander, M. D. Glenbervie, Kincardineshire; 1625.
Douglas, sir Charles, Kelhead; 1668.
Dunbar, sir James, Dun; 1697.
Dunbar, sir Benjamin, Hempriggs; 1706.
Dunbar, sir Philip, Mochrum; 1694.
Elliot, sir W. Stob House, Roxburghshire; 1666.
Ferguon, sir James, Kilkerran, Argyllshire; 1686.
Forbes, sir William, Pitligo, Aberdeenshire; 1626.
Forbes, sir John, Craigevar, Aberdeenshire; 1639.
Forbes, sir John, Foveran, Aberdeenshire; 1700.
Foulis, sir James, Collington, Edinburghshire; 1634.
Fullarton, sir William, Cunningham Head, Cunningham, Ferguon, sir James, Kilkerran, Argyllshire; 1703.
Dunbar, sir Archibald, Northfield, Wigtounshire; 1700.
Douglas, sir Charles, Kelhead; 1668.
Don, sir Alexander, Newton; 1667.
Elliot, sir W. Stob House, Roxburghshire; 1666.
Dunbar, sir James, Dun; 1697.
Dunbar, sir Benjamin, Hempriggs; 1706.
Dunbar, sir Philip, Mochrum; 1694.
Elliot, sir W. Stob House, Roxburghshire; 1666.
Ferguon, sir James, Kilkerran, Argyllshire; 1686.
Forbes, sir William, Pitligo, Aberdeenshire; 1626.
Forbes, sir John, Craigevar, Aberdeenshire; 1639.
Forbes, sir John, Foveran, Aberdeenshire; 1700.
Foulis, sir James, Collington, Edinburghshire; 1634.
Fullarton, sir William, Cunningham Head, Cunningham, Airshire; 1627.
Gaffcoigne, sir T. Barnwell, Parlington House, Yorkshire; 1639.
Gordon, sir Francis, Leithmore; 1625.
Gordon, sir William, Embo House, Sutherlandshire; 1631.
Gordon, sir John-Benjamin, Hermitage, Berks; 1686.
Gordon, sir John-Benjamin, Hermitage, Berks; 1686.
Gordon, sir Adam, Tilbury, Essex; 1704.
Grant, sir Alexander, Malmanger House, Hants; 1688.
Grant, sir Archibald, Montymull, Aberdeenshire; 1704.
Grant, sir James, Grant, Moray; 1703.
Grierson, sir Robert, Rock Hall, Dumfrieshire; 1685.
Grant, sir James, Grant, Moray; 1703.
Gordon, sir John-Shaw-Heron, Springkell, Dumfrieshire; 1667.
Maxwell, sir John-Shaw-Heron, Spriggehall, Dumfrieshire; 1683.
Maxwell, sir John, Calderwood, Dumfrieshire; 1627.
Maxwell, Sir John, Dunipace, Stirlingshire; 1625.
Keith, sir George-Mouat, Inglistown; 1664.
Maxwell, sir John-Shaw, Black Hall, Renfrewshire; 1667.
Maxwell, sir John, Polloc, Renfrewshire; 1682.
Maxwell, sir John-Benjamin, Inglistown; 1635.
Maxwell, sir John-Charles, Pencaitland; 1705.
Nairne, sir William, Dunfinane, Perthshire; 1704.
Nairne, sir William, Dunfinane, Perthshire; 1704.
Menzies, sir Robert, Caithness; 1685.
Moncrieff, sir John, Moncrieff, Perthshire; 1685.
Montgomerie, sir James, Moncrieff, Perthshire; 1685.
Murray, sir John, Barnhall, Tweedale; 1682.
Murray, sir John, Barnhall, Tweedale; 1682.
Murray, sir Patrick, Ochtertyre, Perthshire; 1673.
Murray, sir Joseph, (Count,) Melgum; 1701.
Murray, sir John, Barnhall, Tweedale; 1682.
Murray, sir Patrick, Ochtertyre, Perthshire; 1673.
Murray, sir John, Barnhall, Tweedale; 1682.
Ogilvy, sir John, Innerquharity; 1629.
Ogilvie, Sir David, Barras, Kincardineshire; 1661.
Pilkington, sir Michael, Chevet Hall, Yorkshire; 1635.
Pringle, sir James, Stichell House, Roxburghshire; 1683.
Preston, sir Robert, Valleyfield House, Perthshire; 1677.
Pulteney, sir James-Murray, Twickenham, Middlesex; 1626.
Seton, sir Alexander, Purves Hall; 1665.
Seton, sir Alexander, Purves Hall; 1665.
Ramfay, sir James, Bannock; 1666.
Ramfay, sir James, Bannock; 1666.
Seaton, sir Alexander, Cullen; 1646.
Seaton, sir Alexander, Cullen; 1646.
Sinclair, sir John, Wigtounshire; 1684.
Sinclair, sir John, Wigtounshire; 1684.
Stewart, sir John, Black Hall, Renfrewshire; 1667.
Stewart, sir John, Southall; 1667.
Stewart, sir John, Allinbank; 1672.
Stewart, sir Robert, Tallicoultry, Kincardineshire; 1707.
Stirling, sir John, Galt; 1666.
Stirling, Sir T. Ardoch, Perthshire; 1666.
Stirling, Sir T. Ardoch, Perthshire; 1666.
Stirling, Sir T. Ardoch, Perthshire; 1666.
Stirling, Sir T. Ardoch, Perthshire; 1666.
Stirling, Sir T. Ardoch, Perthshire; 1666.
Stuart, sir John, Fettercairn, Kincardineshire; 1700.
Stuart, sir John, Fettercairn, Kincardineshire; 1700.
Suttie, sir James, Balgownie; 1702.
Thorton, sir John, Black Hall, Renfrewshire; 1667.
Thorton, sir John, Black Hall, Renfrewshire; 1667.
Thurlestone, sir Paul-Stewart, M. D. Fingask, Perthshire; 1672.
Thurlestone, Sir Paul-Stewart, M. D. Fingask, Perthshire; 1672.
Thomas, sir John, Foveran, Aberdeenshire; 1689.
Thomas, sir John, Foveran, Aberdeenshire; 1689.
Wallace-Dunlop, sir Thomas, Craigie, Airshire; 1669.
Wallace-Dunlop, sir Thomas, Craigie, Airshire; 1669.
Wedderburn, sir J. Ritewie; 1670.
Wedderburn, sir J. Comrie House, Perthshire; 1697.
Wellwood, rev. sir Harry Moncrieff, D. D. Edinburgh; 1683.
Wemyss, sir James, Bogie, Aberdeenshire; 1703.
Wemyss, sir James, Bogie, Aberdeenshire; 1703.
Bloke, sir Robert-Lynch, Castle Carr, Galwayshire; 1662.

Blund, sir John, Castle Blund, Kilkenyshire; 1756.

Bourke, sir John, Glin, Roscommonshire; 1668.

Brab, sir Ant. Nagle, Mallowshire; 1777.

Bradstreet, sir Samuel, Dublin; 1659.

Brown, sir John, Edmond, Mayohire; 1297.

Burdett, sir William-Vigor, Dunmore, Catherlowhire; 1733.

Burrows, sir Brahum, Giltown, Kildarehire; 1645.

Burton, sir Charles, Pollerton, Catherlowhire; 1738.

Burley, sir Richard, Garryhunen, Catherlowhire; 1683.

Caldwell, sir John, Castle Caldwell, Ferrmanaghshire; 1683.

Carden, sir J. C. Templemere, Tipperaryshire; 1757.

Chapman, sir Benjamin, St. Lucy, Welfmeathshire; 1752.

Chinnery, sir Broderic, Plantifield, Corkhire; 1799.

Coote, sir Charles-Henny-Carr, Montrath, Queen's Country; 1624.

Cotter, sir James, Rockfure, Corkshire; 1763.

Coulthurd, sir Nic-Conway, Airdrum, Corkshire; 1774.

Croton, hon. sir Edward, Mote Park, Roscommonshire; 1753.

Cromie, sir Michael, Toddington Park, Bedfordshire; 1696.

Cuffe, sir Jonah-Welger, Denn, Kilkenyshire; 1799.

Dancor, sir Amyrald, Modereny, Tipperaryshire; 1662.

De Burghley, sir John-Allan, Castle Conne, Limerichire; 1785.

Denny, sir Edward, Castle Moyle, Kilkenn Shirt; 1791.

Defcoveux, sir Charles, Ing, Ireland, Queen's County; 1787.

Echlin, sir Henry, Downshire; 1721.

Elmord, sir Thomas, Weflowshire; 1628.

Falkiner, sir Samuel, Annmount, Corkshire; 1778.

Fetherftone, sir Thomas, Airdrum, Corkshire; 1624.

Fofter, sir Richard-Thonias, Tullaghan, Monaghanshire; 1778.

Fetherftone, sir Thomas, Ardagh, Longfordshire; 1758.

Fitzgerald, sir James, Castle Looen, Corkshire; 1644.

Floyd, sir Frederic, Newton Ormond, Kilkenn Shirt; 1785.

Fooper, sir Richard-Thomas, Tullghan, Monaghanshire; 1794.

Gethin, sir Percy, Sligothire; 1665.

Gilman, sir John-St.-Leger, Corkshire; 1799.

Godfrey, sir William, Buthfield, Kilkenn Shirt; 1725.


Harvey, sir R. Batefon, Killoquin, Antrimshire; 1789.

Hill, sir George-Fitzgerald, Londonderryshire; 1779.

Jervis, sir John-Jervis-White, Bally Ellis, Wexfordshire; 1787.

Johnston, sir William, Gilford, Downshire; 1792.

Johnston, sir John-Allen, Dublinshire; 1752.

Langrithe, right hon. sir Hercules, of Knocktopher, Kilkenyshire; 1777.

Leiceter, sir John-Fleming, Tabled, Cheyfield; 1671.

Leiffe, sir Edward, Tarbert, Keryshire; 1787.

Levinge, sir Richard, High Park, Welfmeathshire; 1683.

Lechonf, sir Thomas, Mercedes, Dublinshire; 1795.

Loftus, sir Edward, Mount Loches, Kilkenyshire; 1768.

Macartney, sir John, Liff, Armaghshire; 1799.

Mannix, sir Henry, Richmond, Corkshire; 1787.

Maffey, sir Hugh-Dillon, Domas, Clarether; 1781.

May, sir James, Mayfield, Waterfordshire; 1693.

Meredith, sir John, Carlandith, Meathshire; 1795.

Mitchel, sir R. G. Catharine's Groon, Dublinshire; 1787.

Miller, sir John-Riggs, Ballaafey, Clarether; 1778.

Molyneux, sir Capel, Castle Dillun, Armaghshire; 1730.

Moore, sir Emanuel, Dunmore, Corkshire; 1681.
The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Instituted by Edward III. Jan. 19, 1344.

It will be seen, by a reference to our Table of Precedence, p. 455, that Knights of the Garter rank before all Barons, and even before Privy Counsellors who are not peers. They are placed here, therefore, merely, because the honour is not hereditary. The Armorial Bearings of such of the Knights as are Peers are given in their regular place in the Peerage; the rest will follow in order in the annexed Engravings.

The habit and ensigns of this princely order are, a furcoat, garter, mantle, hood, garter, collar, cap, and feathers; the four first alligned by the founder, Edward III. the others by Henry VIII. The motto on the garter and collar is, Honi soit qui mal y pense: "Evil to him who evil thinks." The garter, which is worn on the left leg a little below the knee, is of blue velvet, bordered with gold. The George is the figure of St. George on horseback, the patron of England, encountering a dragon with a tilting spear, and clothed in complete armour. The whole is of gold enamelled, and may be enriched with jewels, at the pleasure of the possessor; it is worn across the left shoulder, pendant to a dark blue ribbon. The collar is of gold, weighing thirty ounces troy-weight, and contains twenty-six garters, enamelled proper, in each a rose gules, and as many leaves, enamel'd proper, in each a rose gules, and as many

The Sovereign.

Earl of Carlisle

The Prince of Wales.

Duke of Buckingham

The Duke of York.

Duke of Cumberland

The Duke of Clarence.

Earl of Westmorland

The Duke of Kent.

Marquis of Northampton

The Duke of Marlborough.

Baron Tenterden

The Duke of Portland.

Earl of March

The Duke of Ancaster.

Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Wiltshire.

Earl of Clarendon.

The Duke of Northumberland.

Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Devonshire.

Earl of Clarendon.

The Duke of Northumberland.

Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Devonshire.

Earl of Clarendon.

The Duke of Northumberland.

Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Devonshire.

Earl of Clarendon.

The Duke of Northumberland.

Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Devonshire.

Earl of Clarendon.

The Duke of Northumberland.

Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Devonshire.
by queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703.—In 1714, George I. confirmed the privileges of queen Anne, and several others, particularly that of making rays of glory to surround the figure of St. Andrew, which is suspended to the collar; and his majesty was pleased to order, that in future, chapters of election should be held in the royal presence; and to confit of the sovereign, and twelve brethren, making in the whole thirteen; and four officers.

The star is worn on the left side of the coat or cloak, and consists of a St. Andrew's cross of silver embroidery, with rays going out betwixt the points of the cross; on the middle thereof a thistle of gold and green upon a field vert; and round the thistle and field a circle of gold, having on it the following motto, in letters of green: Nemo me impune lacessit: "No one provokes with impunity." The badge or jewel is worn pendant to a green ribbon over the left shoulder, and tied under the arm; it consists of the image of St. Andrew, with the crofs before, enamelled and chaced on rays of gold, the crofs and feet resting upon a ground of enamelled gold; and on the back, enamelled on a green ground, a thistle proper, with the before-mentioned motto round it. The collar consists of thistles, and spigs of rue going betwixt; and at the middle thereof hangs the image of St. Andrew, as above; the whole of gold enamelled. —The Royal Chapel, Holyrood-haute, Edinburgh, now in ruins, was anciently the chapel of this order; but, betwixt, and at the middle thereof hangs the image of the frflie proper, with the before-mentioned motto round it. The Royal Chapel, Holyrood-haute, Edinburgh, now in ruins, was anciently the chapel of this order; but, there being at present no installation, the collar and star are worn immediately after investiture.—The knights of this order are:

The Sovereign
Duke of Clarence, K.G.
Duke of Queenvberry
Earl of Rosbery
Earl of Gordon
Marquis of Lothan
Earl of Alberbury

The most illustrious order of the Bath

This order was instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399: revived by George I. and made the reward of merit or desert for naval or military provess, by statute, in 1725, to consist of the sovereign, a prince of the blood-royal, and fifty knights companions; but there have been lately supernumerary knights appointed. The badge of the order is a rose and thistle, enameled from a sceptre between three imperial crowns, surmounted with a trefoil (shamrock) proper, charged with three imperial crowns' or, within a circle of gold, with rays going out betwixt the points of the cross. The star is a cross saltier gules on a field argent, surmounted with a trefoil (shamrock) proper, charged with three imperial crowns; or, within a circle of gold, with rays. Each knight at installation is attended by three esquires.—The knights of St. Patrick are:

The Sovereign
Duke of Richmond, grand mafter
Duke of Kent, K.G.
Marquis of Drogheda
Marquis Wellesley, K.C.
Earl of Arran
Earl of Courtown

The knights of this order are installe in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminister Abbey, where their Banners are hung over their respective stalls, and their Arms and Supporters on a plate of gilt brass affixed over their seats.

THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF ST. PATRICK

Instituted by George III. Feb. 5, 1783; to consist of the sovereign, a grand maister, a prince of the blood-royal, and fifteen knights, making in the whole eighteen; and seven officers. —The lord-lieutenant or viceroy of the kingdom of Ireland, for the time being, is the grand maister. The star is a cross saltier gules on a field argent, surmounted with a trefoil (shamrock) proper, charged with three imperial crowns' or, within a circle of gold, with the motto, Quis separabit? mcclxxxiiii. all within a wreath of shamrock, the whole surrounded with eight rays of silver; and embroidered on the left side of the coat or cloak. The badge is worn pendant from a light green ribbon across the right shoulder. The collar is of pure gold, composed of six harps and five rosettes alternately joined together by twelve knots. In the centre before is a crown, to which is pendant the badge or jewel of the order, of gold, enamelled, similar to the star, except the rays. Each knight at installations is attended by three esquires.—The knights of St. Patrick are:

The Sovereign
Duke of Richmond, grand maister
Earl of Conyngham
Earl of Cavan
Marquis of Headfort
Marquis Wellesley, K.C.
Earl of Roden
Earl of Arran
Earl of Courtown

The knights of this order are installe in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
II. KNIGHTS BY THE STROKE OF THE SWORD.

KNIGHT BANNERETS.

The origin of this order of knights, which is now entirely obsolete, is fully explained in our vol. ii. p. 605, that we have nothing to add to that article. However, after researches made on this account, and consulting the best authorities on the subject, it appears, first, that the natural acceptation of the word, in ancient authors, means generally a warrior who has been knighted on the field of battle by the king in person, immediately after, and for, some bold achievement which he had performed under the eye of his sovereign; and, secondly, that as for a long lapse of years, the happy superiority of England, in this respect, including the near allies, on which the motif of arms, and to lead them to battle, had a right to hold their banners on the turrets of their castles, as from the ban of war had been proclaimed by the lord-paramount.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

It is well known that this title, as well as others contained under the denomination of knighthood, is not hereditary, although it is conferred by the king himself, as a special compliment to a few persons, and in a state of peace, as a mark of particular distinction. In the introductory part of this article, p. 414, where we have mentioned the different occasions on which his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant this dignity to some of his worthy subjects, in the progressive advancement of a family. This order is certainly the most ancient, and can be traced up to the earliest ages under different denominations. The Roman knights, called Equites, Equesirisordo, formed a considerable body among the people, and in the army; and it is well known that they had a particular lot assigned to them in the army, or other parts of the amphitheatres. The times of Charlemain, record the knights under the old French appellation of Preux. As the title was originally granted to the well-deferving warrior for his personal courage and prowess, and did not descend to his posterity, it was characterized by the addition of the word Bachelor, implying that the dignity was conferred on the individual without any regard to his family. However this simple epithet of knighthood has sometimes been a step towards baronetcy, as baronetcy is to the peerage; and therefore carries along with it an undoubted right to consideration and respectability. See Knighthood.

When his majesty is pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, it is absolutely necessary for the new knight to disuse the signify's helmet, which he used with his crest and arms, as delineated on our first plate of the armorial bearings of Esquires and Gentlemen, and on Plate VIII. fig. 4, it no longer befitting his degree; and, in lieu of it, to bear the front helmet with his vísor open, as shown in the plate of the armorial bearings of Knights Bachelors, and on Plate VIII. fig. 5, and which is the only heraldical distinction. Several great legal characters, and others All enjoy this rank, and are to be seen without the front helmet, and therefore their armorial bearings most erroneously appear still to be that of esquires: an impropriety which seems chiefly to arise from the ignorance of too many of those who call themselves Herald-Painters, and Armorial Seal Engravers.

In the ensuing list of Knights Bachelors, P. K. B. signifies Proxy for a Knight of the Bath. We have remarked, p. 414, that every person, before he is invested with the insignia of any order, is made a Knight Bachelor, if not so before; the proxies, therefore, are included in the same rule. The eldest son of a knight has a right to the title of Esquire. If, after indefatigable inquiries and researches, any omission or incorrectness should be found in this list, it is hoped that it will be attributed to no other cause than the insuperable difficulty of obtaining the means of rendering it perfect in all points.

Achmuty, Sir Samuel, P. K. B. Major General in the Army, knighted May 4, 1803.
Ainslie, Sir Philip, of the city of London, Feb. 25, 1778.
Alexander, Sir James, March 2, 1803.
Altham, Sir William, Sept. 13, 1785.
Baker, Sir William, Nov. 3, 1760.
Blamire, Sir Benjamin, of the City of London, May 20, 1803.
Barlow, Sir Robert, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Chatham, 1801.
Barrington, Sir Jonah, LL. D. May 13, 1807.
Bayly, Sir John, one of his Majesty's Judges in the Court of King's Bench, May 11, 1803.
Beechey, Sir William, R. A. F. A. S. Portrait Painter to his Majesty, George-dreet, Hanover-square; May 9, 1798.
Bennett, Sir William, of Forham, in the county of Southampton, Dec. 24, 1760.
Bishop, Sir William, Maitdion, Kent; Nov. 4, 1778.
Blackman, Sir Henry, of Lewes in Sussex, May 29, 1782.
Blick, Sir Charles, of London; March 16, 1803.
Blaxman, Sir Matthew, Banker, and Alderman of the city of London, Gracechurch-square, 1800.
Bolton, Sir George, Captain in the Royal Navy, April 3, 1799.
Bolton, Sir William, P. K. B. May 18, 1803.
Boswell, Sir James, Dec. 16, 1795.
Both, Sir James, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; July 28, 1798.
Knights of the Garter:

The Marquis of Wellington.

The Emperor of Russia.

Knights of the Bath:

The Hon. Sir John Hope.

Sir The* Graham.

Sir Rowland Hill.

Knights Bachelor:

Sir James Earle Kt.

Sir Sidney Smith Kt.

Sir John Laws Kt.

Knights.
Lavie, fir Thomas, Captain in the Royal Navy.
Lawrence, fir Soulden, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, Feb. 5, 1773.
Le Blanc, fir Simon, one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench; June 6, 1799.
Leighton, fir William, Alderman of London, Fenchurch Buildings; May 1, 1800.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lind, fir James, Captain in the Royal Navy; May 22, 1762.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Lewes, fir Watkin, Alderman of London, and Father of the City; Green-street, Grovener-square; Feb. 5, 1773.
Thomas, sir Noah, March 15, 1775.
Thomson, sir Alexander, one of the Barons of his Majesty’s bench, April 7, 1787.
Thompson, sir Benjamin, Count Rumford, Feb. 23, 1784.
Thoroughgood, sir Thomas, Feb. 9, 1761.
Trafford, sir Clement-Bochin, Nov. 3, 1760.
Trefle, sir Christopher, Feb. 23, 1761.
Trollope, sir Henry, Vice-Admiral of his Majesty’s Blue Squadron, 1780.
Vanhatten, sir John, Jan. 23, 1761.
Vavasor, sir Philip, Jan. 21, 1761.
Veron, sir Edward, June 24, 1773.
Waldo, sir Timothy, April 12, 1769.
Walace, sir James, Feb. 12, 1777.
War, sir Thomas, Nov. 16, 1797.
Warfin, sir William, Oct. 6, 1786.
Watfin, sir James, June 10, 1795.
Watfin, sir William, March 18, 1796.
Welch, sir Richard, March 2, 1803.
Williams, sir John, Sept. 27, 1771.
Williams, sir Thomas, Captain in the Royal Navy, 1797.
Williams, sir Daniel, June 16, 1802.
Wilfon, sir Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoons; Jan. 21, 1761.
Wilfon, sir Henry, July 3, 1794.
Wilfon, sir John, Nov. 15, 1786.
Wood, sir George, one of the Barons of his Majesty’s Council of Estates, March 12, 1772.
Wynne, Right Hon. sir William, D.C.L. and F.R.S. Master of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge; Sept. 24, 1788.
Ximenes, sir Morris, April 16, 1806.
Yorke, Right Hon. sir Joseph-Sidney, half-brother to the Earl of Hardwicke; a Captain in the Royal Navy; and M.P. for St. Germain’s, in the county of Cornwall; April 21, 1805.
Young; sir George, Vice Admiral of his Majesty’s Blue Squadron; Aug. 24, 1781.

**ESQUIRES AND GENTLEMEN.**

The title of Esquire is a dignity next below that of a Knight, as Gentleman is the next below that of an Esquire. These degrees of rank, according to the order of precedence, have been already amply explained in vol. vii. p. 203; and vol. viii. p. 326; to which we beg to refer the reader. We will here however remark, that as the origin of the dignity or title of Esquire, seems to have arisen from the appointment of a gentleman to be companion of the earl marshal and warlike attendant of a knight, and in virtue of such office to have been invested with coat-armour; it will follow, by the laws of Heraldry, that the eldest son of such esquire, and the eldest son of his poity for ever, may claim those armorial bearings as his inheritance, and the title of Esquire as his birthright.

So likewise the title of Gentleman, is defined to be one, qui arma gerit, who inherits coat-armour from his ancestors; as when an esquire leaves several sons, the eldest inherits the title of esquire, and his brothers that of gentlemen; all claiming an hereditary right to the same family arms, but distinguished by the devices which we have explained in p. 443, of this volume, and delineated in the correspondent Engraving, Plate VIII. The daughters are likewise entitled to the same coat of arms, to be borne on a lozenge.

From these ancient distinctions in society, we trace, to the present day, the laudable avidity with whichEsquires and Gentlemen have, from the earliest times, preserved and valued these insignia of an honourable descent, as marks which justly entitle them to the respect of mankind.—But then these insignia or arms must be hereditary,—not assumed—or, they must be granted by the Earl Marshal of England. Yet it is to be lamented that too many persons, to their shame and dignity, assume the armorial bearings of others, and thus take to themselves a mark or stamp of precedence, which never belonged to them, and which, when detected, cannot but terminate in their confusion. And this is the more to be regretted, because in a country where a College of Arms is one of its public establishments, all persons whose acquisitions in the community, whether by commerce, public or private fortunes to the state, such acquisitions or perseverance at home, have been such as to raise them to influence and distinction, and thereby entitle them to aspire to arms, may obtain them there, by ducting the particulars on which they found their claim. But to shew the folly and impropriety of assuming arms and crests, without having them first duly exemplified in the Herald’s Office, we may here quote the judicious remarks of the late Ralph Bigland, esq. then Somerford herald, since Garter king of arms, in his treatise on this subject, printed in 1764.

"To see arms or engravings of honour on seals, plates, coaches, or set forth in churches, public halls, dedications to books, &c. which are known to be the right of particular families, usurped, or taken by persons who never were legally invested with them, seems repugnant to reason, as well as to the ancient and present laws of arms, and indeed to the sense of the wisest nations; and if some care is not taken to check these abuses, great inconveniences may hereafter ensue to posterity. All nations have maintained that no peron can assume arms without lawful authority; and whoever presumption to bear them without the king’s licence, or having first obtained the earl marshal’s warrant to the proper officers established by patent under the great seal of Great Britain to grant the same, infringes upon the sovereign, the fountain from whom all honours should spring. The king’s children do not bear arms without a licence from the sovereign, their royal father, directed to the earl marshal, &c. neither can a person, though dignified with the title of Baronet, Knight, or Esquire, when created by the royal favour a peer of this realm, or nominated to be a knight companion of either of the honourable orders, have supporters to the arms he has used, unless he can prove a lawful right to them; and the same law is observed with regard to esquires to knights of the bath, &c. I mention this to shew, that however some, from an ill-judged opinion may esteem it, or as auldeavour to discomfitance, all things of this kind, there is a time when such distinctions must be legally settled; and as the present laws, relative to this subject, are found to be insufficient, persons who are not entitled to them, either by the laws of the land, or by any other honourable methods, is enabled to be a founder or restorer of gentility, and shall entail a coat of arms upon his family, has a real claim to honour, and stimulates his offspring to exert those laudable principles which have derived such distinction, and which are openly and freely granted to all persons in this great commercial and free country."—And on this subject we may further quote the following passage from Maitland’s valuable History of London:

"As to arms, no person who hath the least knowledge in our history or laws, can be ignorant of the value attached to them by our ancestors, as being marks of their noblest members: they are the most permanent and lasting honours whereby the memory of families is preserved; many of which, but for them, would be buried in oblivion. Lord chief justice Coke, speaking of arms, afferts, that every gentleman must be arma gerit; and that the best trial of a gentleman in blood is by bearing
Robert Farquhar, Esquire, of Gilmrys Croft, and Berners-street, London. —Arms: Argent, a lion rampant fable, armed and langued or, between three ducal coronets or.—Crest: a dexter hand gules, couped as in the Arms. —Motto, Sto cado fede et armis.

Edward Chinn, of Hampton Park, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire, and formerly of the Moat, in the same county.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st, Barry of six vair and gules, for Chinn. 2d, Azure, a pale between two eagles displayed argent, for Woodward. 3d, Argent, on a ducal coronet or, a greyhound sejant argent. —Motto, Apud nos capta mutas, An eagle does not catch flies.

Edward Chinn, of Hampton Park, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire, born in the parish of Newent, in the county of Gloucester, in Dec. 1758, married, Feb. 16, 1784, at Kingston, in the county of Hereford, Mary, daughter of Harford Jones, of the Whittam, in the county of Hereford, esquire, sister of the late Harford Jones, of Leigh, esquire, and cousain to the present Sir Jones, of Boulterbrooke, in the county of Radnor, esquire; by whom he has issue Lucy-Broughton Chinn, baptized at Newent, in the county of Gloucester.

The family of Chinn appears to have been continual landholders and residents of the Dean of Hereford; of the county of Gloucester, for upwards of four centuries. Sir John Chynche held the manors of Newent, Berckford, &c. leaving, by Margaret, Anne, sole daughter and heir.

Cheyne, a younger branch of the same family, who was living in 1840, had issue, William Cheyn, of Newnham, in the county of Gloucester, buried there Oct. 22, 1635, aged 62; who, by Joanna, buried there in 1585, had issue, Richard Chyn, of Newnham, buried there July 29, 1591, aged 68; who, by Margaret, buried there Nov. 10, 1651, had issue, Richard Chyn, of Newnham, buried there Jan. 2, 1597, aged 47; who, by Elizabeth, buried there Feb. 15, 1597, had issue, Robert Chyn, of Newnham, baptized May 10, 1602, died April 23, 1668, and was buried there; who, by Sarah, who died Oct. 20, 1663, and was buried there, had issue, Thomas Chyn, of Newnham, gentleman, only surviving son, baptized Nov. 22, 1634, died Aug. 26, 1700, and was buried there; who, by Sarah, who died Oct. 20, 1663, and was buried there, had issue.

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Cheyne, a younger branch of the same family, who was living in 1840, had issue, William Cheyn, of Newnham, in the county of Gloucester, buried there Oct. 22, 1635, aged 62; who, by Joanna, buried there in 1585, had issue, Richard Chyn, of Newnham, buried there July 29, 1591, aged 68; who, by Margaret, buried there Nov. 10, 1651, had issue, Richard Chyn, of Newnham, buried there Jan. 2, 1597, aged 47; who, by Elizabeth, buried there Feb. 15, 1597, had issue, Robert Chyn, of Newnham, baptized May 10, 1602, died April 23, 1668, and was buried there; who, by Sarah, who died Oct. 20, 1663, and was buried there, had issue, Thomas Chyn, of Newnham, gentleman, only surviving son, baptized Nov. 22, 1634, died Aug. 26, 1700, and was buried there; who, by Sarah, who died Oct. 20, 1663, and was buried there, had issue.

Thomas Kington, of Charlton House, in the county of Somerset, Esquire. —Arms: Argent, guette de fang; on a chief wavy, per pale gules and vert, three ducal coronets or.—Crest: on a crescent azure, five guttes d'or, between two fprings of myrtle proper.—This family have it in tradition, that the first of the name in England, which was originally pronounced Kyneton, came over with William the Conqueror, and held a commission in his army. For many centuries the family possessed considerable landed property in the county of Wilts. Tagnham, Notton, Showells, Port-clofe, and other estates near Corsham, were, in the sixteenth century, enjoyed to the end of a long life by Richard Kington, esq., from whom the present representative of the family, Thomas Kington, esq., is lineally descended.

Arms of ESQUIRES and GENTLEMEN,

P atrons of the Work, as transmitted by themselves.

Thomas Kington, of Charlton House, in the county of Somerset, Esquire. —Arms: Argent, guette de fang; on a chief wavy, per pale gules and vert, three ducal coronets or.—Crest: on a crescent azure, five guttes d'or, between two fprings of myrtle proper.—This family have it in tradition, that the first of the name in England, which was originally pronounced Kyneton, came over with William the Conqueror, and held a commission in his army. For many centuries the family possessed considerable landed property in the county of Wilts. Tagnham, Notton, Showells, Port-clofe, and other estates near Corsham, were, in the sixteenth century, enjoyed to the end of a long life by Richard Kington, esq., from whom the present representative of the family, Thomas Kington, esq., is lineally descended.
Esquires and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.

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tized at Newent, Oct. 2, 1703; and Anne, baptized there Dec. 30, 1703, and buried, in May 1738, at Westbury upon Severn, in the county of Gloucester, who married Mitchell Aylyberton, of Elton, in the parish of Westbury upon Severn, esquire, and had issue, Bridget, daughter and heir.

Edward Chinn, of the Moat, in the parish of Newent, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, who was baptized at Newent, Oct. 2, 1708; and Anne, baptized at Newent, Oct. 2, 1708, he had issue.

Edward Chinn, of the Moat, esquire, only son and heir, who was baptized at Newent, Aug. 12, 1735, died April 24, 1791, and was buried at Newent; married at Westbury upon Severn, in 1755, Bridget, daughter and heir of Michæl Aylyberton, of Elton, in the parish of Westbury upon Severn, esquire, by whom, who died July 12, 1801, he had issue the present Edward Chinn, heretofore of the Moat, but now of Hampton Park, esquire, fon and heir.

Walter Honywood Yate, of Broomberrow Place, in the county of Gloucester, esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, 1st, Azure, a lion passant gules, for Yate. 2d, Azure, a chevron between three annulets or, for Dobyns. 3d, Gules a chevron between ten crescents patté argent, for Berkeley. 4th, Gules, a buck's head caboshed or, for Box.—Crest: an elephant's head couped argent. Second Crest: an eagle, r"ding proper.—Motto, Que virtus vocat.

John Honywood, bart. the present Walter-Honywood Yate, esquire, married Caroline-Elizabeth, married to Richard Donovan, barrister at law, by whom she has several children.

Henry Daveney, of Coulby, in the county of Norfolk, esquire.—Arms: Argent, a chevron fane, between three nun's heads, couped at the shoulders proper. Impaling Parham, argent, on a chevron engrailed gules, three lions' gambs erected or, between three malts proper, within a bordure engrailed fable bezantée.

Richard Grindall, esquire, Rear Admiral of the White Squadron, in his Majesty's Navy.—Arms: Quarterly, or and azure, a cross quarterly ermine, and of the first, between four ring-doves counter-changed. Impaling quarterly, first and fourth argent, three fleas fable; on a canton or, an eagle displayed of the second; second and third vert, three flags statant, with a trefoil in chief.—Motto, Spero meliora.

Thomas Hankins, of the Greenhouse, in the parish of Dimock, in the county of Gloucester, esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion pallant gules, in fells three bars wavy fable, on a chief azure three bezants, for Hankins. 2d and 3d gules, a fet of six, between three pelicans' heads erected or, for Machen. 4th, Azure, a fessory vair, bezants, for Hankins. 5th, Azure, a fessory vair, bezants, for Hankins.

The family of Hankius has resided at the Greenhouse for at least three centuries, and has regular pedigrees from Sir Thomas Hankyns, of the Greenhouse, vicar of Dimock, who was buried at Dimock, March 21, 1549; John Hankins, of the Greenhouse, esquire, who descend from him in a direct male line, died Sept. 10, 1728, aged thirty-nine, and left issue two sons: William Hankins, of the Greenhouse, esquire, who died Nov. 9, 1777, leaving issue, by Mary, daughter of Coventry Streight, of Wurcester, John, only child, who died, unmar¬ried, in 1775; and Thomas Hankins, of the Greenhouse, esquire, who died Sept. 1775, leaving issue, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Machen, esquire, the present Thomas Hankins, of the Greenhouse, esquire, only son and heir.

Philip Rashleigh, of Menabilly, near Fowey, in the county of Cornwall, esquire.—Arms: Sable, a croc or, between (viz.) in the first quarter, a Cornish chough argent, beaked and legged gules; in the second, a text & of the third; in the third and fourth, a crescent of the last; on the croc in chief a rose. "Ne timide nec temere" was the motto formerly, but has not been placed with the arms of late years.

The arms upon an old tomb of one of the Rashleigh family, dated 1636, and lately discovered in Mortlake Church, agrees with this description.

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, says that "the inhabitants of Fowey prospered so much by war, and the more civil trade of merchandize, that it is reported sixty tall ships did, at one time, belong to the harbour, and that they adrift at the siege of Calais with thirty-fever fail. The indignation of Edward IV. bereaved the town of this force, and its trade afterwards decayed greatly, but was once more revived through the commendable deferts of Master Rashleigh the elder, (de¬scended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon,) whose indolent judgement and adventuring (Continues Carew) in trade and merchandize, first open¬ed a light and way to the townsmen's new thriving, and
left his son large wealth and possessions. This family have ever since continued to be great supporters of the commerce of the town, and have large estates in the neighbourhood.

The family mansion house is at Menabilly, near Fowey, where Philip Raleigh, esq., the present owner, resides. He represented the borough of Fowey in several successive parliaments, and his ancestors had done so by force of the time of Cromwell. Mr. Raleigh's cabinet, at Menabilly, contains the most rich and magnificent collection of minerals of any in Cornwall, or perhaps in the whole kingdom.

PETER BARRFOOT, of Midlington Place, in the county of Southampton, Esquire, descended from a very ancient family, the ancestors of which came over to England among the Danifh chieftains, long prior to the Norman conquest; and had been seated for ages past in Hampshire. — Arms: Argent, a chevron gules, between three pellets. — Crest: a flag flant, ducally gorged. WILLIAM CHIPPENDALE, of Great Queen-Street, in the city of London, Esquire. — Arms: Azure, femme de lis or, the centre one sustained by two lions' gambes erased argent. — Impaling Armitage of Ireland, gules, a lion's head erased, between three crescents argent. — Crest: a lion's head erased holding a fleur-de-lis or. — Motto, Firmor ad fidem.


JOHN MEYRICK, Peterborough House, Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire. — Arms: Azure, a fess wavy erminois, fimbriated argent, between three mullets pierced of the last. — Crest: a tower or, pale, argent and erminois. FRANCIS MARSH, of Droxford, in the county of Southampton, Esquire. — Arms: Quarterly gules and argent; in the first quarter a horse's head couped at the neck of the last, Azure, a lion rampant gardant argent; a chief ermine. — Crest: in a mural coronet gules, a horse's head as in the arms, ducally gorged or. — Motto, Virtus mihifcutum.

G. H. WARREN, of Exeter, in the county of Devon. — Arms: Quarterly gules and argent; in the first quarter a horse's head couped at the neck of the last, Azure, a lion rampant gardant argent; a chief ermine. — Crest: in a mural coronet gules, a horse's head as in the arms, ducally gorged or. — Motto, Virtus mihifcutum.

E. PRECHARD, of Perton and Cholrey, in the county of Lancashire. — Arms: Argent, a dragon's head erased at the neck vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand erased gules, issuant from it gutte de fang. — Crest: a dragon's head, as in the arms.

E. GREEN, of Titey Court, in the county of Hereford, Esquire. — Arms: Vert, a chevron per pale ermine and erminois, between three flags trippant, each per pale as the chevron. — Crest: a demi-flags trippant, per fess, ermine and erminois; on the shoulder an escutcheon of augmentation, viz. gules, a portcullis and argent, on a canton or, a lion rampant argent. — Motto, Faly Gallo.

JOHN WARD, of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, Esquire. — Arms: Argent, a chevron gules; on a chief of the second, three mullets pierced of the first, a fess wavy embowed argent. — Crest: a sword in pale, embowed proper. RICHARD FOWKE, of Ellmuthere, in the county of Leicester, Esquire. — Arms: Argent, a chevron gules; on a chief of the second, three mullets pierced of the first, a fess wavy embowed argent, for Mackley of Lneckfield. — Crest: a sword in pale, embowed proper.

FRANCIS-NEWMAN ROGERS, of Cadbury House, in the county of Somerset, Esquire. — Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, a mullet fable, on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis gules, for Rogers. second and third, azure, three wolves' heads erased argent, for Mackley of Leckworth. — Crest: a talbot paffant proper.

The Reverend JELINGER SYMONS, of St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge. — Arms: Per fess fable and argent, a pale counterchanged, three trefoils slipped of the second. — Crest: an otter paffant, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped. — Over the crest the motto Edificatur.

The Reverend WILLIAM HAYNE, of Honiton, in the county of Devon. — Arms: Or, on a fess inverted azure, a rote argent between two plates, in chief a greyhound current argent. — Crest: a tortoise argent, thereon an eagle displayed proper, beaked and legged gules, on each wing a plate, and on the breast a rote argent.

WILLIAM PEARSE, of Dulverton, in the county of Somerset, Esquire. — Arms: Argent, two bars sable, between six estoils sable, gules. — Crest: a dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the hand a lance by the middle, point to the dexter, proper. — Motto, Cadenti furditur.

The Reverend R. HUNTLEY, of Boxwell Court. — Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three flags' heads erased fable, as many bugle horns flirred of the first. — Crest: a talbot paffant proper.

The Reverend D. F. PRYCE, of St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge. — Arms: Or, a lion rampant regardant, holding between his fore-paws a fleur-de-lis. — Crest: a lion, as in the arms.

W.C. JACKSON, of the city of Bath, Esquire. — Arms: Gules, a greyhound current in fess argent, collared azure, between three pheons or; on the shoulder a tecta. — Crest: a dove clofe proper, in the beak an olive-branch, on the breast a tecta.

HENRY
Esquires and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.

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Esquires and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.

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HENRY-CARINGTON BOWLES, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Per pale indented gules and azure, three cups argent, in each a boar’s head erect or. Impaling Garnault, per pale or and azure, chief, a falset argent. —The chief charged with a pale, and its cantons divided per saltire, as in the arms, respectively all counterchanged, surmounted an inescutcheon argent. —Crest: a demi-boar erect, erminois, the sinister shoulder pierced with an arrow argent. —Motto, Ut ubi, je alteri.

ROGER PICKERING, of Thorpe’s Lodge, in the county of York, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, a lion rampant azure, crowned or. —Crest: a lion’s head erased and erec! azure, armed or.

FRANCIS GOSTLING, of the city of Norwich, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a chevron argent, between three ermineze ermine. —Crest: an eagle’s head erased, beaked or.

SAMUEL CHAMBERS, of Woodstock House, near Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a chevron or, between three cinquefoils. Impaling Roper, per fesse azure and or; a pale counterchanged, three buck’s heads erased of the second. —Crest: a bear’s pendants.

GEORGE-FRANE BATES, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a chevron between two dexter hands couped or; a label for difference. —Crest: a lion’s head erased, gules; a label for difference.

THOMAS BOLGER, of St. Aulins’, near Arklow, in Ireland.—Arms: Gules, an oak-tree eradicated proper, crossing the stem and near the root a gyronnourd current argent. —Crest: an ecallop reversed or. —Motto, Deus nobis hab vitia set. This is the work of our God. —Bolger is a name of great antiquity in Ireland, derived from the Fir Bolg, supposed to have been the most ancient inhabitants of Ireland. The heads of this family continued for many centuries in Thomond and Munster, their first settlement; but were afterwards transplanted to Wexford and Kilkenny, in Leinster, where some of them now reside.

WILLIAM-WATSON TAIT, of Liverpool, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a fesse gules, between three doves azure, beaked and legged of the second; the rays of a demi-sun breaking out from the upper part of the fesse, or. —Crest: an arm embowed, veiled quarterly or and sable, holding in the hand proper a bunch of flowers gules, leaved vert. —Motto, Toujours le meme, Always the same.

J. B. BOSSANGUE, of the city of London, Esquire, descended from the Bosangues of Essex, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Northumberland.—Arms: Or, on a mount an oak-tree proper; on a chief gules, a crescent between two mullets argent. —Crest: a demi-lion rampant gules.

WILLIAM COLLINS, of Ham, near Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Esquire.—Arms: Vert, on a fesse gules, between three doves azure, beaked and legged of the second; the rays of a demi-sun breaking out from the upper part of the fesse, or. —Crest: an arm embowed, veiled quarterly or and sable, holding in the hand proper a bunch of flowers gules, leaved vert. —Motto, Toujours le meme, Always the same.

H. BOSANGUE, of the city of London, Esquire, descended from the Bosangues of Essex, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Northumberland.—Arms: Or, on a mount an oak-tree proper; on a chief gules, a crescent between two mullets argent. —Crest: a demi-lion rampant gules.

THOMAS RIDER, of Manchester, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a chevron between three crescents argent. —Crest: a crescent, as in the arms. —Motto, Dura cedcre/jero.

JOHN-JAMES-JOSEPH GOURGAS DU PAN, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Or, on a mount a tree table, on the mount in base a bar wavy (representing water), on a chief gules a fawn volant barways argent. —Crest: a fawn’s head couped at the neck. —Supporters, two hawks.

HUGH FRASER, of the Island of Jamaica, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, three cinquefoils argent, within a bordure of the last, a crescent for difference. —Crest: a demi-eagle in flames; a crescent for difference. —Motto, Ex fetoa renasces.

JOHN-WILLIAM ADAM, of Culrofs, in North Britain, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a mullet pierced azure, between three crofses fesche fables. —Crest: a crofs secollet, as in the arms, surmounted of a sword in fatter proper. —Motto, Crucis multi gratae sunt. —The family resided at Culrofs, in Dunfermline, from the year 1383; and of which John-William Adam, esq. is the present surviving representative.

THOMAS-WILLIAM FIELD, of Oxfordshire, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a chevron between three bars argent. —Crest: a dexter arm ered fiatuant from clouds, holding a javelin, all proper, habited gules, cuffed azure.

A. HARRISON, of the city of London, and North Riding of Yorkshire, Esquire.—Arms: Or, on a chief gules, three eagles displayed or; —Crest: in a ducal coronet, a talbot’s head or, guzete de poix; over the crest the motto, Vitas in arduis.

Colonel R. T. NELSON, of Plymouth-Dock.—Arms: Per pale argent and sable, three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. —Crest: a dexter arm in armour couped and ered proper, holding a fleur-de-lis, as in the arms.

THOMAS STAR, of Axbridge, in the county of Devon, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a fesse sable, between as many chevrons argent as in the arms, counterchanged. —Crest: a dexter arm in armour couped and ered proper, holding a fleur-de-lis, as in the arms.

WILLIAM LEWIS, of Harpton, in the county of Lancaster, and of Welfwood in Jamaica, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, an eagle displayed argent, beaked and legged or. —Crest: on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an heraldic tiger pannant. —Motto, Hec olav meuamjse fuculit.

B. D. HOOKE, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, fable and argent, a crofs quarter, between two ecallops, all counterchanged. —Crest: an ecallop fable, between two eagle’s wings, issuing from a mural crown.

ROBERT HICKS, Esquire, A. M. and F.R.S. of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, and King’s Bench Walks, Inner Temple, London.—Arms: Gules, a fess wavy, between three fleurs-de-lis or. —Crest: a flag’s head, college, on the collar three cinquefoils. —Motto, Bengaa numine.

JAMES HEYWOOD, of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Esquire, eldest son and heir to Peter John Heywood, esquire, of, and late one of the deniers of the Isle of Man, being the eldest branch of the family of Peers Eirwood, of Eirwood Hall, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, who lived in the tenth year of the reign of Henry II. in the year 1164. —Arms: Quarterly, first or, three torceaux between two bendlets gules; second, or, on a bend fable, three mullets; third, argent, a chevron gules between three maces; fourth, argent a fess fable between three cinquefoils. —Crest: on the stump of a tree eradicated, a falcon with wings displayed and belted.

RICHARD WILSON, of Forest Hall, near Longbenton, in the county of Northumberland, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a wolf femail or; in chief three cinquefoils of the last. —Crest: a demi-wolf femail or.
PHILIP FURSE, of Haldon, in the county of Devon, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a chevron embattled, between six halberts in pairs, faltierways, or.—Crest: a tower proper.

HENRY HODGSON, M.D. and P.B.S. of Market Raisin, or Raisen, in the county of Lincoln.—Arms: Per chevron embattled or and azure, three martlets counterchanged.—Crest: a martlet.

W. CHILD, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire, of the ancient family of Child of Yaxley, in the county of Huntingdon, where they have continued on one estate in regular succession for upwards of 150 years. A branch of this family came to London, and have resided in regular succession for more than eighty years in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, near London Bridge.—Arms: Gules, a chevron engrailed between three escallops of the last.—Crest: on a mount, an eagle displayed argent, between two branches of the first, finned or.—Motto, Non nobis solus nati fumus, We are not born for ourselves alone.

W. BRADSHAW, of Earls-Leven, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two bendlets fable, between three escutcheons of the first.—Crest: on a mount, a flag ducally gorged, flanuing under a vine, all proper.—Motto, Primum non tune, First, not secondly.

WILLIAM WHARTON, of Bicaster, in the county of Oxford, Esquire.—The ancient family of Wharton were for many years seated in Westmorland.—Arms: Sable, a maunch argent, within a bordure or, charged with eight pairs of lions' paws faltierways, ermined. —Crest: a demi-lion rampant proper, a demi-lion rampant sable, holding in his dexter paw a crescent emblazoned. —Motto, Pro rege et patria, For king and country.

JEFFRY PAUL, of Silver Sprig, in the county of Wexford, and of the city of Dublin, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a fess between three trefoils fished sable.—Crest: a croft's pated fitchy refting between two foars in saltire.—Motto, Integritas tuta virus non capit.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Mount Vernon, near Liverpool, Esquire.—Arms: Or, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils flipp'd fable.—Crest: a demi-lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a crescent as in the arms.—Motto, Muturi quam invidere.

GEORGE DUMLEY GOODER, of the city of Gloucester, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a fess between two chevrons vair.—Crest: a partridge holding in his beak an ear of wheat, all proper.—Motto, Poffunt, quia poffe vidimus, They can conquer who believe they can.

WILLIAM BURROUGHS, Esquire, Advocate-General in Bengal.—Arms: Gules, the trunk of a tree eath'd argent, and eath'd in the middle, between the fides there two branches leaved.—Crest: a lion pallant argent.—Motto, Avadacis fortuna jovat, Fortune favours the bold.

J. READ, of the county of Buckingham, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a falter between four wheat-ears or. —Crest: a falcon, with wings expanded proper.

JOHN GOODWIN, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Or, a lion palfant gardant fable; on a chief gules, three lozenges vair.—Crest: a lion fejant gardant fable, holding a lozenge, as in the arms.

JAMES HEPBURN, of Hurnby, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth gules, on a chevron argent, two lions counter paffant between a rofe gules, second and third argent, three leaves flipp'd proper.—Crest: a horse argent, furnifted gules, paffant, and tied to a tree proper.—Motto, over the crest, Keep truf.'—Motto, An arm in armour ered, coupled with the dexter arm and elbow, holding in the gauntlet a chaplet of laurel.

JOSEPH-SUTHERLAND CHAMPION, of Woolwich, in the county of Kent, and of the county of Somerset, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, three trefoils flipp'd fable, on a chief gules.—Motto, in Iocon in perfl, In my highcft perfl.

ROWLAND FREEMAN, of Stratford upon Avon, in the county of Warwick, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, three lozenges fable.—Crest: a demi-lion rampant, holding in his paws a paffant gules.

HENRY SALISBURY, of Manchester, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth gules, a lion rampant between three crescents argent; second and third or, on a chief gules, a paffant gules, on a chief argent, a paffant gules. —Crest: on a mount, a lion rampant coupled argent, crowned or, holding in his paws a paffant gules.

GEORGE COTES ASCOUGH, of EafS-Witton, in the county of York, and Horton Cottage, in Buckinghamshire, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth fable, on a chief gules, a paffant gules, three pairs of paffant argent; on a chief gules, a paffant argent. —Motto, Hic loco ferocis, Here, ferocis.

RICHARD HALLAM, of Hallam, in the county of York, descended of the Hallams of West Hallam, Kirk Hallam, and Hallam Parva, in Derbyshire.—Arms: Argent, a lion rampant azure, gulfed d'or. —Crest: a demi-lion rampant proper, a demi-lion rampant sable, a demi-lion rampant argent, fiieving himself with a sword of the first, hilt and pomel of the second.

JOHN PENWARNE, of Penwarne, now of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent, between three fleurs-de-lis argent. —Motto, Fortuna favours the bold.

GEORGE DABENY, of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fess argent.—Crest: two dragon's wings displayed argent.

ALLEN GREBBELL, of the city of Canterbury, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a crof' flipped argent, on a chief gules, pelleté, collared and ringed, or. —Motto, Pro rege et patria, For king and country.

JOHN STEPHENS, of the county of Berks.—Arms: Argent, a fess or, between three trees sable. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.

GEORGE HALL, of the county of Devon.—Arms: Gules, a fess or, between three crof' skipped argent. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.

JOHN PENNEY, of Penney, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent, between three fleurs-de-lis argent. —Motto, Fortuna favours the bold.

William Baillie, of the county of Berkshire, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a fess or, between three crof' skipped argent. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.

GEORGE COOK, of the county of Cornwall, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a fess or, between three crof' skipped argent. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.

Henry Hall, of Hallam, in the county of York.—Arms: Gules, a fess or, between three crof' skipped argent. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.

William Hall, of Hallam, in the county of York.—Arms: Gules, a fess or, between three crof' skipped argent. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.

Robert Hall, of Hallam, in the county of York.—Arms: Gules, a fess or, between three crof' skipped argent. —Motto, In alio loco, In another place.
Esquires and Gentlemen Patrons of the Work.

London, Published Oct. 24th, 1809 by J. Wilkes.
Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.

Impaling O'Nelle; argent, two lions rampant combattant gules, supporting a dexter hand cupped at the wrist of the last; in chief three mullets of the second, the base representing the waves of the sea, in which is a salmon nautan proper.—Crest: an aigis' head eralged argent.

J. CANN, of Fuidege, in the county of Devon, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a chevron between three escallops argent.—Crest: a lion's head eralged argent, ducally gorged or.

SAULSAM FReMAN, of Flower, in the county of Northampton, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, three lozenges conjoined in fies, on the middle one a roundel.—Crest: in a ducal coronet, a wolf's head.

THOMAS WIGMAN, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a leopard rampant or, ruffled argent, and second and third, paly of six or and gules, a faltier argent charged with another humette of the second. On an escoucheon of pretence gules, a sword in bend proper.—Crest: a demi-lion eralged fable, muzzled or.

JAMES TAYLER, of Grafton, in the county of Oxford, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, on a chief indented gules, three escallops argent.—Crest: a chevron eralged argent, between three leopards' faces.—Crest: in a ducal coronet a griffin's head collared, between two eagles' heads eralged argent, a fleur-de-lys fable, between two rosettes gules.

J. A. CATHER, of Great James-Street, Bedford-Road, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a chevron between three eagles' heads eralged argent, a fleur-de-lys fable, between two rosettes gules.

WILLIAM CANTARRE, of Monkfall, near Manchester, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a pelican in her piety in her neck proper.—Crest: a tower argent, port fable.—Motto, Proprio vos fanguine pacis.

JOHN SCOTT, of Ilkington, Esquire.—Arms: Per pale indented argent and fable, a faltier counterchanged.—Crest: within pales a dexter arm vested fable, cutted argent, holding in the hand a roll of paper proper.

The Reverend NICHOLAS SPENCE, of the city of London, A. M.—Arms: Per pale argent and gules, a fesa nubile between three griffins' heads eralged, counterchanged, all within a bordure engrailed per pale fable, and of the first, a crescent for difference.—Crest: in a ducal coronet a griffin's head collared, between two wings erect, a crescent for difference.—Motto, Dens defend et droit.

THOMAS FLEMING, of Manchester, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a fret argent. On an escudoon of pretence argent, two bendons engrailed fable.—Crest: a ferpent nowed argent, holding in his mouth a chaplet vert.—Motto, Pax copia fapiens.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, of Iron Acton, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a pelican in her piety, in her beak proper a dexter cubit arm in armur erect, holding in the hand proper a falchion.

MRS. CATHARINE ROGERS, of Caftleton, in the county of Dorset.—Arms: Argent, a mullet fable, on a chief or, a fleur-de-lys gules. On an escudoon of pretence between the arms of Newman, Quarterly, fable and argent in the first and fourth three mullets of the second, surmounted an inescudoon of augmentation gules, a portcullis crowned or. See p. 780.—For the proper shape of the shield for maidens, heroines, married women, and widows, of every rank, see it described p. 451, 452, 454, 456.

MRS. BISSETT, of Darlington, in the county of Durham.—Arms: Azure, a bend argent within a bordure engrailed gules.

Mifs GREELY, of Titley Court, in the county of Hereford.—Arms: Vert, a chevron per pale ermine and erminois, between three flags triplante, each per pale as the chevron.

Mifs FREEMAN, of Letton, in the county of Hereford.—Arms: Azure, three lozenges argent.

The Reverend JOHN ROBINSON, of Southwell, in the county of Suffolk.—Arms: Vert, on a chevron between three flags triplante, as many trefoils slipped, gules.—Crest: a flag's head eralged or.

EDWARD RISHON, of Elswick Lodge, near Preston, in the county of Lancunster, Esquire.—Arms: Per pale, first and fourth, a lion paffant sable; on a chief of the last, a trefoil slipped of the field. Second and third, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys.—Crest: a lion, as in the arms.
HERALDRY.

William Hunt, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a bend between six leopards' faces or.—Crest: a stag's head erased.

J. Perkins, of Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a lion passant fable, between three fleurs-de-lis gules.—Crest: a lion passant fable, holding a fleur-de-lis gules.—Motto, Simplex vigilum vert.

Nicholas Gay, of the city of Bath, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a chevron argent, between three escallops or.—Crest: a greyhound current proper.—Motto, Stat fortuna dcnts.

Charles Pinken, of Dinder, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a bend cotticed argent, between two griffins argent. On an escucheon of pretence fable in chief, three talbots' heads erased argent; in base a cinquefoil.—Crest: on a mount vert, a heathcock rising proper.

John Bigg, of Iping, in the county of Sussex, and of Armwood, near Lymington, in the county of Southampton, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, on a fess engrailed between three martlets, as many annulets.—Crest: an eagle's head couped, and ducally crowned, between two wings elevated.

J. Clarke, of Northampton, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a bend gules, three swans of the first, between three pellets.—Crest: an unicorn sable.

Valentine Simpson, of Glover's House, near Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly; first and fourth, or, a chevron between three erminois and fable, a lion rampant counterchanged; on a canton gules a covered cup argent. Second ermine, a chevron between three doves' heads couped azure. Third argent, on a fess dancette gules, between three tippets, a fleur-de-lis argent. Impaling first and fourth fable, a chevron ermine between two pomegranates in chief slipped argent, and in base a catherine wheel or; second and third, the same as in the husband's arms.—Crest: a tiger's head erased, gorged, and barred argent.—Motto, Nuncupam obliviscar.

S. Fawley, of Stamford, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent.

Miles Rowe, of Norton Place, in the county of Sussex, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three trefoils slipped azure, as many bezants.—Crest: a stag's head couped gules, attired or, on the neck a crescent argent.

George Brewer, of Bermondsey, and of the county of Norfolk, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, two bends en-branched argent, a chevron in the first argent, her human part proper, her tail scaled or and gules, divided by parallel lines wavy.

The Reverend John Grove Stanton, of Kenilworth, and Longbridge, in the county of Warwick.—Arms: Argent, two chevrons, within a bordure engrailed, fable.—Crest: a fox statant proper.—Motto over the crest, Modesta durant; under the arms, En Dieu et mon foyer.

Walter Worth, of the county of Somerset, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, an eagle displayed with two necks fable, beaked and legged gules; a crescent for difference.—Crest: a lyon er blurred erminois, collared azure.—Motto, Moderata durant; under the arms, En Dieu et mon foy.

The Reverend John Grove Stanton, of Kenilworth, and Longbridge, in the county of Warwick.—Arms: Argent, two chevrons, within a bordure engrailed, fable.—Crest: a fox statant proper.—Motto over the crest, Modesta durant; under the arms, En Dieu et mon foyer.

William Bucknell, of Crowcombe, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two chevrons gules, between three buck's heads cabossed fable.—Crest: a buck's head, as in the arms.

J. Hill, of the county of Lincoln, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a faltire vair, between four mullets argent.—Crest: a demi-leopard argent, spotted of various colours, ducally gorged or.

J. Allen, of the city of Bath, Esquire.—Arms: Per bend rompu argent and fable, fix martlets counterchanged.—Crest: a bird with wings elevated.

D. Stidolph, of Marlborough Place, Walworth, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly of six; first, argent, on a chevron, two wolves heads erased or; second, two lions passant gardant; third, a chevron between three eagles displayed; fourth, ermine, three bars; fifth, on a crook, a mullet; sixth, as the first.—Crest: a wolf's head erased.

John Goocn, of Brompton, in the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Per pale argent and fable, a chevron between three talbots passant counterchanged; on a chief gules, three leopards faces or.—Crest: a cubit arm eredt, velled, per pale embattled or and argent, gorging in the hand proper, a dragon's head erased azure.

R. Petley, of the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two bends engrailed, and a canton fable, as many bezants, between as many flanches of the last, each charged with a fess azure.—Crest: a rein-deer trippant proper.

The Reverend Henry White, M.A. Sacrist of Lichfield cathedral, in the county of Stafford.—Arms: Per chevron embattled or and gules, three rosettes counterchanged, slipped proper; on a chief of the second three hour-glasses of the third.—Crest: a demi-lion of the second, gorged and ungartered.—Motto, Vulcanos obvulser.

Richard Gregory, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two bars azure; in chief, a lion passant of the last, ducally crowned of the first.—Crest: a demi-lion argent.

Robert Russell, of Workington, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules; on a chief fife three rosettes of the field.—Crest: a goat passant argent, attired or.

Charles Welstead, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a faltire or; in base a demi-lion argent, between four rosettes gules. Impaling per chevron fable and argent, three church bells counterchanged.—Crest: a hind passant argent.

Samuel Fryer, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a chevron between three dolphins, embowed argent.—Crest: out of a ducal coronet proper, an heraldic antelope's head argent, attired, Crowned and tufted, or.

Richard Dewhurst, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Erminois, three escallops gules.—Crest: a wolf's head, erased erminois, collared azure.—Motto, Motto, Sane in Deo; M. A. Sacrist of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a chevron between three fleur-de-lis, de-lis.
Esquires and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.

London, Published as the Act directs, April 22, 1804, by J. Wilks.
Esquires and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.

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by Ackard & Jones.
Arms; coupled and quarterly pierced Or.

George Tarbutt, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, three turbaned proper, one seaward looking to the sinister, and two to the dexter chief and flank points. Impaling or, an eagle displayed with two heads gules, surmounted with a galleon fesse.

Thomas Brockhurst, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Or, a lion rampant azure, gueule de fang. Crest: a buck's head erazed quarterly or and gules. Motto, "Prefa forward."

David Brown, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent, a bend gobony gules and of the second within a bordure of the last. Impaling ermine, three escallops gules. Crest: a beche befeft with bees diversely volant proper. Motto, Virtus et industria.

Thomas Fenton Grosvenor, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth azure, a garb or. Second and third, quarterly, first and fourth argent, five pallets sable; on a canton a crofs moline between four birds; second and third argent, a crofs between four fleurs-de-lis sable. Crest: a talbot flantant or. Motto, Nobilitas virtus non flemma character.

Richard Crawley, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth or, on a fefs gules, between three forks proper, as many crofs croflets of the field; second and third argent, on a chevron gules, between three cinquefoils sable, as many plates. Impaling argent, a chevron ermine, embattled sable, between three annulets gules. Crest: a crane proper, holding in his dexter talon a fleur-de-lis or. Motto, Midis eæcum portus.

John Gilbert, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a chevron ermine, between three eagles displayed or. Crest: an eagle's head couped, issuing out of rays proper.

George Galway Mills, of the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth azure, a martlet sable. Second and third argent, on a mount three fîr-trees proper; on a chief gules, a crescent between two mullets or. On an efcocheon of pretence vert, a lion rampant or. Crest: in a ducal coronet or, a lion rampant gules. Motto, Trinitatis virtus est primac.

John Morris, of Broadfield House, near Devizes, Wilts, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, on a faltire engrailed argent, an infechoen or, charged with crofs croflets sable. Crest: a demi-buck falient.

Giles Longe, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: An heraldic tiger flantant, on a bordure fable eight fleur-de-lis. Crest: a demi-buck falient.

Vickary, of Devonshire.—Arms: Sable, on a chief argent, two cinquefoils gules. Crest: a cock proper.

Newman, of Ludgvan and Gluvias in the county of Cornwall.—Arms: Azure, three demi-lions rampant argent, gueule de fang. Crest: a demi-lion, as in the arms, but with two wings expanded gules.

Hodgkinson, of the county of Middlesex.—Arms: Or, a crofs couped and quarterly pierced; between four cinquefoils vert, a cinquefoil azure. Crest: a cinquefoil or, between two dragon's wings displayed vert. Motto, Sans Dieu rien, Nothing without God.

J. Dorn, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two bars wavy, gules; on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant fiuants gules. Crest: an offrîch argent, holding in his beak a horfche se or.

Benjamin Smith, of the city of London, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, two bars wavy ermine; on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant sable. Crest: a demi-fea-horse affuigent.

Fletcher, of Ewworth.—Arms: Sable, a crofs florid, surmounted of another of the first, between three escallops of the second. Motto, Prens forward.

Bleaden of Calne, in the county of Wilts.—Arms: Gules, three chevrons argent. Crest: a griffon passant, holding in his beak an arrow bendways, point downwards.

Longridge of Wallbottle.—Arms: Per pale argent and gules, three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. Crest: an arm embowed, vested, holding a garb.

Stable, of the county of Middlesex.—Arms: Argent, a faltire gules; on a chief of the last, three mullets of the first. Crest: a demi-lion rampant gules, holding between his paws a mullet, as in the arms.

William Henry Clarke, of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, three escallops in pale, between two branches azure, guttée d'or; on a chief of the second, a bull's head couped of the third, between two martlets of the first. Crest: out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-bull argent, armed or.

Richard Eaton, of Chapel Barr, Nottinghamshire, Esquire.—Arms: Or, a frett azure. Crest: an eagle's head erazed fable, in his beak a fpring vert. Motto, Fucit anima verae, Truth conquers all.

Evans, of Montgomeryshire, now of Portfe, in the county of Southampton, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a croff sable, between three fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: a lion paflant.


Thomas Clifton, of St. Thomas's-street, in the borough of Southwark, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a chevron ermine, embattled fable, between three annulets gules. Crest: a lion paflant.

Thomas Geo. Eaton, of Whicham, Esquire. —Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a fess between three crofs croflets fitchy fable. Second Rawlins, fable, three fwords argent, two with their points paleways in base, the middlemost point in chief. Third Blenkinsopp, gules, a fess between three bars or. Crest: a lion rampant or. Motto, Dieu defendit le droit, God did defend the right.

William Beckford, of Fonthill, in the county of Wilts, Esquire; only legitimate son and heir of the late patriotic alderman Beckford, who was twice lord-mayor of the city of London: for whose manly and noble conduct in that high and important office, fee the biographical sketch of his life, vol. ii. p. 842.

D. Brown, of Chapel Barr, Nottinghamshire, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a lion rampant ifluant gules. Crest: an ostrich's head erazed, issuing from flames. Motto, Vincit omnia veritas, Truth conquers all.

Richard Eaton, of Chapel Barr, Nottinghamshire, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a lion rampant isluant gules. Crest: an ostrich's head erazed, issuing from flames. Motto, Vincit omnia veritas, Truth conquers all.
HERALDRY.

FYNNEY.—Best Fynney, of Fynney, in the parish of Cheddleton, and county of Stafford, Esquire.—Arms: Vert, a chevron between three eagles displayed or, armed and langued gules.—Crest: a stall ragued or.—Motto: Fortis pacem acerbitat.

John Silver, Esquire, alderman of the city of Winchester.—Arms: Gules, a fife potent counter-potent gules and or, between three lions passant gardant of the third.

Hawkins, of Devonshire.—Arms: Sable, a lion passant or, on the waves of the sea proper, (represented in heraldry by barrow wavy of six argent and azure) in chief three bezants, on a canton of the second an escallop between two palmers' staves of the first.—Crest: a demi-sangor, on the waves of the sea proper, represented in chief three bezants, on a canton of the second an escallop third.

Edward James, of Deptford, in the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a dolphin embowed or.—Crest: an ostrich argent.

John Hornerook, of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two bars wavy azure, between six crescents, three, two, and one. Impaling Rawlins, gules, three swords in fess argent, bilts and pommels to the dexter or.

Young, of Hampshire, and the city of Winchester.—Arms: Lozengy or and vert, a chevron azure.—Crest: a flag's top, overwafted of sable gules.

John Breton, of the family of Jerle, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a bend between six mullets pierced or.—Crest: a lion's gamb erased azure, charged with a chevron or, between three billets argent.

Thomas Marshall, of Shipden-on-Stour, in the county of Worcestershire, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a bend fullly or, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Gover, of Hampshire, and the city of Winchester.—Arms: Azure, a frite argent.

Charles Brandon Trye, of the city of Gloucester, and of Lechampton, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire; married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Linlyons, rector of Rodmarton in the same county, M.A. and father of Samuel Linlyons, F.R.S. and F.A.S. and Daniel Linlyons, M.A. F.R.S. F.L.S. and F.A.S. by whom he has issue Henry Neworro, aged five years, and another son born February 14, 1869, and also five daughters: Mary-Linlyons, Caroline, Isabella, Eleanor, and Anne.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three pick-axes argent, ducally crowned per pale gules and or, for Packwood; from a co-heir of the same name formerly seated at Milverton, in the county of Somerset.—Arms: Sable, a cross flory argent, between twelve billets or.—Crest: a talbot sejant collared and ringed.

Thomas Graham, of Kenrofs, in the county of Perth, Esquire.—Arms: Or, a human heart regally crowned or, on a chief flie three escallops of the first.—Crest, an escutcheon, as in the arms.—Motto, Spero melior.

Thomas Buckland, of Langley, in the county of Bucks, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, three lions rampant; a canton gules crested argent.—Crest, on a mount vert, a flag lodged.

The Reverend R. P. Packwood, of Warwick.—Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three pick-axes or; for Packwood; second and third, fable, three bells argent, a canton ermine, for Porter; from a co-heir of which family the Rev. Mr. Packwood is lineally descended.—Crest: a demi-lion rampant argent, holding in his dexter and supporting with his sinister paw a bell or, with a canton ermine, as in the arms.—Motto, 'None is truly great but he that is truly good.'

Thomas Irving, of the Navy Pay Office, and county of Lanark, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, three spurs of fable argent; a mullet for difference. On an escutcheon of pretence argent, a crof of St. Andrew engrailed, fable.—Crest, a sheaf of three arrows, points upward, banded; a mullet for a difference.—Motto, Sub fede habita armis.

The Reverend Samuel Rooke, of Bideford, in the county of Devon.—Arms: Argent, a fife flory, and counter-flory gules, between three roofs proper.—Crest, on a trumpet or, a rudder proper.

Samuel Fox, of the city of London, and of the county of York, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, a chevron azure between three fox's heads erased proper. Impaling Beaumont, viz. Gules, a lion rampant, within an orle of crescent argent.—Crest, a fox's head, as in the arms.

Charles Taylor, of Padgbury, near Congleton, Cheshire, Gent.—Arms: Azure, a fite closed, voided, between four fags' heads cabalized or.—Crest: a buck's head cabalized, proper.
Esquires and Gentlemen Patrons of the Work.
JAMES UNDERWOOD, of Dublin, Esquire.—Unerwood is the name of an ancient, rich, and respectable, family of Denbighshire, England; one of whom, James Underwood, went over to Ireland after the act of settlement in 1662; made large purchases of lands (three thousand acres) in the county of Wexford, and for his attachment and loyalty to king Charles II. obtained letters patent for several other parcels of land in the county of Galway and in the adjoining parts of the county of Wexford. All the said lands were settled on their family in the year 1692; but afterwards mortgaged. An unsuccessful lawsuit for upwards of forty-eight years was carried on in Ireland, for the recovery of the said lands, by the present James Underwood and his father, against the family of the Stopfords, now earl of Courtown.—Arms: Gules, on a fesse argent, a lion passant between a cross pattée flitches and two annulets in chief and in base, or. —Crest: on a wreath of their colours, a lion passant azure. —Motto, Non irritares teum, Do not provoke the lion. See Plate CXI.

PLATE CXI.—John Simpson, of Bounty Hall and Tilton Estates, in the parish of Trelawney in the island of Jamaica, and of Fair Lawn in the county of Kent, Esquire, was high sheriff for the county of Kent in the year 1807.—Arms: Party per bend sinister gules and or, a lion rampant counterchanged; on a chief wavy argent, a cross nuguely gules. —Crest: a dog argent, with front let disposed a fleed in the arms, without the chief. —Motto, Regi regnique salutis, Faithful to king and country.

ISAAC TITFORD, of Kent and Somerset, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, three lions’ heads erased argent; a crescent for a difference. —Crest: a demi-lion rampant argent.

SHEPHERD PLEKINGSTON PENNELL, of Sudbrooke Hall, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire; only son of the late Shelley Pennell, of the same place, esquire; a descendant of the ancient family of the Paynells of Boothby in the same county.—Arms: Gules, two chevronels argent. —Crest: a beak head proper.

Pierce Edgcumbe, of Plymouth in the county of Devon, Esquire; born August 18, 1783; appointed clerk of the robe-yard in his majesty’s dock-yard at Chatham in June 1809; and afterwards clerk of the survey at Plymouth dock; married Eleanor Yorke, by whom he has issue, Ellen Susanna, born Jan. 5, 1806; Emma Mary, Sept. 3, 1807; Richard Darke, June 4, 1811.

This ancient family was respectably situated in Milton Abbott in the county of Devon in the thirteenth century, as appears not only from an inscription over an old door in the family-manion denominated Edgcumbe House, in the parish of Milton Abbott aforesaid, viz. R. E. 1292, but also from certain writings now in the possession of Richard Underwood, the present possessor of the Edgcumbe estate, and to whom it has descended from that time in a right line; by one of whose writings, dated 17 Edw. II. certain lands are described as "heretofore belonging to John of Eggecombe, and extending from Churchetown home to Eggecombe, &c." At what time the name was first spelt Edgcumbe is uncertain; but that it has been so confiderably a time is evident from a tablet against the south wall in the church of Milton Abbott, wherein is inscribed, that Thomas Edgcumbe of Edgcumbe was there buried on the 19th day of July, 1589. The above-mentioned Richard Edgcumbe of Edgcumbe, in 1593, had three sons: 1. James, who died unmarried. 2. Richard, 3. Reginald, who is slated Clericus in a deed dated 10 Edw. II. Richard the second son had two sons: 1st, John; 2nd, William. From John, the heir, descended Richard Edgcumbe, who, succeeding his father at Edgcumbe in 1679, was great-grandfather both to Richard Edgcumbe, the present possessor of Edgcumbe, and to Pierce Edgcumbe, the subject of this article. Richard Edgcumbe, esquire, the elder branch, has four sons: 1. Richard. 2. Thomas. 3. John, a post-captain in 1807, and who in the Pyche frigate affiled with credit and reputation at the Vol. IX. No. 637. (882.)

late reduction of the isles of France and Java. 4. Edward. From William, the second son of the second Richard, who died in 1553 Hilaria daughter of Ralph de Cathele, is descended the present EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE. —See p. 532.

Arms: Gules, on a bend or, a cross pattée flitches, or, three boars’ heads couped argent. —Crest: a boar paissant argent, with a chaplet of oak vert, fruited or, round the neck. —Motto, Au playant de Deire.

The Reverend John Francis, M. A.—Arms: Gules, a chevron or, between three doves volant argent. —Crest: a dove argent, holding in the beak a branch of olive vert. —Motto: Infinitos at celerum, Hamlime de die in die.

ROBERT FISHER, of Mitcham Cottage, Surrey, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a chevron cotitched gules, between three demi-lions guarded coupled gules, as many bezants. —Crest: out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion gules, holding between his paws a gauntlet proper. —Motto, Virtutem extendere fulis, Courage is proved by deeds.

CHARLES NUTT, of Coventry, Esquire.—Arms: Per fesse azure and ermine, a pale counterchanged, and three pheons, two and one, argent. —Crest: on a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, a pheon or, between two wings expanded argent. —Motto, Spem meliora, I hope better things.

ROBERT YOUNG, of Bath, Esquire.—Arms: Per fesse azure and argent, three lions rampant guarded counterchanged. —Crest: a demi-fea-unicorn proper, armed or.

The Reverend Nathaniel D’Eye, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk.—Arms: Or, on a chief indented azure two mullets. —Crest: on a chapeau azure, turned up ermine, two wings or.

THOMAS ROBERTS, of London Colney, Herts, Esquire. —Arms: Or, a fesse wavy, between three bucks trippant fable, horned and hoofed or. —Crest: on a mount vert, a buck as in the arms. —Motto, Succesca a Deo.

JAMES BUNCE, of the Inner Temple London, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, on a fesse argent, as many eagles displayed of the field. —Crest: a demi-boar erect azure, transepted with a broken spear gules, headed argent. —Motto: Sic vivere ut velis, I live as I like.

The present James Bunce is lineally descended from Sir James Bunce, baronet, alderman of London, who in the troublesome times of king Charles II. affiled that unhappy monarch with sixty thousand pounds, an immense sum in those days; and also, at his own expense, raised, maintained, clothed, and paid, a troop of horse consisting of several hundred men, for the king’s defence; but the alderman, with many more of the king’s friends, were obliged to quit the country and retire into foreign parts with the exiled monarch; who, being at Falkland in Scotland on the fifteenth day of July, in the year 1659, his majesty there conferred on him the honour and title of a baronet of this realm; but, his estates having been sequestrated by Oliver Cromwell, though some parts were, on the happy restoration, referred to him upon his return to England, his property being much reduced, the patent never was taken out; though the original, under the sign manual of king Charles II. remained in the family, and is now in the possession of the present James Bunce, who is the only legitimate heir of the aforesaid alderman; and, in consideration of whose services, the king granted a pension of 400l. a-year, which was regularly paid until the early part of the reign of king George II. in the time of sir Robert Walpole’s administration, when the same was taken off, it being considered a gratuity, and not obligatorily to be paid. The family-crest is Called Crowthead, in the parish of Keming, in Kent; and in the church of which there is a vault belonging to the family.

HENRY ST. GEORGE GRIFFITHS, of the city of Hereford, Gent. born April 23, 1764; married Dec. 13, 1794, to Susannah Fletcher; and has issue, Robert-Thomas, born 9th May.
HERALDRY.

May 6, 1794; Sarah, born Feb. 23, 1797; Mary-Anne, born Jan. 20, 1803 and Jane, born April 23, 1808.—

Arms: Argent, on a fess dancetté of the same, fimbrited gules, three blackbirds fable; in chief a griffin segreant between two crickets of the second. — Crest: a wolf's head fable, fémé of efoles or.—Motto, Firmatis et janitas, Strong in body and mind.

NATHANIEL PARKINSON, of the city of York, Esquire; only son of Robert Parkinson, eqq., who was sherif of the city of York in the year 1809.—Arms: Gules, on a chevron, between three orich-fathers argent, as many mules gules—Felly: a cubit armed or, the hand proper, holding a feather as in the arms.

HILL DAWES, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly; 1st or, on a pile gules, a chevron argent, between three crofs crofllets of the field; 2nd fable, two barrulets between nine martlets or; 3rd or, a fess azure, between three lions couchant gardeant fable; 4th gules, on a bend argent, cotiled or, three annulets fable.—Crest: a lion's paw fable, holding a fleur-de-lis or.

CHARLES WILLIAM DRURY, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a chief vert, a Tau betwixt two mullets or.—Crest: a greyhound current argent.

Captain S. J. BALLARD, R. N. married Maria-Anne, daughter of James Flint, of Judd House, in Kent, eqq.—Arms: Sable, a griffin segreant ermine.—Crest: a griffin's head ered argent.

R. LLOYD, of Llanerch Brockwell, Montgomeryshire, Esquire.—Arms: Gyrony of 4: in the 1st quarter or, a lion passant fable; 2nd purpure, three falcons or; 3rd gules, three hors's heads ered argent; 4th argent, a falcon fable or.—Crest: a horse's head fable, maned or.

TOWNSEND COMPTON, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a lion passant guardant or, betwixt three helmelets argent.—Crest: on a mount vert, a beacon lighted proper.—Motto, Dum tibo tibo, Hope through life.

EDWARD CHAPMAN, of Whitby in Yorkshire, Esquire.—Arms: Per chevron argent and gules, a crecent counterchanged.—Crest: an arm in armour embowed proper, the hand holding a tilting-piear proper, palling through a wreath vert.

HARRY COLBATCH, of Gunsgrove Cottage, Wellespool, Esquire.—Arms: Per pale, two pale gules and vert, a fess dancetté argent, gutté de fang, between three fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest: a dexter arm embowed habited per pale indented vert and azure, the cuff turned de fang, between three flowers de liz or; and for their Crest, on a wreath or and gules, a dexter arm embowed, habited per pale, indented vert and azure, the cuff turned up ermine, holding in the hand a pine-apple downwards, leaved and flipp'd, all proper, as in the margin hereof.

R. SYLVESTRE FROST, of Whitby, Yorkshire, Esquire; a dove rising argent.

Edward Everard, of Lyn Regis, Norfolk, Esquire.—Arms: Or, a fess between three estoiles argent, a label azure for a difference.—Crest: a man's head couped at the shoulders proper; thereon a cap or, fretted fable.

Granville Sharp, of Manchester, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, a pheon azure; 2nd and 3rd argent, three rooks fable.—Crest: on a ducal coronet a peacock in his pride proper.

Samuel Kingsford, of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, three bars wavy ermine; in chief an eagle displayed be tween two ducal coronets or.—Crest: an eagle displayed per fess gules and azure, crowned or, holding in his beak a rose argent, flipp'd vert, seeded or.

John Owen, of Orielton, in the county of Pembroke, Esquire, who succeeded to the estates of Sir Hugh Owen, bart. in that county, on the death of sir Hugh, on the 6th of August, 1809. He then relinquished the name and arms of Owen. He was created a baronet on the 3d of November, 1812.—Arms: Gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or.—Crest: a lion rampant, as in the arms.—Motto, Honos optima polita, Honesty is the best policy.

Reverend John Norris Ewen, of Reydon Hall, in the county of Suffolk.—Arms: Ermine, a bend cotiled or.—Crest: on a mount vert a curlew proper.

J ohn Breerton, of Bawtry in Cheffire, Esquire; a descendent of the ancient Cheshire family of Breerton, 3

Breerton,
Esquires and Gentlemen, Patrons of the Work.
Esquires, Gentlemen & Ladies, Patrons of the Work.

London: published as the Act directs, Sept 30, 1813.
PLATE CXIV.—THOMAS CROFT, of Marwell Lodge, in the county of Southampton, Esquire.—Arms: Per fess indented azure and argent, in chief a lion paffant guardant or.

WILLIAM NEVILLE, of Easton Place, in the county of Southampton, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, feme of croc-croflets argent, three leopards' heads jaffant de lis or.

FREDERIC BEAVAN, M. D. of Esperfields, Blanchland, near Hexham, Northumberland.—Arms: Azure, a dove proper between three annulets or, on a chief with a ruby in the beak; in chief a mullet upon a mullet for a difference.—Crest: upon a mount vert, an eagle, wings extended proper, in its beak an annulet as in the arms.—Motto, Verum vitate confinxas. The family of the Beavans was originally from South Wales. They pride themselves much upon being descendants of the Cadwalters, kings of Wales. For many generations they have held respectable situations in the army, navy, and church, and in the profession of medicine.

WILLIAM CLE, of Kentington, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a chevron engrailed between three crescents argent; in the 3rd argent, a lion fentant double-queued vert, holding in the hand proper, a scorpion fable.

RICHARD-BRYANT HOLLOWAY, of the city of Winchester, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a fess between three crescents argent; a canton ermine.—Crest: a goat's head argent, gorged with a collar gules, charged with three crescents of the firt.

EDWARD KNAPP, of the city of Winchester, Esquire. —Arms: Argent, a crois gules between four rofes argent, in chief an arrow proper.—Motto, Cautus a futuro.

The Reverend BENJAMIN WALKER, Vicar of Northallerton in Yorkshire, the representative of a very ancient and respectable family.—Arms: Argent, a chevron between three crescents fable.—Crest: out of a ducal coronet or, a greyhound's head couped argent, collared fable.—These arms were probably first granted to Sir Edward WALKER, Garter King of Arms in the reign of Charles I.

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EDWARD KNAPP, of the city of Winchester, Esquire. —Arms: Argent, a crois gules between four rofes argent, in chief an arrow proper.—Motto, Cautus a futuro.
THOMAS WALE, of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a cross chevron or, three lions rampant or.—Crest: a lion rampant or, holding a cross sable.

VARTY, of Cumberland, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, three crowns moline or, a chief vair, fable and ermine.—Crest: a mailed head, full-faced, crowned or.—Motto, Spero nostra Deus, God is our hope.

THOMAS WALFORD, of Birdbrooke, Essex, Esq. F. A. & L.S.—Arms: Argent, a fess, in chief a lion gules.—Crest: out of a mural crown or, an orffich-feather argent.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, of Florence-Hall, Northamptonshire, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly ermine and azure, a fess lozengé or.—Crest: out of a ducal coronet, a wolf's head proper.

MOORE, of Surrey.—Arms: Azure, a cross argent, charged with five martlets fable.—Crest: on a ducal coronet, an antelope argent.

BENJAMIN DIXON, of Coventry, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, a cross flory sable, charged in the centre point with a leopard's head proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet or.—Crest: a demi-leopard or.—Motto, Hyfti honori invicta, The envy of a foe is honourable.

EDMONDSON, of Clare, in the county of Suffolk, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, a pale wyue ermine, between six escallops or.—Crest: a demi-lion sable, holding an escallop argent.

Mifs ELIZABETH DOUTHIT, of Bedford Row in the county of Middlesex, and of Stamford Hill in the county of London; descended from a very ancient family, the ancestors of which are supposed to have come over to England among the Saxon chiefs; and first settled in Devonshire. Philip Doughty, of Stamford Hill in the county of Lincoln, esquire, the great grandfather of Elizabeth, married Elizabeth, the sole heir of William Brownlow, of Bretton-Hall, in the county of Lincoln, esquire, second son of Sir William Brownlow, bart. by whom he had several children; and Henry Doughty, esquire, the father, married Anna Maria, only daughter of Gregory Byrne, of Hatton Garden, esquire, by whom he had issue, Henry, who died under age, and the said Elizabeth Douthit, who came into possession of the family estates on the death of her father.—Arms: Quarterly; 1st and 4th argent, two bars sable.—Crest: a cockatrice ermine, combed and wattled argent.

Colonel HOUTHON, of Farley Hall, near Northampton, Lincolnsire, Esquire.—Arms: Gules, three pheons azure.—Crest: a cockatrice ermine, between two eagles' heads erased argent.

NATH. WRIGHT, Esquire.—Azure, a chevron engrailed between two unicorns heads erased or, and a bugle-horn or, three rose gules, leaved and seeded proper.—Crest: a crest in ermine, the hand holding a bugle-horn sable, garnished or, stringed argent.

PLATE CXV.—EDWARD DADLEY, Citizen of London.—Arms: Argent, a chevron or, between three flags' attires sable.—Crest: an arm embowed holding a bunch of lily, all proper.—Motto, In malos cornua, In the hand of those who are above the stars.

JAMES M. BELL, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly; 1st and 4th gules, a fess ermine, between three church-bells argent; an annulet for a difference. Second and third argent, two battle-axes in falter sable.—Crest: a cockatrice ermine, between two covered cups sable, in the hand proper a battle-axe sable.—Motto, Non fere labores, Not without pains.—These arms were granted, March 21, 1756, to John Furnell, of Bristol, merchant; "to be borne by him and his descendants; and also by his four younger brothers, Peter, Organ, William, and Algernon, and their respective descendants." Jacob Furnell above-named deceased July 30, 1810, without issue male, but leaving three daughters, minors, co-heirs: Mary, born Mar. 20, 1795; Louisa Jane, July 15, 1796; Elizabeth, Jan. 13, 1798.

HABBUR, of Manchester, Esquire.—Arms: Azure, a chevron or, between three eagles' heads erased of the same, the head of the first argent, on the breast of the same a crest: an eagle's head, as in the arms.—Motto, Solam jero, I bear the sun.

THOMAS HUXLEY, of March, Cambridge-shire, Esquire.—Arms: Ermine, on a bend crested gules, three crescents argent.—Crest: a wolf's head erased proper, gorged, with a collar crested gules, charged with three crescents, as in the arms.—Motto, la Deo omnes, All in God.

THOMAS COLTMAN, of Hagnaby, near Bolingbroke, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire; an active magistrate, and many years chairman of the general quarter-feetions for the district of Lindsey.—Arms: Azure, a cross fleury or, between four mullets pierced argent.—Crest: a stag's head erased sable, mailed and bridled argent, tailed or.

JOHN MADDOCK, of Grimby Hall, near Louth, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, two battle-axes in falter sable.—Crest: a cabaret of ermine, holding in the hand proper a battle-axe sable.

WILLIAM BLAND, of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, on a bend sable, three pheons of the first.—Crest: out of a ducal coronet, a lion's head sable.

WILLIAM WELFITT, of Manby, in Lincolnshire, Esquire.—Arms: Per fess or and gules, two bendlets in bendlets as in the arms.—Motto, Sumper-ferlde, Always faithful.

WILLIAM SELBY, of Somerfield, in lincolnshire, Esquire.—Arms: Quarterly, a lion and two bezants.—Crest: a lion's head erased azure, gorged with a collar sable and charged with three torses.

THOMAS OLDFIELD, of Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, Esquire.—Arms: Sable, a chevron between three owls argent; on a chief the second three roes gules.

JOHN GREENALL, of the city of London, Esquire.—The name is originally Danish, where it is spelt as above; but in the books of the heralds' College it is spelt Greenhalgh, as appertaining to the Lancastrian branch of the family.

—Arms: Argent, on a bend engrailed sable, three bugle-horns mounted and ringed or.—Crest: a bugle-horn as in the arms, stringed gules.

JOSHUA PRICE, of the county of Kent, Esquire.—Arms: Argent, a cross between four pheons azure.—Crest: out of a mural crown gules, a lion's head proper.—These arms were granted to the family of Price of Gloucester in 1573.

—Arms: Azure, a fess argent, between three crois-s-croisets fitched or, three and three.—Crest: on a mullet argent, a heart gules, inflamed proper.—Motto, Super jadera votum, My desires are above the stars.
Having thus completed the series of Armorial Bearings throughout the different orders of precedency; and having introduced precedent of this article, from the great legal authority of Mr. Justice Blackstone, the original right of Peerage, and also the mode by which Peers are now created; we cannot close the consideration of this important subject, in a manner more suitable to the Science of Heraldry, than by explaining these points, the investigation of which, in a more early stage of the subject, we conceived it right to defer, that the mind of the heraldist might be prepared to receive that elucidation, which, from the intricacy of the matter, no writer seems as yet sufficiently to have explained; and to which we therefore now direct the attention of the reader.

DESCRIPT OF HEREDITARY TITLES OF HONOUR.

If we attentively consider the pedigrees and families from whence the original honours of the peerage of the united kingdom are derived, we shall frequently observe an apparent want of uniformity in the line from whence those honours have descended; and in several instances perceive a deviation which, unless explained, must leave the mind in doubt, whether the general law of descent is applicable to the honours of the peerage; and in what instances those general and established maxims form an exception. Cases occur, wherein the honour has descended in right of a female; others wherein the son has succeeded to a peerage in right of his mother, and taken precedence of his father; and in many wherein the sons of peers have been summoned to parliament in the lifetime of the legal possessor of the honour by which the new baron afterwards takes his seat; and other peculiar circumstances, which we shall proceed to explain and illustrate.

To have a correct conception of the subject, it is material to have well impressed upon our minds, two very important considerations. The one, that of the general law of descent; and secondly, the original institution of the peerage, and the subsequent changes and alterations which have taken place in the mode of creation.

Upon the first head, we must refer our readers to the article "Descen," in our fifth volume; and which we shall very briefly recapitulate, in order to illustrate the subject, with a reference to a general table of descent. It is very material that the reader should bear in his mind, that during the whole of the following explanation, we are searching for the heir of the person last seised, whether of an estate in fee-fimple, or of an estate incapable, herein in fee. For in other cases in any other person, as his heir, a new order of succession must be observed upon the death of such heir; since he, by his own seisin, now becomes an ancestor or isipes, and must be put in the place of the person last seised.

We are at first to presume, that the PROPOSITUS in our Table of Descent given on the annexed Engraving, is the person last seised of an hereditable honour, or other estate, in fee. In the first place succeeds his eldest son, or his issue, (No. 1.) If his line be extinct, then his other sons successively respectively, in order of their birth or their issue, (No. 2.) In default of these, (in the case of an estate in fee-fimple,) all the daughters together, or their issue, (No. 3;) and whereby in law an estate in coparcenary is created; but in the case of an hereditable honour, the same is in abeyance; a term used to signify, that the barony is not vested, but is in expectancy, remembrance, of intendence of the law, and which we shall have occasion more fully to explain, by some general rules and maxims. On the failure of the descendants of the propositus in the table, the issue of his parents is called in. First the eldest brother of the whole blood, or his issue, (No. 4;) then of the other whole brothers respectively in order of birth, or their issue, (No. 5;) Then, in the case of an hereditable honour, the brothers of the half-blood, ex parte paterna. Then

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or in chief. Their number at first was not so great, but that they might all attend together for the dispatch of business; for at the time of the Conqueror there were not more than a hundred in capite, who, with the bishops, abbots, &c. under the king, held all the lands in the kingdom; and under whom all others held. And even of the above tenants in capite, the referred service of a great part of them was but petit seigniery, as that of rendering to the king some small implement of war, a bow, a sword, an arrow, or of the like; consequently the number of the tenants holding per comitatus, vel baroniam, could not be very large. Although the first barons, or rather the first baronial services, were instituted by common consent; there is another consideration which is derived from the circumstance of the power that the kings had over their crown lands or demeine. It was by grants only, that it was possible to increase the number of feudal baronies; as, at the conquest, all the other lands were either portioned out to certain individuals attached to the fortune of the Norman, or by him confirmed to certain Saxon proprietors. It therefore obviously follows, that during the time the barons were feudal, it was not possible for the crown to increase the number of baronies; for all the land, except what was preferred in demeine, being granted out to be held by different services, the crown had no land to dispose of, but only such as should effect by the death of any of those grantees, without heirs, or forfeiture, &c. When baronies escheated into the king's hands, the baronies were not dissolved, but sufficed as baronies hereditamenta regis, and as such were to be granted. They always retained their nature and name, and were accounted for as such in the exchequer. But it sometimes happened that the king could increase the number of baronies, in the event of a person polsefing several dying without issue, &c.

The same baronies to which the record of writ of summons is considered sufficient evidence to constitute a lord of parliament, Sir Edward Coke says, "If the king calls a layman to the high court generally by his writ, that he is thereby (provided he once acts) to be granted as baron, and were accounted for as such in the exchequer. When the same baronies were afterwards dissolved, and as far as we are acquainted, has not been used since.

Sec. Sec. 1342. The invenitute used at the creation of Sir John de Beauchamp of Holt, and of whom it is affirmed he was the first baron created by letters patent, was by the king in person, who put on the scarlet robe and mantique, with a hood furred with, &c. &c. The same form continued until the 13th of James I. A. D. 1614, when Sir James Hay was advanced to the dignity of a baron; and on that occasion the ceremony was first dispensed with, and the letters patent delivered over, which was considered sufficient; and as far as we are acquainted, has not been used since.

Mr. Justice Dodridge, in his "Treatise of Nobility," considers the writ of summons, and which is the only just criterion, as entirely personal to the man to whom it is directed; that it is to far from creating a barony to him and his heirs, that neither the words baron, barony, nor heirs, are to be found in it. And it is agreed, that the king cannot, by his letters patent, create any man a baron or peer, either for life, in tail, or in fee-simple, without express words of creation, in the patent, for that purpose; and in all the patents that have passed since the 20th of Henry VIII. there is not only a special clause inserted for creating the patentees barons, &c. but also for enabling them and their heirs, or as the limitations may be, to hold and possess a seat and place in parliament. That we may be able better to judge how far the direction of a writ of summons to any man who was not a tenant per baroniam could create him a baron in parliament,
ment, either for life, or to him and his heirs, we shall state a few particulars that appear upon the consideration of the writs of summons that are extant. If it be true, that every man (though he be not a baron by tenure) hath a right upon the death of a baron to enjoy the dignity and honour of a baron, why have not the many abbots and priors summoned in 29 Henry III. been reckoned among the spiritual barons? Nor is it in a sufficient reason that their baronies were, by their own consent, defeated and taken away. In the case of vicars and prebends, the title is admitted as a sufficient evidence of the tenure. Blackstone.

It is very important to draw a material distinction between the persons to whom the writ of summons is now directed, whether to the elder sons of peers, summoned by the title of some barony actually in the father, or directed to persons who have no right of succession to the peerage whatever. As to the latter, if it operates at all, it will operate by way of creation for life. It is near one hundred and fifty years since any peron was so summoned; and in regard to those who are considered as barons by writ of summons, it must be observed, that all the ancient writs of summons have uniformly run "in fide, et homaggio, quibus nobis tenemini." Lord Coke, and Sir Henry Spelman, both assert that perons summoned to parliament as peers, have been barons only by tenure: and if so, it follows, that there could not possibly be any barons by writ in the sense we now use the term, before the time of 25 Edw. III. since all the writs antecedent to that period, have that phrase regularly inserted in them.

In regard to the writ of summons when directed to the eldest or other son of a peer:—Every peer has precedence in the house of lords according to the seniority of his creation. If the writ operated by way of creation, then the eldest son of a peer, as well as any other heir, when summoned to parliament, would be the proper baron, and give place to all others; but the contrary is the usage of parliament. If the eldest son of a peer is summoned by writ, it is generally by the style of some barony that is in the father, and his place in the house is regulated according to the antiquity of that barony. In the 26 of Charles II. Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray was placed as the first baron of England. In the 6th of Henry VIII., in the case of the earl of Surrey, who claimed precedence in parliament above all the earls, as son to the duke of Norfolk, it was resolved, that he should be ranked only according to the time of his being created earl of Surrey.

We shall now proceed to inquire whether the writ of summons has the effect of creating a new barony by the same title or not. This question has been agitated before the lords; and wherein their lordships, after great and full consideration, decided, that the writ of summons did not enlarge the barony. The writ of summons must, therefore be considered more in the nature of, not as, an instrument of conveyance, or method of transferring a barony or honour from one person to another. When, therefore, the eldest son of a nobleman is summoned to the house of peers by the title of his father's barony, there is no new barony created; but by the operation of the writ, the eldest or other son of a peer is regarded as a peer, and the barony of the father is transferred to the son. An objection has been started, that the writ cannot operate by way of conveyance of the father's barony to the son, because it did, the father could have no barony left whereby he could be entitled to sit in the house; and that, therefore, the writ must operate by way of creation. In answer, there is a material distinction between the writ being directed to the eldest son of an earl, &c., and to the eldest son of a baron: for, although an earl be possessed of only one barony, yet his eldest son may be summoned by that title, and the father still retain in himself all the rights of a barony; for, notwithstanding the single barony be transferred to the son, yet the earldom, which implies a barony, still remains with the father; but a baron must regularly have several baronies centering in him, to enable his eldest son to be called by writ; because that in that case, although one of them be transferred to the son, yet a barony still nominally remains with the father.

The practice of summoning the eldest sons of peers, is not of very long standing. The first instance is in the 2d of Edward IV. A.D. 1481, in favour of Thomas Arundel, eldest son of Richard Fitzalan earl of Arundel, who was summoned to parliament by the name of lord Maltravers. The summoning of the eldest sons of
ears has been very common; but the eldest sons of barons have seldom had that honour; there being but two instances, and in both the fathers had in the lifetime baronies. The first was William Parker, the eldest son of Edward lord Morley and Mountegle, by the name of lord Mountegle. The second was the eldest son of lord Darcie, Meynill, and Conyers, by the name of lord Darcie.

The practice became in general use towards the middle of the last century; and as it may gratify the curiosity of some of our readers to be informed of some of the early cases, we shall notice two or three. The first we shall mention is the barony of Townfend; and which was granted in the year 1664, together with the title of viscount Townfend, to Sir Horatio Townfend, baronet. The eldest son of his son Charles, the second viscount, in 1723, was summoned to parliament by the title of baron Lynn, of Lynn Regis; and on the death of his father, in 1728, became viscount Townfend. He had issue George, created marquis Townfend; and whose eldest son, created earl of Leicejler, is the present marquis; he succeeded his father in 1807, and in the lifetime of his father was summoned to the house by the title of baron De Ferrars of Chartley; to which title he succeeded on the death of his mother, the only child of James the fifth earl of Northampton, in 1770. His lordship was afterwards, May 18, 1784, advanced to the earldom of Leicejler. The barony of De Ferrars of Chartley was originally by tenure; the writ of summons in the year 1298.

The next in order of time is the barony of Olborne, which was created by letters patent in the year 1298. In the barony of Bruce of Worlton: Charles, the son and heir of the second earl of Ailelbury, was summoned to parliament in 1711, by the title of lord Bruce of Worlton; a title which had never before existed in the family. In the following reign, there were but two patents passed. In the reign of Henry VII. A.D. 1485, there is not one instance of a baron being created by patent other than in parliament; and during the whole of the last-mentioned period, there were but fifteen patents passed for this purpose. The following are the names and titles of the persons so created:

1. Rich. II. John de Beauchamp
2. Hen. VI. Sir John Cornwall
3. Sir Ralph Botiller
4. Sir John Cornwall
5. Rich. II. John Talbot
6. Sir John Stourton
7. Sir John Beauchamp
8. Sir John Southy
9. Sir Richard Wydvil
10. Sir Thomas Grey
11. Sir Thomas Hoo
12. Sir Thomas Percy
13. Sir Richard Fenys
14. Sir Humphrey Stafford
15. Sir Walter Blount
16. Sir Edward Grey

These are all the patents for baronies that passed previous to the reign of Henry VII. and they were all passed for brevi de privato sigillo, et de aulhoritate parliament. It is proper to remark, that in many cases, and indeed generally so, many of the baronies ascribed to the nobility are not vested, but all baronies to which the peer has only a claim as a co-heir with others; and, there cannot exist a doubt, but that the crown, in all such cases, can summon to parliament as many of such co-heirs as there are different and distinct baronies. It is however not to be supposed that the crown would exercise this power, either to its full extent, or even partially; but that, where two baronies are actually vested in one person, the crown will not exercise the power of disuniting them, farther than extends to the elder son of the existing peer; and in that case it is evident that the future possessor of the father's honour, must necessarily be the heir to the son, and consequently the ancient titles will again vest in the immediate heir of both. We shall now proceed to the remaining consideration of the subject, viz. a creation by patent.

Upon examining the creations that passed in the time of Edward III. and until the conclusion of the reign of Richard III. nearly all have been passed by the authority of, and in, full parliament. It was common for the
The above short extract from the genealogical table of the family, will set the doctrine of abeyance in an obvious point of view. On failure of issue male of the father of the present lord, his daughters would inherit, but not in co-partnership. The honour is therefore in abeyance, and the king can summon any of the claimants, or withhold at his pleasure. On the death of the countess of Albermarle, in the lifetime of George, the son by the first daughter, he will be entitled to claim the barony, in right of, and as heir to, his mother. But in the event of his death in the lifetime of the countess, the barony is then in abeyance between the two daughters of Sophia, and the son of the countess of Albermarle. The son of the countess of Albermarle cannot inherit in the lifetime of either of the daughters of the viccountess Sydney. Nor can either of the said last-mentioned daughters inherit in the lifetime of any children of the countess of Albermarle. And in the event of the above-mentioned George or his sister Sophia having issue, either male or female, the descendants of Sophia and Elizabeth being the males, would be equally precluded.

It is therefore, clear that the legal claimant of an honour once in abeyance, must be the male heir, descended from the eldest surviving co-heir, at the death of the last possessor; all others standing in equal degree of consanguinity with such co-heir, to the last possessor, and their descendants, being also dead. This will give some idea to our readers of the possibility of a barony being...
being in abeyance, even for centuries. For the son of Catharine, the eldest daughter, may, on his death leave issue several daughters, and die in the lifetime of the commission of the lords, on the claim of Sir Cecil Bishops. We have only to add that the barony of Zouche became in abeyance, on the death of Edward lord Zouche, who died without male issue upwards of two centuries ago.

It is however necessary to remark, in regard to the descent of the crown, that although it in general corresponds with the feudal path of descent, a regular pedigree of six lineal generations. As in common descents, the preference of males to females, and the right of primogeniture are generally adhered to. Thus Edward V. succeeded to the crown in preference to Richard his younger brother, and Elizabeth his eldest sister. Like lands and tenements, the crown, on failure of the male line, descends to the issue female, according to the usual rule of descent, that although it in general corresponds with the common law of succession; yet there are one or two material exceptions, which we shall briefly notice. Like estates, the crown will descend lineally to the issue of the reigning monarch, as it did from king John to Richard II. through a regular pedigree of six lineal generations. As in common descents, the preference of males to females, and the right of primogeniture are generally adhered to.

Thus Mary I. succeeded to Edward VI., and the line of Margaret queen of Scots, the daughter of Henry VIII. succeeded on failure of the line of Henry VIII., his son. But among the females the crown descends by right of primogeniture to the issue of the latter, and not of the male issue of the former. Thus Mary I. succeeded to Edward VI., and the line of Margaret queen of Scots, the daughter of Henry VIII., his son. But among the females the crown descends by right of primogeniture to the issue of the latter, and not of the male issue of the former.

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ce to explain the fame. The first Table contains the material parts of the pedigrees of the illustrious families of the Nevilles, earls of Abergavenny; the Fanes, earls of Welfmoreland; and the Stapletons, lords of Dafbwood.

Ralph, the fifth lord Neville of Raby, created earl of Welfmoreland by Richard II. A.D. 1398, and who was defended from Robert Fitzwalter Maldred, lord of Raby, and lineal heir male to Uchtred earl of Northumberland, in the line of Edmund furnamed Ironside, is the common ancestor from whom these families descends, and therefore occupies the first place in the Table, marked (No. 1.) This nobleman had three wives; by the first, who was Margaret, the daughter of Hugh earl of Stafford, (No. 2,) he had two sons; John (No. 3), who died in the lifetime of his father; and Ralph, (No. 4), ancestor of the Nevilles, lord Ferrars of Overfey. The eldest son had issue Ralph, (No. 5) he was the second earl of Abergavenny; he had issue by his father, (No. 6,) and Thomas, (No. 7,) John was killed A.D. 1561. Ralph the second earl died without issue, and was succeeded by Ralph, (No. 8,) the son of John, and who died A.D. 1523. He was succeeded by his grandson Ralph, (No. 9,) who died 1 Edward VI. A.D. 1543, having married Catharine, daughter of Henry, (No. 10,) and by whom he had issue seven sons; the eldest of whom, Henry, (No. 11,) succeeded his father. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Manners earl of Rutland, (No. 12,) and died A.D. 1625, leaving issue an only son Charles, (No. 13,) and who, in the 13th year of Elizabeth, A.D. 1570, being attacked by smallpox, died the same day that his father. He left issue by Anne, daughter of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, (No. 14,) four daughters. By the second wife of the first earl, viz. Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, (No. 15,) the earl had two sons, Richard, (No. 16,) and William, (No. 17,) Richard married Alice daughter of the earl of Suffolk, (No. 18,) by whom he had issue George, (No. 19,) John, (No. 20,) and George, (No. 21,) and the last named Richard married Anne, daughter and heirress of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, (No. 22,) and by whom he had two daughters, Isabella, (No. 23,) and Anne, (No. 24,) The former married George, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. king of England, (No. 25,) and the latter married, 1 Henry VI. A.D. 1425, Isabella, daughter of Sir Hugh de Wale, (No. 26,) and they had issue George, (No. 27,) who married William Courtenay Earl of Devonshire, (No. 28,) whose son Henry, (No. 29,) was created marquis of Exeter, in the 17th of Henry VIII. and who was beheaded A.D. 1538. He left a son, Edward, (No. 30,) who died A.D. 1566, without issue; and the titles of earl of Devonshire, and marquis of Exeter, became extinct. We now refer back to John, the eldest son of Richard, who died A.D. 1426, and who was created marquis of Beverley, (No. 31,) and afterwards earl of Northumberland; and which title being afterwards reformed to the Percy's, he was created marquis of Montacute. George, the son, (No. 32,) of the last-mentioned John, was created duke of Bedford, and deprived of his titles by act of parliament. (Vide the preceding page.) William, the second son, by the marriage of the first earl, married Joan, the daughter of lord Falconberg, (No. 33,) who was afterwards created earl of Kent. He succeeded to the title of Falconberg, and died A.D. 1463, without issue male. On his death both titles became extinct. The third son, George, (No. 34,) died A.D. 1468, without issue. By the third marriage of the first earl with Elizabeth, (No. 35,) daughter of William Latimer, lord Latimer, his two eldest sons were, George, (No. 36,) and Edward, (No. 37,) George married, daughter of ——, (No. 38,) by whom he had a son, Henry, (No. 39,) who sole Richard, (No. 40,) succeeded his father; and he left a surviving son, John, (No. 41,) who married, first, Dorothy, sister and co-heiress of John earl of Oxford, (No. 42,) by whom he had no issue male; and, secondly, Catharine, (No. 43,) daughter of sir Thomas, afterwards lord Parr and Rolls. By his first marriage he had issue, John, (44,) and also a daughter, who married, first, Lucy, (45,) and also a daughter, who married, secondly, Richard, (46,) who had issue, George, (47,) daughter of Henry earl of Worscester; by which marriage, the title of Latimer, &c. descended to the Percy family. King Henry VIII. (44,) married the widow of John, the father of the last lord Latimer. We now proceed to Edward; the second son by the third venture, (No. 36,) who married Elizabeth, (No. 37,) daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worscester, baron Bergavenny, or Abergavenny, and baron Le Defpencer. His son George, the second lord, (No. 49,) who married Margaret the daughter of sir Hugh Fenne, (No. 50,) by whom he had issue George, the third lord, (51,) and by whose second wife, Mary, (52,) daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham, (53,) he had issue, Edward, (54,) the eldest son; and who married Frances, (55,) daughter of Thomas earl of Rutland; by whom he had issue an only daughter, Mary, (56,) who married sir Thomas Fane. The pedigree of sir Thomas Fane is in part shown as follows: John, (57,) great grandson of Henry Fane, or Vane, who lived in the time of Edward III. (and who was defended from Horace, lord Vere, (58,) who had all his paternal estates confiscated. He left issue by Anne, daughter of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, (No. 59,) four daughters. By the second wife of the first earl, viz. Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, (No. 60,) the earl had two sons, Richard, (No. 61,) and William, (No. 62,) Richard married Alice daughter of the earl of Suffolk, (No. 63,) by whom he had issue George, (64,) and Edward, (65,) ancestor of the earls of Darlington; and Richard, (66,) the father of George, (67,) the father of the last-mentioned sir Thomas Fane, (68,) Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, (69,) daughter of sir Thomas Coke, by whom he had issue, George, (70,) and Anne, (71,) the only daughter of the fourth lord Le Defpencer. Sir Thomas, in 1604, married, in right of his wife, the baroness of Bergavenny and Le Defpencer. But by the peers it was resolved, that the former barony was vested in the heirs male, and that the latter was a barony in fee, and consequently went to the heir general. We now proceed with the descendants of sir Thomas Fane, and afterwards shall return to Edward, (72,) the great grandson of Edward, (53,) the first lord Abergavenny of the Neville family.

The eldest son, (Francis,) of sir Thomas Fane, was created, A.D. 1624, baron Burghersh, and earl of Welfmoreland; from whose third son, Francis, descended the grandfather of the present earl of Welfmoreland, by the following descent: The first earl, (73,) in the Fane family, married Mary, (74,) daughter of sir Philip Mildmay, and by her issue, Vere, (75,) and Frances, (76,) who on the death of his father became the second earl; and Francis, (77,) The former married Grace, (78,) daughter of Thomas viseount Bindon; by whom he had Charles, the third earl, (79,) By his second wife, Mary, the daughter of Horace lord Vere, (70,) he had Vere, (80,) the fourth earl; who married Rachel, daughter of sir Thomas Coke, (81,) who married William Vere; Thomas; and John; who were successively earls of Welfmoreland, (71, 75, 76,) and who died without issue. Upon the death of Thomas, the seventh earl, (76,) without issue male, the earldom went to another branch of the family. We shall, however, proceed to explain the remaining branches from the fourth earl, (76,) to the earliest of the family. On the death of her brother, she succeeded to the barony of Le Defpencer, and died without issue, John, (82,) the next daughter of the fourth earl, married ——. William.
William Paul, esq. (53,) by whom he had a daughter, Catharine, (84,) which last-mentioned Catharine married Sir William Stapleton, bart. (85,) Sir William was the grandson of William Stapleton, (86,) created a baronet in A. D. 1674, and was the second William, (87,) who married Mary, the daughter of Henry Fane, esq. (91,) The present lord Le Despencer is a son of the last-mentioned Thomas, (93,) His lordship by Augusta, (92,) daughter of Samuel Elliott, esq. has a son, and hereafter will be the barony of Le Despencer, (94,) We now return to the issue of the brother of the second earl; Francis, the elder son, (95,) and Henry, the younger son, (96,) The former married Hannah, (96,) daughter of John Ruffworth, esq. by whom he had issue a son, Francis, (98,) who died A. D. 1753; the latter, Anne, daughter of John Scope, esq. (99,) The issue of this marriage was Thomas, (100,) and Henry, (101,) Thomas, the eighth earl, married Anne, daughter of William Swymmer, esq. by whom he had two sons, the elder of whom was John the ninth earl, (104,) who married Augusta, daughter of Montagu Bertie, esq. by whom he had the first duke of Ancaster, (105,) The issue of this marriage was John the tenth earl, (106,) and Thomas, (107,) who married Rachel, daughter of John Lennard, esq.
Samuel Rolle, esq. (5) who had an only daughter Margaret, (6) married to Robert earl of Oxford, (7) The baronets Clinton and Saye had also an only daughter Bridget, (8) who married Francis Trefuifs, esq. (9) and from whom, in a direct line, descended Samuel, (10) Robert, (11) and Robert Cotton Trefuifs, (12) The last mentioned had two sons: Robert, (13) who died unmarried; and George-William, (14) father of Robert-Cotton-St. John Trefuifs, (15) the present baron Clinton and Saye.

We now return to Theophillus, earl of Lincoln; he had only daughter Margaret, (16) who married Hugh Boscawen, (17) His only daughter Bridget, (18) was the first wife of Hugh Fortescue, (19) the ninth in descent from the lord-chancellor Fortescue. By this marriage he had two sons, (No. 20 and 21;) the younger See the pedigrees of each of these noble families, corresponding to this Table, among the Peers, in the preceding pages of this article.

The ceremony of introducing a baron into the house of lords has been stated in our second volume, under the head Baron; and we have to add, that by a late act of parliament, the following stamp-duties are imposed on the creation of every peer, according to the rank and scale therein mentioned. The whole expenses, and fees of every description, paid, as well at the Heralds'Office as at the House of Lords, are also subjoined.

The following Table will show the Progres and Incrage of the Baronial Honours in each Reign, from the Commencement of William the Conqueror, to the Clofe of the Reign of the late King.

<table>
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<th>Desc. of</th>
<th>Ended.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Irish.</th>
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<tr>
<td>William the Conqueror</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>William Rufus</td>
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<td>1088</td>
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<td>1100</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Stephen</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>1153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry II.</td>
<td>1154</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>John</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>1412</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>1428</td>
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<td>Edward IV.</td>
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<td>1483</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1483</td>
<td>1483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard III.</td>
<td>1483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry VII.</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry VIII.</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward VI.</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VII.</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VIII.</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward IX.</td>
<td>1558</td>
<td>1562</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>James I.</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles I.</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles II.</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>1687</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>James II.</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William and Mary</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George I.</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George II.</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George III.</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the last Article the Statement does not include the Peers created in this Reign, and extinct, &c. but only those now living.

Vol. IX. No. 628. 9 R
The Present State of the Peerage of the United Kingdom, to the end of the year 1805, with the Reigns when created.

**ENGLISH PEERAGE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dukes</th>
<th>Marq.</th>
<th>Earls</th>
<th>Visc.</th>
<th>Barons</th>
<th>Royal Blood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry III.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward I.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward II.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VI.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard III.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VII.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward VI.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James I.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles II.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William III.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George I.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George II.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>George III.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Blood</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>295</th>
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</table>

**SCOTCH PEERAGE.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dukes</th>
<th>Marq.</th>
<th>Earls</th>
<th>Visc.</th>
<th>Barons</th>
<th>Royal Blood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not of the Blood Royal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peereflies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>26</th>
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</table>

**IRISH PEERAGE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not of the Blood Royal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peereflies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not including the Peers returned</th>
<th>28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**IRISH PEERS created by his present Majesty.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dukes</th>
<th>Marq.</th>
<th>Earls</th>
<th>Visc.</th>
<th>Barons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood Royal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not of the Blood Royal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peereflies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HERAT,** a town of Western Hindostan, once the famous city of Aris, through which Alexander pursued his Indian expedition and conquests. It was during many ages a city of great strength and an emporium for commerce, to which the princes and merchants resorted, in their route from Candahar to the Caspian Sea. It repeatedly suffered, and as often emerged, from those fatal calamities to which the cities of the east are peculiarly incident. In 1740, many foundations of the ancient city were cleared and ploughed up, and town with grain; and out of its magnificent ruins the present town was built. Aftrabad was its port.

**HERARD,** a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, situated on a river of the same name, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old castle. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it obtained the name of Sargulzar, or City of Roses. Lat. 35. 30. N. lon. 60. 50. E. Greenwich.

**HERAT,** a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea near Zawch.

**HERAUD,** or HERALD, (Didier,) in Latin Heraldus, a civilian and man of letters, and an advocate in the parliament at Paris; died in 1649. He was extremely attached to ancient literature, and published several works much esteemed. Of these the principal are: [Notes upon Tertullian's Apology, Minutius Felix, Arnobius, and Martial. 2. Adversaria; various works on legal subjects. He was probably a Hugonot, as his son was minister of the Wallon church in London, and wrote a volume of sermons.

**HERALD,** a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes Mountains, and runs into the Mediterranean a little below Aigle.

**HERAULT,** a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Averon, on the north-east by the department of the Gard, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the south-east by the department of the Aude, and on the west by the department of the Tarn. It takes its name from the river so called, which croffes from north to south nearly in the centre. Montpellier is the capital.

**HERB,** f. [herbes, fr. herba, L.] Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grnas and hemlock. Lokes.—If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them herbs; as sage and mint. Watts.

With sweet-smelling herbs
Expoued Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. Milton.

**HERB BENNETT.** See GUEM.

**HERB CHRISTOPHER.** See ACTEA.

**HERB PARIS.** See PARIS.

**HERB ROBERT.** See GERANIUM.

**HERBA,** a town of Africa, in the desert of Sahara: fifty miles south-east of Gardeia.

**HERBA BRITANNICA.** See RUMEX.

**HERBA GERARDI.** See RUGOSUM.

**HERBA IMPIA.** See FILAGO.

**HERBA PARIS.** See PARIS.

**HERBA SANCTI STEPHANI.** See CIRCEA.

**HERBACEOUS,** adj. [from herb, L.] Belonging to herbs.—Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk, but an herbaceous plant, resembling the water lily in appearance. Brown.—Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.—Their teeth are fitted to their food; the raptorial to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables. Derham.—Herbaceous Plants are those which have succulent stems or stalks that lie down to the ground every year. Of herbaceous plants, those are annual, which perish with the root every year; biennial, which复活ity from their roots for a series of years, a new item being produced every spring.
In law, he that hath herbage of a forest by patent, may have trespass for the grafs, but not for trees, or the fruit of them; and he may take bees, damage, and so. But, though he that hath herbage may inclose, yet he that hath reasonable herbage cannot. Dyce, 2 Ro. Rep. 536. Grantee of herbage on a park cannot disarm it. G всё., 419. A lease was made of a manor with all gardens, orchards, yards, &c. and with all the profits of a wood, excepting to lefior forty acres, to take at his pleasure; per Dyce. The wood is not compromised within the lease, but the lease shall only have the profits, as pannage, herbages, &c. 4 Leon. 8. HERBAGE, adj. Covered with grafs.

Delicious is your shelter to the foun, As to the hunted hart the sallying spring. Thomson.

Herbal, f. [from herb.] A book containing the names and description of plants. We leave the description of plants to herbals, and other like books of natural history. Bacon.—For a selection of the most valuable aromatic and medicinal herbs that grow in England, you may refer to Culpeper's Herbal. Dr. Mead. HERBALISM, f. The knowledge of herbs. Scott.

HERBALIST, f. [from herbal.] A person skilled in herbs;—herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male, whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. Brown.

HERBALMAREA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramant: 146 miles south of Amansfaridin.


HERBARIOSUS, adj. Pertaining to herbs. Scott.

HERBARIST, f. [from herbal.] One skilled in herbs.

HERBATIC, adj. Belonging to herbs;

HERBAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Blois: eight miles west of Blois.

HERBE, f. [French, grafs.] A kind of reward given to a servant for the good performance of his duty.

HERBE, a town of Italy, in the Veronefæ, belonging to the state of Venice: fifteen miles south of Verona.

HERBEDE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia: two miles east-north-east of Blankenftein.

HERBELET, f. [Diminutive of herb, or of herbula, L.] A small herb.—These herblets which we upon you lower, Shakespeare.

HERBELOT (Bartholomew d'), a learned French professor of oriental literature, born at Paris in 1625. After passing through a course of general study, he made a particular application to the Hebrew language, and took a journey to Italy in order to converse with the Orientalists who frequent its ports; and at Rome he contracted an intimacy with Lucas Holstenius, and Leo Allatius, two of the most learned men of his age. His reputation soon acquired him the notice of many persons of eminence, particularly of Ferdinand II., grand-duke of Tuscany, who purchased for him a valuable collection of Eastern manuscripts, with the title of the court; he then commenced his Bibliothèque Orientale, and upon being recalled to Paris by the express orders of Colloque, a pension was settled upon him to enable him to continue his labours. By the recommendation of the chancellor Pontchartrain, he was nominated to the royal professorship of the Syriac language, in which post he died in 1655, at the age of seventy. He was a man of general erudition, and of an estimable private character. His great work, La Bibliothèque Orientale, Paris, 1697, folio, since reprinted in Holland, is a vast collection of every thing relative to the history, biography, manners, and customs, of the Eastern nations. A supplement has since been added to it from the papers of messieurs Videlon and Galland, Hague, 1779.

HERBEMONT, a town in the duchy of Luxembourg, situated on a mountain near the Semoy: twenty miles west of Arlon.

HERBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles west of Hardcbourg.

HERBERT, [of hepe, an army, and beophr, Sax. bright, q. d. the glory of an army; Verflagean derives it of hepe, Sax. and berichs, Teut. inducted, q. d. an expert soldier.] A Christian and fummary.

HERBERT (William), earl of Pembroke, and Mary, countess of Pembroke, both decorously celebrated in the republic of letters. See the article Heraldry in this volume, p. 493.

HERBERT of CHELBURY (Edward), a nobleman eminent for his high character and writings. He was born at the castle of Montgomery in 1581, and attained so early the rudiments of learning that at the age of twelve he was sent to University college in Oxford. His abode at that seminary was terminated by the death of his father, Richard Herbert, esq. in 1598. In 1602 he came to London, and shortly after the accession of James I. was created a knight of the Bath. He served the office of high-sheriff of Montgomeryshire, and divided his time between the country and court; till at length, about 1608, he set out on his travels to the continent. His advantageous person and manners, and the reputation for courage which he acquired, gained him many friends, among whom was the comely Margaret. At a feast of this nobleman he passed a summer, practising horsemanship and other manly exercices, in which he was found singularly expert. He returned to England the following year; which he quitted again in 1610, in order to serve in the English forces sent to affit the prince of Orange at the siege of Julliers. Here he signified himself by a valour which surpassed all his competitors. After the siege, he visited Antwerp and Bruxelles, and then returned to England, whither his reputation had preceded him, and where he stood as one of the conspicuous characters of that age. In 1614, he went again into the Low-countries, to serve under the prince of Orange. The account of this campaign contains few instances of his personal valor, and all the respect paid to him by great men. After its conclusion he made a tour in Italy; and at Turin he engaged with the duke of Savoy to conduct from France a body of Protestantists into Piedmont for his service. This enlistment being forbidden by the French court, he was arrested by the governor of Lyons, but soon obtained his liberation. He passed the next summer with the prince of Orange, and then returned to England. In 1616, he was sent ambassador to the court of France. A man of his aspiring disposition was not likely to suffer such an honorable office to be degraded in his possession through want either of splendor or of spirit; and the observations he has left respecting the characters of Louis XIII., and his favourite Luynes, display much political sagacity. It was at Paris that, in 1614, he printed his famous book De Veritate prout disayingur a Revelationis, which he had planned and begun in England; where, on his return, in 1625, he was created an Irish peer, and afterwards an English baron, with the title of the earl of Pembroke in Shropshire. Nothing more is heard of him in public life; and, as he hints in his Memoirs at disappointments, it is probable that, after the death of his friend, the duke of Buckingham, he left his interest at court. He seems to have chiefly occupied himself in
study, and to have entirely suppressed the fire which distinguished his earlier years. At the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the parliament. We do not find, however, that he took any active part, and we only hear of his loyalties from the demolition of Montgomery- castle by the king's troops, for which he received a compensation from the parliament. He died in London in 1648, and was buried in the church of St. Giles's in the field. His epitaph particularly records him as the author of the book De Veritate.

The character of lord Herbert is strongly marked in his "Memoirs," which come no lower than his final return from the French embassy. Of his other writings, the work De Veritate has the first place for learning and logical argument. Its purpose is to assert the sufficiency, universality, and absolute perfection of natural religion, with the view of proving the uselessness of revelation. Its first appearance was at Paris in 1624, but he reprinted it at London in 1633 and 1635, and distributed it among the learned throughout Europe. It was answered by Gascardus. He soon followed this performance by a piece entitled De Religione Gentilium, errorumque apud eos causas, in which he enquired into those causes which misled the simple and fages of heathenism in their notions of the Divine Being. Soon after his return he published his "History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII." 1546, folio. This, in its style of composition, was esteemed one of the best historical works in the language. The English style of lord Herbert is strong and manly, and free from the quaintness and pedantry which infected the age. A collection of his poems was published by his son, in 1665. His entertaining Memoirs remained in MS. in his own family, till they were first printed by Mr. Wallpole in 1764.

HERBERT (George), an eminent divine and poet, brother of the preceding, born in 1593. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge. He attended very closely to his studies, was made fellow of his college, M.A. and in 1619 chosen orator of the university. He was made a deacon in 1626, and was presented to the prebend of Layton Ecclesia, in the diocese of Lincoln. His first work was to rebuild, partly at his own cost, and partly by means of contributions, the decayed church of the place. He married the daughter of a Wiltshire gentleman of family and fortune, and all who have mentioned him, confirm what his brother lord Herbert has said of him: "His life was most holy and exemplary, insomuch that about Salisbury, where he lived benefited many years, he was little les than sainted." He died of a decline in 1633. After his death, his friend, the pious Nicholas Ferrar, published a translation of some books of the Commentarii Rerum Moscovitarum, which appeared at Bassil in 1561, under the title of Commentarii Rerum Moscovitarum, folio. He was made commandant of all the Stirian cavalry; and was afterwards rewarded with the title of knight, and the dignity of court-councillor. He was employed in various embassies to Denmark, Poland, and Muscovy, and was created a privy-councillor, and president of the Austrian chamber. He went in 1541, as ambassador to the grand-signior, then with his army before Suda. He had various other honourable employments; and at length, after having served four emperors, retired from public life, and died in 1566. The baron Herbstein occupied his leisure in composing a history of Muscovy, which appeared at Bassil in 1561, under the title of Commentaria Rerum Moscovitarum, folio. He also published, in Latin and German, a history of his own life, and of the origin of his family.

HERBICID, adj. [herbicidus, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HERBIES, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montaigut: two leagues and a half south-west of Mortagne and four and a half south-east of Montaigut.

HERBIVOROUS, adj. [from herbivora, Lat. herb, and fem, to bear.] Bearing herbs; producing herbs.

HERBIGARE, v.a. [from herbigare, herbiga, hope of, saxon. a house of entertainment.] To harbour, to entertain: hence our harbinger, or harbinger, who provides harbour or house-room, &c.

HERBIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Guerande: three leagues north-east of Guerande.

HERBINUS (John), a German Lutheran divine, born at Bitphen, in Silesia, on the borders of Poland, in 1633. In 1672 he was nominated minister of the Lutheran church at Wilna, in Lithuania; but he relinquished that situation for a church at Grandets, a small
small town in Prufia. In that place he died in 1676, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was the author of,
1. Terre Matlis & Quærit Examen, 1655, 12mo. 2. Dis-  
pupatio de Fornicionum Illuvirum Eruditione, 1657, quarto.  
3. Historia fefante Annis 1657, & 1667, folio and quarto.  
4. Tragoediae Medici & Ludi innovati de Iuliano Imperatore  
Apolatro, Ecclesiarum & Scholiarum Eternum, 1668, quarto.
5. Admiranda Michaelis Korsnbirgh in Regem Polonic Electo,  
1669, quarto. 6. Difputatio de Paradiso, quarto. 7. Dif-  
peratio de admirandis Mundi Caracteris super & sub- 
terraneis, &c. nec non terrefri ac primitivae Paradisui  
Locus Signum versus in Palefina repititor, &c. 1678, in  
quarto; distinguished by much learned and curious  
research. 8. Religio Rijovinens, crypta, fie Rijovia fub-  
terranea, &c. 1675, octavo; which is a singular perfor- 
mance, and taken from a Scavonian work by Neftor, 
a Multivele liitorian. 9. Traditio de Siculo Ecclefarum  
Augustanis Confessiones in Polonia, 1679, quarto.

HERBIVOROUS, adj. from herba, Lat. an herb, and  
toros to devour. Devouring herbs; living on grafs.  

HERBIVOROUS ANIMALS, those which feed only 
on vegetables.

HERB'WOMAN, a woman that sells herbs.

HERB'WOMAN, a woman that sells herbs.

HERMIN, adj. [from herbe, Lat.] Abounding with 
herbs or herbs.

HERBS, f. [herbas, Lat.] Full of herbs or herbs.

HERBS'ITY, f. [herbasitas, Lat.] Abundance of 
herbs or herbs.

HERBRAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of 
Weftphalia, and biphorphic of Paderborn: four miles 
from the west of Dringenberg.

HERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of 
the Upper Rhine, and biphorphic of Fulda: thirteen 
miles west of Fulda, and twenty-six east-south-east of 
Marburg.

HERB'LOYNT, adj. [from herbola, Lat.] Containing 
herbs.

HERB'WOMAN, a woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, adj. Having the nature of herbs. No sub-  
flance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile 
and stone, yieldeth any more or herb's substance. Bacon.

HERCULANEUM, one of the names of Jupiter.

HERCULANEUM, a city of Campania, in Italy, 
which, with its neighbouring city Pompeii, was faid to 
have been swallowed up by an earthquake, produced 
from an eruption of mount Vesuvius, August 24. A.D.  
79, in the reign of Titus. After being buried under 
the lava for more than 1600 years, these famous cities 
were discovered in the beginning of the eighteenth cen- 
tury: Herculaneum in 1713; and Pompeii about forty 
years after. But, according to the observations of C. 
Du Theil, published in a Memoir presented to the 
National Institute in Paris, at the fitting in October 
1821, it appears that the above epocha of the delirftion 
of these two cities is not correct; for they role again from 
their ruins under the reign of Titus; and they still ex-  
isted, with some remains of splendour, under Adrian. 
The masses of solid matter which were traced out on 
the base of the equefrian statue of M. Nonius Bal- 
bus, fon of Marcus, are an evident proof of its exifence 

at that period. They were found under the reign of 
the Antonines; for the account of Trimalchio's feast, 
in the famelic romance ascribed to Petronius Arberis, 
furminifies everal evidences of the exifence of Pompeii, 
and of some of the buildings of Herculaneum, under 
the reign of these princes. In the geographical monum-  
ent, known under the name of Peutinger's Chart, which is 
of a date posterior to the reign of Conflantine, that is to 
say, in the commencement of the fourth century, Her-  
culaneum and Pompeii were still flanding, and then in- 
habited; but in the Itinerary improperly ascribed to 
Antoninus, neither of thefe two cities is noticed; from 
which it may be conjecrated, with some degree of foun-
dation, that the entire ruin of Herculaneum and Pom- 
peii must have taken place in the interval between the 
time when Peutinger's Chart was constructed and that 
when the above itinerary was composed.

The eruption which took place in 471 occasioned the 
most dreadful ravages. If we can give credit to Mar- 
cellinus, the ashes then thrown up by Vesuvius covered 
all Europe. They were carried as far as Constantinople; 
where, according to this chronicler, an anniversary fef- 
ival was instituted in remembrance of that ftrange phe- 


tomenon. It is very probable that the cities of Hercu- 
laneum and Pompeii disappeared at that period, but that 
no more traces of them were left. This conjecture is 
supported by a letter written by Caflidorus in the name of Theodoric, who reigned between 493 and 526. 
On this authority, C. Du Theil is inclined to think, 
that after the fatal eruption of 471, fuch of the inhabi- 
tants of Pompeii as had the good fortune to escape 
alone, retired to Nola in Campania, and that those who 
escaped from Herculaneum took fielter at Naples. The 
quarter where the latter eftablished themselves was de-  
tached from the other parts of the city. This may ierve 
to explain the denomination Regio Herculanum, or the 
Quarter of the Herculaneans, which has been observed 
on several monuments of stone dug up at Naples, and alfo in several inferences which have been collected 
and published by learned Neapolitan antiquaries.

The site or situation of Herculaneum was where Por- 
tici now stands, about six miles to the eastward of Naples. 
The thickens of the heap of lava and ashes by which 
the city was overwhelmed, has been much increased by 
ferp fittings vomited fince that fatal catafrophe; and 
forms a mafs twenty-four feet deep, of dark grey stone, 
which is easily broken to pieces. By its non-adhesion 
to foreign bodies, marbles and bronzes are preferred in 
it as in a cafe made to fit them, and exact mofts of the 
faces and limbs of statues are frequently found in this 
subflance. The exact situation of this devoted city was 
not known till the year 1713, when it was accidentally 
found by some labourers, who, in digging a well, 
struck upon a flatue on the benches of the theatre. 
Many others were afterwards dug out and sent to France 
by the prince of Elbeuf. But little progress was made 
in the excavations till Charles infant of Spain ascended 
the Neapolitan throne; by whose efforts and liberality 
Herculaneum and Pompeii has been explored, and fuch treasures of antiquity drawn 
out as form the moft curious museum in the world, and 
have furpflled materials for eight imperial folio volumes, 
published under the direction of the late king of Na-  
ples. These curiosities confit not only of statues, busts, 
altars, interfeptions, and other ornamental appendages 
of Greek elegance and luxury; but also comprehend 
entire affortment of the homeftic, musical, and furgical, 
instruments; tripods of elegant form and exquifite exe-  
dance, and taken from a Sclavonian work by Neftor, 

f. Iherberg, HER'BOROUGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of 

f. Iherbostas, HER'BOS, in ancient geography, an inland town 
of a date pofterior to the feign of Cauftantine, that is to  

one of the four cities is hot correct; for they role again from 
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the base of the equefrian statue of M. Nonius Bal- 
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pletely fitted up with copper pans lined with silver, kettles, cisterns for heating water, and every utensil necessary for culinary purposes; specimens of various sorts of combustibles, retaining their form though burnt to a cinder. The favours of the gods were going to be reëdred to light, and that a new mine of science was on the point of being opened. But the difficulty of unrolling the burnt parchment, of parting the fragments on a flat surface, and of deciphering the obscuré letters, have proved such obstacles, that very little progress has been made in the work. When these famous cities were founded, this part of Italy was named Magna Graecia, from its having been peopled by Grecian colonies. After the fall of the Grecian empire it assumed the name of 

Magna Graecia

Hercules, by the will of Jupiter, was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, and obliged to obey him in every respect, Eurystheus, jealous of his success and rising power, ordered him to appear at Mycene, and perform the labours which by priority of birth he was empowered to impose upon him. Hercules hesitated to obey, to punish his disobedience, rendered him so dolorous, that he killed his own children by Megara, supposing them to be the offspring of Eurystheus. When he recovered the use of his senses, he was so struck with the misfortunes which had proceeded from his infancy, that he concealed himself, and retired from the society of men for some time. He afterwards consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he must be subject for twelve years to the will of Eurystheus, in compliance with the commands of Jupiter; and that, after he had achieved his most celebrated labours, he should be reckoned in the number of the gods. So plain and expressive an answer determined him to go to Mycene, and to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men imposed upon him. Eurystheus seeing him thus totally subjected to him, and apprehensive of his powerful enemy, commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises, the most difficult and arduous ever known, hence called the twelve labours of Hercules. The favours of the gods had completely Armed him, when he took these labours. He had received a coat of mail and helmet from Minerva, a sword from Neptune, a shield from Jupiter, a bow and arrows from Apollo, and from Vulcan a golden cuirass and brazen buckler, with a celebrated club of brazen, according to the opinion of most writers.

The first labour imposed upon Hercules by Eurystheus was to kill the lion of Nemea, which ravaged the country near Mycene. The hero, unable to destroy him with his arrows, boldly attacked him with his club, pursued him to his den, and after a close and sharp engagement, caught him by the throat, and choked him to death. He carried the dead beast on his shoulders to Mycene, and after ever clothed himself with the skin. Eurystheus was so astonished at the sight of the beast, and at the courage of Hercules, that he ordered him never to enter the gates of the city when he returned from his expeditions, but to wait for his orders without the walls. He even made himself a brazen veil, into which he retired whenever Hercules returned.—The second labour imposed upon Hercules was to catch the child Cerberus, which had ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition, but to wait for his orders without the walls. 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He even made himself a brazen veil, into which he returned whenever Hercules returned.—The second labour imposed upon Hercules was to catch the child Cerberus, which had ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition, but
by slight woundings, and lessening its swift-
ness. As he returned victorious, Diana snatched the
doe from him, and severely reprimanded him for mo-
dling an animal which was sacred to her. Hercules pleaded necessity, and, by representing the commands of Eu-
rytus, who appeared the goddes, and obtained the
death. —For his fifth labour he was ordered to kill the
carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the
lake Stymphalis in Arcadia. —In his sixth labour Her-
cules was ordered to cleanse the stables of Argus,
where 5000 oxen had been confined for many years.—
In his seventh labour he brought alive into Argos
a prodigious wild bull, which fed upon human fles.
He killed Diomedes, and gave him to be eaten
by his mares, which he brought to Eurytus. They
were sent to mount Olympus by the king of Mycenae,
where they were devoured by the wild beasts; or, ac-
tording to others, those were consecrated to Jupiter, and
where they existed in the age of Alexander the
Great.—For his ninth labour he was commanded to go
on-board the Argo in quest of the golden fleece, and
bring home the girdle of the queen of the Amazons.—
In his tenth labour he killed the monster Geryon, king
of Gades, and brought to Argos his numerous flocks
which fed upon human flesh. —The eleventh labour
was to conquer the three-headed dog Cerberus.—The
twelfth labour was to obtain apples from the garden of
the Hesperides, which was guarded by a dragon. —Be-
side these arduous labours, which the jealousy of Eu-
rytus had imposed upon him, he also achieved others
of such a character as to stamp his name on eternity.
He accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis, before he de-
ivered himself up to the king of Mycenae. He affi-
lated the gods in their wars against the giants; and it was
through him alone that Jupiter obtained a victory.
He conquered Laomedon, and pillaged Troy.
When Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, king of Op-
haus, of whom he was deeply enamoured, was refused
to his entreaties, he became the prey of a second fit
of infinity, and he murdered Iphitus, the only one of
the sons of Eurytus who favoured his addresses to his fitter.
He was some time after purified of the murder, and his
infinity ceased; but the gods persecuted him the more,
and his condition was more miserable than that of the
poor captive, whom the gods permitted them to apply to the oracle of Delphi for relief. The coldness
with which the Pythia answered his enquiries, irritated
him; and he resolved to plunder Apollo's temple, and
carry away the sacred tripod. Apollo opposed him,
and a severe conflict was begun, which nothing but the
interference of Jupiter with his thunderbolts could have prevented. He was upon this told by the oracle, that
he must be fold as a slave, and remain three years in the
most abject servitude, to recover from his disorder. He
complied, and Mercury, by order of Jupiter, conducted
him to Omphale, queen of Lydia, to whom he was fold
as a slave. Here he cleared all the country from rob-
ers, and Omphale, who was astonished at the greatness
of his exploits, restored him to liberty, and married him.
Hercules had Agelaus, and Lamon according to oth-
ers, by Omphale, from whom Creus, king of Lydia,
was descended. He became also enamoured of one of
Omphale's female servants, by whom he had Alceus.
After he had completed the years of his servitude, he re-
turned to Peloponnese, where he re-established on the
throne of Sparta Tyndarus, who had been expelled by
Hippocon. He became one of Dejanira's suitors, and
married her, after he had overcome all his rivals. He
was obliged to leave Calydon, his father-in-law's king-
dom, because he had inadvertently killed a man with a
blow of his fit; and he was on account of this expulsion
the father of Lichas. Sometimes he is represented at the
feasting of the Nemean boar. From Calydon he retired to the court of
Ceyx, king of Trachinia. In his way he was stopped
by the swollen dreams of the Erythraeus, where the centaur
Euilenus attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, under
the perfidious pretence of conveying her over the river.
Hercules perceived the diftres of Dejanira, and killed
the centaur, who as he expired gave her a tunic in
recompense of her husband from unlawful love. Ceyx, king of Trachinia, received
him and his wife with great marks of friendship, and
purified him of the murder which he had committed at
Calydon. Hercules was still mindful that he had once
been refused the hand of Iole; he therefore made war
against her father Eurytus, and killed him, with three
of his sons. Iole fell into the hands of her father's murderer, and found that she was loved by Hercules as much as before. She accompanied him to mount Oce,
where he was going to raise an altar, and offer a solemn
sacrifice to Jupiter. As he had not then the tunic in
which he arrayed himself to offer a sacrifice, he sent
Lichus to Dejanira, in order to provide himself a proper
dress. Dejanira, informed of her husband's tender at-
tachment to Iole, sent him the tunic which she had re-
cieved from Neifen; and Hercules, as soon as he had
put it on, fell into a desperate distress, and found the
poison of the Lernaean hydra penetrate through his bones.
He attempted to pull off the fatal dress, but it was
impossible; and this disease he inveighed in the most bitter imprecations against the credulous
Dejanira, the cruelty of Eurytion, and the jealousy
and hatred of Juno. As the diftempor was incurable, he
implored the protection of Jupiter, and gave his bow
and arrows to Philoctetes, and erected a large burning
pile on the top of the mount Oeta, He spread on the pile
the skin of the Nemean lion, and laid himself down upon it as on a bed, leaning his head on his club. Phi-
 photocetes, or, according to others, Pean or Hyllus, was
ordered to set fire to the pile, and the hero laid himself
on a sudden surrounded with the flames, without betraying any marks of fear or astonishment. Jupiter saw
it from heaven, and told to the surrounding gods that
he would raise to the skies the immortal parts of a hero
who had cleared the earth from so many monsters and
tyrants. The gods applauded Jupiter's resolution, the
burning pile was suddenly surrounded with a dark smoke,
and after the mortal parts of Hercules were consumed,
he was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four
horses, the thunderbolts of which were his only weapons.
He spread on the pile the skin of the Nemean lion, and
after the mortal parts of Hercules were consumed,
he was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four
horses, the thunderbolts of which were his only weapons.
Cupid, who infolently breaks to pieces his arrows and his club, to intiate the passion of love in the hero, who himself attempts to be himself to be himself and rid himself of Omphale, who defied her self in his armour while he was sitting to spin with her female serving. The children of Hercules are as numerous as the labours and difficulties which he underwent; and indeed they became so powerful soon after his death, that they alone had the courage to invade all Peloponnesus. See Racine. He was father of Bicorus and Therimachus, by Megare; of Cepheus, by Afydamia; of Palemon, by Antone; of Ereses, by Parthenope; of Glyciferes, by Gyneus, and Odites, by Dejanira; of Tityra of Lycia, by Auroene; of Eurytus, by Parthenope; of Glyriferes, by Echidna, &c. Such are the most striking characteristics of the life of Hercules; who is said to have supported, for a while, the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders, and to have separated, by the force of his arm, the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labours; which opened a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas, now the strait of Gibraltar; on each side of which, on the mythological points, his pillars were erected. See GIBALBAIAR, vol. viii. p. 555.

Heracles, in astronomy, is a constellation of the northern hemisphere, and one of the forty-eight old constellations mentioned by ancient writers. It is not known by what name it was distinguished by the Egyptians and others before the Greeks. The latter, per-
In a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her faire flokke.
W. Brown.

A female tending a herd:
As a herd'se in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her faire flokke.
W. Brown.

A company of men, in contempt or detestation:
Survey the world, and where one Cato diines.
—To accoit; to be acquainted; Norris.

However great we are, honed and valiant.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder herd-groom, and none other.
Spenser.

To HERD, v. n. To run in herds or companies.—It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endeavour men to one another, and make them herd together, like fellow-sailors in a storm. Norris.—To associate; to become one of any number or party:
I'll herd among his friends, and seem
One of the number.

To HERD, v. a. To throw or put into a herd:
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are herded with the vulgar.
Johnson's Catiline.

HERD'ESS, /. A female tending a herd:
HERD, f. [hoeppt, Sax.] A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. Flocks are sheep, and herds oxen or kine.

There find a herd of heifers, wandering o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.
Addison.

A company of men, in contempt or detestation:
Survey the world, and where one Cato diines.
—To accoit; to be acquainted; Norris.

However great we are, honed and valiant.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder herd-groom, and none other.
Spenser.

HERD'GROOM, /. A keeper of herds.

HERD'IVESCHE, /. A female tending a herd:
HERD' ICHE, or HERD'ICHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of
Vol. IX. No. 668.
Mark, situated on the Ruhr, containing three churches for the different religions, and a noble secular abbey for ladies, both Roman-catholic and Protestant: four miles north-west of Schwerte.

HERD'TIN, a town of Denmark, in the circle of Koeber, of six miles south-east of Truanen.

HERD'MAN, or HERDSMAN, f. One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.—That to the faithful herdman's art belongs. Milton.

There oft the Indian herdman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his parfuring herds
At loop-holes cut through thick'd flade.
Milton.

HERD'TRICH (Christian), a learned Flemish Jesuit, who was particularly conversant in the literature, history, and customs, of the Chinese. He was selected, by order of Louis XIV. to draw up and publish a work entitled Consecutius Sinarum Philosophiae, sive Scientiae, Sinens Latinæ exposita, &c. 1687, folio. The author has been accused of occasional deficiencies in point of accuracy, but, notwithstanding its blemishes, the work is replete with profound erudition, and curious and valuable information.

HERD'WEECH, or HERD'WERCHE, f. Herdman's work, or culuminary work done by the shepherds, herdsmen, and other folodary tenants, at the will of their lord.

Here, adv. [hen, Sax. hier, Dut.] In this place.—Today is ours, we have it here. Cowley.

Before they here approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was setting forth. Shakespeare.

In the present state.—This shal be happy here,
More happy herafter. Bacon.—It is used in making an offer or attempt.—Then here's for earthen. Dryden.—In drinking a health.—Here's to thee, Dick. Cowley.

However, friend, here's to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. Prior.

It is often opposed to there; in one place, distinguished from another.—'Tis neither here nor there. Shakespeare.

Then this, then that, man's aid, they crave, implore;
Pest here for help, seek there their followers. Daniel.

Here seems, in the following passage, to mean this place:
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here a better where to find. Shakespeare.

HEREABOUDTS, adv. About this place.—I saw hereabouts nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge, Addison on Italy.

HEREAFTER, _ed_. In time to come; in futurity.

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace.
Dryden.

In a future state.—You shall be happy here, and more happy hereafter. Bacon.

HEREAFTER, f. A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry:
'Tis the divinity that dirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. Addison's Cato.

HEREAT', ed_. At this.—One man coming to the tribunal, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended hereat, demanded what this singularity could mean? Hooker.

HEREABANUM, f. [Dope, exercitus, and ban, Sax. edilitum, multa.] A multt, instituted under the feudal government, for not going armed into the field, when called forth. Spelman. Under the feudal policy, every free man was under an obligation to serve the state.

If, upon being summoned into the field, any freeman refused to obey, a full herabannum, i.e. a fine of sixty
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crown, was to be exacted from him, according to the law of the Franks. This fine was levied with such rigour, that, if any person be inolvent, he was reduced to the condition, and continued to that state until such time as his labour should amount to the value of the fine.

The emperor Lotharius rendered the penalty more severe, by confiscating the goods of the person refusing, and banishing him.

**HEREBOTUS, f. [Dene, and bode, Sax. a messenger.]**
The king's edict commanding his subjects to join the field.

**HEREBY, adv.** By this. The acquisition.

**HEREITABLE, adj. [hereditare, Lat.]** Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.—Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditable, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's.

**HEREITAMENTS, f. [hereditamenta, Lat.]** A term in law for all such immovable things, whether corporeal or incorporeal, which a man may have to him and his heirs by way of inheritance; and which, if they are not otherwise devised, descend to the executor and the beneficiaries; by the grant of hereditaments in conveyances, manors, and other foids of all sorts, rent, services, advowsons, &c. pass. Hereditamenta sive quod juris hereditario ad heredem transfert. Hereditaments are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal. Corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of subfiantal and permanent objects, all which may be comprehended under the general denomination of land.HEN. VIII. c. 2. It is a word of very great extent, comprehending whatever may be inherited or come to the heir; be it real, personal, or mixed; and though it is not holden, or lieth not in tenure, Co. Lit. 6. 16. And by the grant of hereditaments in conveyances, manors, houses, lands, and all sorts of rents, services, &c. pass. Hereditamenta sive quod juris hereditario ad heredem transfert. Hereditaments are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal. Corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects, all which may be comprehended under the general denomination of land. 1 Inst. 4. It legally includes all such buildings, houses, and other buildings; because they consist of land, which is the foundation; and the structure thereupon: so that, if I convey the land or ground, the structure or building passeth with it. Water is also considered as a species of land; and such is the strictness of the law, that one cannot bring an action to recover possession of a pool, or other piece of water, by the name of water only; but he must bring his action for the land that lies at the bottom, and must call it land covered with water. Brown. 142. Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. Cujus est solis, ejus est usque ad celum, is the maxim of the law; upwards, therefore, no man may erect any building, to overhang another's land; and downwards, whatever is in a direct line, between the surface of any land and the centre of the earth, belongs to the owner of the surface; as is every day's experience in the mining countries. So that the word land includes not only the face of the earth, but everything under it or over it. And therefore if a man grants all his lands, he grants thereby all his mines of metal and other foils, his woods, his waters, and his houses, as well as his fields and meadows. Not but the particular names of the things are equally sufficient to pass them, except in the instance of water; by a grant of which nothing passes but a right of fishing. Co. Lit. 4. But the capital distinction is this; that by the name of a castle, medinas, toft, croft, or the like, nothing else will pass, except what falls with the utmost propriety under the term made use of; but by the name of land, which is nonum generalissimum, every thing teretial will pass. 1 Inst. 4, 5, 6.

An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporate, whether real or personal, or concerning, or annexed to, or exercizable within, the same. Co. Lit. 20. It is not the thing corporate itself, but something collateral thereto; as a rent issuing out of lands, &c. or an office belonging to jewels, &c. These incorporeal hereditaments are rated by Blackstone in his Commentaries, to be principally of ten sorts; Advowsons; Tithes; Commons; Ways; Offices; Dignities; Franchises; Corodies, or Peasantry; Annuities; and Rents. As to all which fee those several titles in this Encyclopedia.

**HEREDITARY, adj. [hereditarius, Fr. hereditarius, Lat.]** Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; defending by inheritance:

He shall ascend
The throne hereditarily, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens.

**HEREDITARILY, adv.** By inheritance. Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you hereditarily. Pope.

**HEREFARE, f.** A military expedition; the act of going on a military expedition. Scott. An old word.

**HEREFORD, an ancient and opulent city, the capital of Herefordshire, situated on the north bank of the river Wye, nearly in the centre of the county. It is twenty-eight miles distant from Worcester, thirty-two from Gloucester, four from Monmouth, thirteen from Leominster, and a hundred and thirty from Ironbridge. The adjacent country affords a great variety of beautiful prospects, being diversified with an intermixture of hills, vales, meadows, corn-fields, and orchards. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, a common-council consisting of thirty-one members, a high steward, and a recorder. The name of the city is pure Saxon, signifying "the ford of an army," which perfectly agrees with its situation on the river Wye, which falls into the Severn, and forms part of the barrier between England and Wales. As the two nations were for ages at war with each other, this city was generally the quarters of such Saxon or English forces as were stationed in the neighbourhood to defend the frontier; and here both armies probably forded the river when they passed out of England into Wales, or out of Wales into England. Some, however, have supposed the name of Hereford to have been derived from Ericona, the ancient Briton name of the county; and others have imagined, that both the Briton and Saxon names were derived from Arctonium, an ancient town near this place, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, which is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and Hereford to have been erected upon its site. It is likewise said to have been founded by king Edward the elder; though others suppose that it was founded about the Saxo-Norman era, when the Saxo-Norman era, 878, was at its height, and first became considerible, about the year 854, on account of a church built here by Milred, king of the Mercians, to the memory of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, who was murdered by the queen of king Offa, while courting her daughter. This church was soon after elevated to the rank of a cathedral, and Hereford was made the fee of a bishop; but in the reign of Edward the Confessor, Griffin, prince of Wales, sacked the city, destroyed the cathedral, and carried the bishop away prisoner. Hence this city was, at the era of the Norman conquest, in ruins, and there were not above one hundred and three men within the city and suburbs; the conqueror, however, rebuilt both the city and cathedral, and also erected a castle, which, though long since in ruins, Leland says, was in his time the fairest, largest, and strongest, in England. This city has lent members to parliament ab origine.

Hereford was formerly surrounded with a wall and a deep ditch, and defended by the before-mentioned castle, which, as well as a great part of the wall, and three of the gates, are demolished. The streets in general are wide, and the buildings, within the space of a few years, have been greatly improved. Some of the principal streets unite in a kind of square, called the High Town.
The arched roof of the upper cross aisle is well worthy to be studied; it was newly paved, and several parts repaired. The sculptured walls are numerous coats of arms of that family, finely incised. The altar-piece is sumptuous and elegant, and the service (till continued to be performed; till, on Easter Monday, 1786, about seven o'clock in the evening, the bells of the cathedral were stopped, and the notice of all persons that visit this church; it is supported by one pillar, as in Salisbury, Wells, and some other of our majestic cathedrals. On the east side of the south door leading into the choir, was formerly a celebrated monument of St. Ethelbert; the depredations of Algar, earl of Griffin, prince of Wales, added to the ravages of time, prevent us from recognizing the place at present, any other way than by report. The library, at the east end of the church, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, contains a great many curious brasses, and some other monuments of note, in a handsome apartment of very fine workmanship; and, notwithstanding it was much defaced during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the shelves are now pretty well filled with books, many of them valuable. On the south side of the library is a very beautiful chapel founded by bishop Audley, about the year 1495. On the removal of that bishop to Salisbury, he built in that cathedral a chapel, in all respects similar to that at Hereford, and which is there also known as the Audley chapel.

The bishops of Hereford, in addition to their spiritual functions, were invested with very important temporal powers. Amongst the privileges of the city, the bishop of Hereford is entitled the Bishop's Fee; within this district the secular prelates have enjoyed very considerable authority; and, on particular occasions, their authority has altogether superseded that of the civil magistrate, by extending over the whole city. As lords of this fee, they exercised the ancient rights denominated (from the Saxon) infangenthef and infangenthef, by which they administered justice within their limits, and committed offenders to the custody of their own officers in their own peculiar prison, which was situated within the walls of the episcopal palace. By Chol and Cheam, or Theame, they restrained and judged bondmen and vassals, with their children, goods and chattels; and by Sac and Soke their tenants were excused from the payment of customary burdens and impositions. They also held an annual fair, for the sale of merchandise, within their fee; during its continuance their power extended to all the usual places to that appointed by the bishop, and a porter was sworn at each of the city gates, to collect the tolls for his use. A bailiff was annually elected to carry the burgage rolls, together with certain persons, to keep watch and see that all offenders to the custody of their own officers in their own peculiar prison, which was situated within the walls of the episcopal palace. By Chol and Cheam, or Theame, they restrained and judged bondmen and vassals, with their children, goods and chattels; and by Sac and Soke their tenants were excused from the payment of customary burdens and impositions. They also held an annual fair, for the sale of merchandise, within their fee; during its continuance their power extended to all the usual places to that appointed by the bishop, and a porter was sworn at each of the city gates, to collect the tolls for his use. A bailiff was annually elected to carry the burgage rolls, together with certain persons, to keep watch and see that all offenders to the custody of their own officers in their own peculiar prison, which was situated within the walls of the episcopal palace.

The bishop's see included the parishes of all Saints, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's. The cathedral was founded by Mildred, a Saxon princess, about the year 825, and rebuilt by bishop Athelstan between the years 1012 and 1056; but the body of the present fabric, the pillars of which are Saxon, was certainly erected by bishop Robert de Lofing, the second Norman prelate, in the reign of William I. in 1107, and the choir is in a fair manner finished in the times when the see was held by the four subsequent bishops. But though this cathedral was thus erected by piece-meal, and has undergone considerable mutilations, yet it is at this time a very lofty, though irregular, structure, notwithstanding it suffered very much latterly by the fall of the old tower, which was effeemed as a part of the ancient architecture. As this tower was extremely well built, it would not have gone to ruins for many centuries, had it not been very injudiciously erected upon flight arches, which were only designed for the support of the roof. An attempt was made to strengthen these arches a little before they gave way, but they were too far gone to admit of any repairs. It may not be improper to inform the reader, that this noble tower, which was 255 feet high, began to give some warnings of its fall, about a fortnight before it happened. Notwithstanding which, divine service still continued to be performed; till, on Easter Monday, 1786, about seven o'clock in the evening, the bells of the cathedral were stopped, and the notice of all persons that visit this church; it is supported by one pillar, as in Salisbury, Wells, and some other of our majestic cathedrals. On the east side of the south door leading into the choir, was formerly a celebrated monument of St. Ethelbert; the depredations of Algar, earl of Griffin, prince of Wales, added to the ravages of time, prevent us from recognizing the place at present, any other way than by report. The library, at the east end of the church, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, contains a great many curious brasses, and some other monuments of note, in a handsome apartment of very fine workmanship; and, notwithstanding it was much defaced during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the shelves are now pretty well filled with books, many of them valuable. On the south side of the library is a very beautiful chapel founded by bishop Audley, about the year 1495. On the removal of that bishop to Salisbury, he built in that cathedral a chapel, in all respects similar to that at Hereford, and which is there also known as the Audley chapel.

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Bristol, and other places; and, by means of the same navigation, the city is supplied with coals from the foreland of Deane. A great market is held upon St. Andrew's day for cattle, horses, &c. Three markets are also held each week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays for poultry, butter, eggs, &c. and on Fridays for live stock. There are annually four fairs, to wit, on the first Tuesday after the 2d of February; on the Wednesday in the Easter-week; on the 1st of July; and on the 20th of October. At the October fair, besides a great number of cattle, horses, &c. a considerable quantity of salted butter is brought from the adjacent counties of Wales. On the north side of the city, at a small distance from Calle-green, Hereford infirmary is placed, in a very airy and commodious situation; and is most liberally supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the charitable and humane, both in the city and county at large. Among other small hospitals in the environs, is one known by the name of Coningsby's hospital for old soldiers, situated at a small distance from Widemarshgate, near which is a remarkable ancient stone pillar, which never fails to excite the attention of the curious traveller. There are several other hospitals well endowed for the support of old and decayed citizens, both male and female. There is also a school, called Blue-school, without Byefler's Gate, supported by subscription, for the clothing and teaching a certain number of boys and girls. Hereford gave long the title of earl to the noble family of the Bohuns; then of duke to Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. king of England; after him, of earl to Stafford earl of Buckingham; then of viscount to Devereux earl of Ely, which a collateral branch of this family still enjoys, and is thereby the premier viscount of England. See the article HEREFORD, p. 545 of this volume.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, situated on the borders of Wales; having to the north the county of Salop or Shropshire; to the west the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, the latter separated by the Hatterel hills, or Black Mountain; to the south the county of Monmouth and Gloucestershire, the former separated by the river Munnaw; the latter, in part, by the Wye; and to the east Worcestershire. It is almost of a circular form; having its circumference made irregular by many windings and indentations. During the Saxon heptarchy, this county was included in the kingdom of Mercia. It is now in the province of Canterbury, the diocese of its own name, and in the Oxford circuit; being forty-six miles long, forty miles broad, and 220 miles in circumference, containing 1200 square miles, or 760,000 acres; divided into eleven hundreds, 176 parishes; one city, Hereford; and seven market-towns, viz. Leominster or Lemster, which gives the title of viscount to the family of Fennor, and sends two members to parliament; Ross, which gives the title of baron to the Berthon family; Weobley, which sends two members to parliament; Pembroke, Ledbury, Bromyard, and Kineton. Its rivers are the Wye, Lugg, Minnow, Arrow, Frome, Dore, Leddon, and Tame. The most noted places are Marsha Hill, Malvern Hills, Hatterel Hills, Frome Hill, Black Mount, Golden Vale, Bringwood Chase, Hawood and Dereford Forests, Creden Hill, and Brynmawr Wood. Before the conquest, this county was reckoned a part of Wales; and, being then a frontier between England and Wales, it had twenty-eight strong castles, a few only of which now remain. Herefordshire is one of those counties which most happily unite the rich and fertile with the picturesque and romantic. The poet Dyer's description of the ancient Siluria, of which it formed a considerable part, paints it in beautiful colours:

Pleasant Siluria, land of various views,
Hills, rivers, woods, and lawns, and purple groves
Pomaceons, mingled with the curling growth
Of tenderl hops, that flaunt upon their poles.

The fertility and pleasures of this country are greatly owing to the fine rivers by which it is watered. The principal is the Wye, which, entering on the western side, almost crosses the country, meandering to the south-east; when, turning directly south, it reaches the boundary of Gloucestershire, and then bending westward, arrives at the borders of Monmouthshire. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows in a deep bed between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and here and there crowned by hail long, of Shropshire, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil, and can never too frequently engage the curiosity of travellers.

The Lug is also a considerable stream, which, rising in north-west, on the confines of Radnor, after flowing across great part of this county, and receiving many rivulets from the north and east, falls into the Wye a little below Hereford, and compels it to take its southward direction. The Munnaw above mentioned as forming the limit on the Monmouthshire border, springs from the Hatterel-hills; and, after receiving the Dour, flowing out of a valley, called from its superior fertility the Golden Vale, goes on to join the Wye at the ancient town of Monmouth. The northern extremity of the county is also crossed in two places by the Tame.

Two products render Herefordshire particularly famous—its cider and its wool. Hops also form a considerable part of its agriculture. The apples producing cider grow in greater abundance here than in any other county in Great Britain, being plentiful and spontaneous even in the hedge-rows. Of these the fruits are of various kinds, yielding liquors of different strength and qualities. The most celebrated is the red-streak, said to be peculiar to this county, and hence claims the distinctive appellation of Herefordshire cider. The Styer cider is remarkable for a strength and body unparallel to this liquor, and has hence been complimented with the superior title of English champain.

The steep of Herefordshire are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality superior to that of the favourite Suffolk breed. The Leminster wool has long been famous, as well as that from the district called Inchinnfield, near Ross. The grain of this fruitful county is not less excellent than its other products. The wheat of its vales, and the barley of its high grounds, are equal to the best in England.

As the employments of agriculture are so successfully followed here, it cannot be expected that the inhabitants should turn their industry to manufactures. The towns of Herefordshire are therefore inconsiderable in that respect.

HEREGATE, or HEREGELD, Saxon; Pecunia seu tributum alendo exercitui collatum.] A tribute or tax levied anciently for the maintenance of an army; similar to our modern Subsidy, which fee.

HEREIN', adv. In this.—My best endeavours shall be done herein. Shakespeare.

HEREINTO, adv. Into this.—Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance herintia cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. Hooker.

HEREMITICAL, adj. [It should be written eremite,- from eremita, of eremita, a hermit; eremita, eremite, a hermit.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit.—You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. Pope.

HERENCIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile; forty miles south-east of Toledo.

HERENDITZ, a town of Austria; six miles south-west of Shinn.

HERENTALS, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Little Nethe, built in the year 1299, by Henry IV, duke
The duke of Brabant, and surrounded with walls in the year 1400: sixteen miles north-east of Malines, and sixteen east of Antwerp.

HERRENALS (Peter de), a learned ecclesiastic, who derived his surname from Herrenals, in Brabant, where he was born. He became a canon of the regular church of Premontré, and flourished about the year 1534. He was the author of 1. Catena in Pianus Penitentialis. 2. Catena in XV. Canḍa Graduum. 3. Collectaneum in IV. Evangelia. 4. Chronicon ab urbe Condita. &c. And the Lives of popes John XXII, Benedict XII, Clement VI, Innocent VI, Urban V, Gregory XI, and Clement VII, which were published by M. Huntington in 1605.

HEREOF, adv. From this; of this.—Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. Shakespeare.

HERFON, adv. Upon this.—If we should strictly interpret, the possibility might fall into question. Brown.

HEREOUT, adv. Out of this place.—All the words composed of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete; or obsolecens; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained. Johnson.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing, Here-cut up to the throne of God did fly. Spenser.

HERES (Mount), in Palaestina, situated in Aijalon, in the tribe of Dan: here part of the Amorites fled, after the conquest of Canaan, where they remained impregnable. Judges. 15.

HERKH, [Heb.] A man's name.

HERIESARCH, s. [Heresarchus, Fr. heresiarche, Gr. heresiarch.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.—The pope declared him not only a heretic, but an heresiarch. Sifting feet.

HERESIOGRAPHER, s. A writer of heresies.

HERESIOGRAPHY, s. [from the apostate, Gr. heresiarch, and γραφή, to write.] A treatise of heresies.

HERESIOLOGY, s. [from the apostate, Gr. heresiarch, and λόγος, a description.] A discourse of heresy.

HERESY, s. [heresia, Fr. herésie, Lat. heresia, Gr.] An opinion of private men different from that of the orthodox church.—Let the truth of that religion I profess be repulsed from her judgment, not in the odious disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, cruelty, and disloyalty. King Charles.

HERESY, in law, an offence against Christianity, consisting of a denial of some of its essential doctrines. It seems difficult precisely to determine what error shall amount to heresy, and what not; but the statute 1 Eliz. c. 1, which erected the high-commission court, having reference to this end, as are either determined by scripture, or by one of the four first general councils, or by some other council, by express words of scripture, or by parliament, with the assent of the congregation: these rules are at present thought the best directions concerning this offence. 2 Hatch. P. C. c. 2.

By the common-law, one convicted of heresy, and reduced to abjure it, or falling into it again after he abjured it, might be burnt, by force of the writ de heretics comburendo, which issued out of chancery upon a certificate of such conviction; but he forfeited neither lands nor goods, because the proceedings against him were only pro falute animae. F. N. B. 269. 3 Inq. 43. This writ of 1740, is thought to be regular in the common-law itself. However it appears from thence that the conviction of heresy by the common-law was not in any petty ecclesiastical court, but before the archbishop himself, in a provincial synod; and that the delinquent was delivered over to the king to do as he should please with him; so that the crown had a control of his punishment; and might pardone the convict by issuing no process against him; the writ de hereticis comburendo being not a writ of course, but issuing only by the special direction of the king in council.

But in the reign of Henry IV, when the eyes of the Christian world began to be opened, and the seeds of the Protestant religion took deep root in this kingdom; the clergy taking advantage, from the king's dubious title, to demand an increase of their own power, 9 Stat. 1 Hen. IV. c. 15, which sharpened the edge of persecution to its utmost keenness; for by that statute the diocesan alone, without the intervention of a synod, might convict of heretical tenets; and unless the convict abjured his opinions, or if after abjuration he relapsed, the heretic was bound to the bishop of the diocese, to commit the unhappy victim to the flames without waiting for the consent of the crown. Thus the relentless spirit of persecution was from time to time carried on, and numbers of innocent persons devoted to the flames upon flight or feigned charges of heresy, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the reformation came to be finally established. By Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 14, all former statutes relating to heresy were repealed, which left the jurisdiction of heresy as it stood at common-law viz. to the infliction of common censures, in the ecclesiastical courts; and in case of burning the heretic, in the provincial synod only. 5 Rep. 23. 12 Rep. 36. But the writ de hereticis comburendo remained till in force, and was not abrogated until the Stat. 29 Car. II. c. 9, declared it to be null and void. Thus in one and the same reign our lands were delivered from the slavery of military tenures; our bodies from arbitrary imprisonment, by the habeas corpus act; and our minds from the tyranny of superstitious bigotry, by demolishing this last badge of persecution in the English law. 4 Comm. 46.

It seems to be now agreed, that regularly the temporal courts have no cognizance of heresy, either to determine what it is, or to punish the heretic as such, but only as a disturber of the public peace; that therefore, if a man be proceeded against as an heretic in the spiritual courts, pro falute animae, and think himself aggrieved, his proper remedy is to bring his appeal to a higher ecclesiastical court, and not to move for a prohibition from a temporal one. 25 Hen. VIII. 146. 5 Co. 58. Yet a temporal judge may incidentally take knowledge whether a tenet be heretical or not; as where one was committed by force of Stat. 1 Hen. IV. c. 15, for saying that he was not bound by the law of God to pay tithes to the curate; another for saying, that though he was excommunicated before men, yet he was not so before God; the temporal courts, on an habeas corpus in the first case, and in an action of false imprisonment in the other, adjudged neither of the points to be heresy within that statute, and the king's courts will either take the point, or be ordained by statute. 3 Inq. 42. 2 Bull. 300. In quare impedit, if the bishop plead that he referred the clerk for heresy, it seems that he must set forth the particular point, that it may appear to be heretical to the court wherein the action is brought. 5 Co. 58. 3 Lea. 314.

HERETICAL, s. [from heresia; Gr. here-]

HERETICAL JURISDICTION, in Scotland. The feudal grievance of these jurisdictions is removed by Stat. 20 Geo. II. c. 43. Vide Dalrymple of Fould, 295. See also Stat. 20 Geo. II. c. 50, which abolished the tenure of ward-holding, equivalent to the ancient tenure of knight-ferwice in England.

HERETIC, s. [heretikos, Fr. herétique, Gr.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the orthodox church.—These things would be prevented, if no known heretic or schismatic be suffered. Bacon.

No heretics desire to spread Their wild opinions like these epicsures. Davies.

It is used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous:

I rather will suspect the sun with cold Than thee with wantonnefs; thy honour stands. Davies.
HERETICAL, adj. Containing here, or.—Conflanta-808
pöle, was in an upshot, upon an ignorant jealousy that
these words had some heretical meaning. *Decay of Priy.
HERETICALLY, adv. With here, or.—
HERETO, adv. To this; add to this.
HERETOCHS, or HERETCHS, f. Among our Sax-
ian ancestors, signified the name with dukes or duces, de-
noting the commanders or leaders of their armies. It
appears, from Edward the Confessor's laws, that the
military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the
dukes or heretochs, who were constituted through every
province and county in the kingdom, being selected out
of the principal nobility, and such as were most remark-
able for being *sapiences, fides, &c: having. Their duty
was to lead and regulate the English armies; and, because
of the great power, lord was to be elected by the people
in their full assembly, or folkomere, in the same manner
as heriffs were elected.
HERETOFORE, adv. Formerly; anciently.—So near
is the connection between the civil state and religious,
that herefore you will find the government and the
priesthood united in the same person. *Swift.
HERFORD, or HERFORDEN, a town of Germany,
in the province of Eastphalia, and county of Ravenberg, Situated on
the Werra and Aë, which divide it into three parts: it
contains about $80 houses, between which are large
spaces and gardens, four Lutheran and one Calvinist
churches, two chapels, and a convent. This town was
formerly imperial, but the troops of Brandenburg compel-
led the inhabitants to pay homage to the elector in
1652. On a mountain near the town stands the abbey
of Herford, a free and secular foundation, erected in 789
or 790. Since the reformation, it has become Lutheran.
HERFILS, a man's name; a philosopher who
wrote the history in elegant Latin. *Locke.
HERICOURT (Louis de), a learned French writer,
born in 1687 at Soissons, where his family had long
been distinguished. He applied himself to the study of
jurisprudence, and was received advocate in the parlia-
mament of Paris in 1712. In 1719, appeared his valuable
work, *Les Lieux Eclefiales de France mis dans leur Ordre
naturel, of which several editions have been given.
The work is much esteemed for its method and clear-
ness. He also wrote a Treatise on the Sale of Im-
moveables by Decree, 4to. an Abridgement of the Disci-
pline of the Church by P. Thomassin, 4to. and other
works. He died in 1755, a character of great work,
and industry. His most famous Works, four
volumes 4to. were printed in 1759.
JULIAN DE HERICOURT, grandfather of the above
named writer, was a man of learning, and principal
*Coroner of the academy of Soissons, of which he wrote
the history in elegant Latin.
HERICY, a town of France, in the department
of the Seine and the Maine, on the Seine: five miles north-
west of Fontainebleau.
HERIOT, f. [heriots, Lat. *heredum, Sax. *heorios
apparatus; from *heer, exercitus, an army, and *efer, *ffufus.
A tribute originally given to the lord of a
manor for his better preparation for war. By the laws
of the Conquest, Edward the Confessor's laws, that the
military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the
dukes or heretochs, who were constituted throughout
the provinces and counties in the kingdom, being selected
out of the principal nobility, and such as were most remark-
able for being *sapiences, fides, &c: having. Their duty
was to lead and regulate the English armies; and, because
of the great power, lord was to be elected by the people
in their full assembly, or folkomere, in the same manner
as heriffs were elected.
HERETOFORE, adv. Formerly; anciently.—So near
is the connection between the civil state and religious,
that herefore you will find the government and the
priesthood united in the same person. *Swift.
HERFORD, or HERFORDEN, a town of Germany,
in the province of Eastphalia, and county of Ravenberg, Situated on
the Werra and Aë, which divide it into three parts: it
contains about $80 houses, between which are large
spaces and gardens, four Lutheran and one Calvinist
churches, two chapels, and a convent. This town was
formerly imperial, but the troops of Brandenburg compel-
led the inhabitants to pay homage to the elector in
1652. On a mountain near the town stands the abbey
of Herford, a free and secular foundation, erected in 789
or 790. Since the reformation, it has become Lutheran.
HERFILS, a man's name; a philosopher who
wrote the history in elegant Latin. *Locke.
HERICOURT (Louis de), a learned French writer,
born in 1687 at Soissons, where his family had long
been distinguished. He applied himself to the study of
jurisprudence, and was received advocate in the parlia-
mament of Paris in 1712. In 1719, appeared his valuable
work, *Les Lieux Eclefiales de France mis dans leur Ordre
naturel, of which several editions have been given.
The work is much esteemed for its method and clear-
ness. He also wrote a Treatise on the Sale of Im-
moveables by Decree, 4to. an Abridgement of the Disci-
pline of the Church by P. Thomassin, 4to. and other
works. He died in 1755, a character of great work,
and industry. His most famous Works, four
volumes 4to. were printed in 1759.
JULIAN DE HERICOURT, grandfather of the above
named writer, was a man of learning, and principal
*Coroner of the academy of Soissons, of which he wrote
the history in elegant Latin.
especially the pattern of a town or fortresses, to secure those passages which must of necessity be often opened.

HERISTAL. See Hastings.

HERITABLE, adj. [Lat., Fr.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited. —By the canon-law this son shall be legitimate and heritable, according to the laws of England. Hale.

HERITAGE, f. [Lat., Fr.] Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general. The wife man considers that his property alone and heritage be in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day. Rogers. —In divinity; the people of God. —O Lord, save thy people, and blest thin heritage. Common Prayer.

HERITIERA, f. [So named in honour of Charles Louis Heritzer.] In botany, a genus of the class monoand, order monadelphia, (lygenesia, Schreber.) The generic characters are:—I. Male flowers smaller than the females. Calyx: perianthium one-leafed, bell-shaped, five-toothed. Corolla: none. Stamina: in the centre of the calyx, columnar, conic-fabulate, below the tip surrounded by antahes (five to ten), minute, united into a cylinder.—II. Female flowers in the same panicle with the males. Calyx: as in the males. Corolla: none. Stamina: filaments none; antherae ten, inserted into the receptacle at the base of the gomus, two between each, thin, minute, perhaps barren. Filillus: gomus five, semi-ovate, compressed, smooth; styles conical, short, in flowering-time diverging at the tip; digmas club-shaped; Pericarpium: drupes juicicells, spreading very much, oval, flat, smooth; convex underneath, keeled and winged, one-seeded. Seeds: solitary, subglobular, large. This character is formed from dried specimens, compared with Koenig's manuscript descriptions, made from living plants on the spot —Eternal Character. Calyx five-toothed; corolla none. Male. Antherae ten, without filaments. Female. Gomus five; drupes with one subgubular feed.

Heritiera littoralis, or looking-glafs plant, a single species. It is a tree with alternate, oval-oblong, obtuse, perennial, thick, veined, smooth, quite entire, petioled, leaves. Native of the East India islands; found at Ceylon by Koenig, and at Pulico Condore by Mr. David Nefion. Introduced in 1750, by sir Joseph Banks, bart.

HER, a town of Germany, in Welfphalia, and bishopric of Liege: twenty miles north-west of Liege.

HERKEMER, a town of the American States, in Welfphalia, and bishopric of Liege: twenty miles north-west of Liege.

HERISTAL. See Hastings.

HERKEMER, a county of New York, divided into twenty townships, viz. Greenwich, Flats, Warren, Franklin, and Litchfield, formed out of German Flats in February 1796. Herkemer, Fairfieal and Norway, formed out of Fairfield, February 1796. Schuyler. The following were comprehended originally in Whitetown, viz. Paris, Sangerfield, Hamilton, Sherburn, Brookfield, Cazenovia, Wefmoreland, Mexico, Rome, Steuben, and Floyd. By the state census of 1796 this county contains 25,573 inhabitants, of whom 3,966 are electors. It is bounded north by part of Lower Canada and the river St. Laurence; north-west by the east end of Lake Ontario, and the river St. Laurence; south by Otsego county; east by Connecticut, and part of Washington county, HERKEMER, a town of the American States, in the above-mentioned county, situated on the north side of Mohawk river. The township includes the Little German Flats, and the celebrated plain called German Flats; with a court-house, gaol, and a Dutch church. It is eighty miles north-west by west of Albany, sixteen miles west of Fort Schuyler, and is the direct route from White-town. The township is named in honour of general Herkemer, who was mortally wounded in the American war. It contained in 1796, by the state census, 2,073 inhabitants; of whom 338 were electors.

HERKENRODE, a town of Germany, in Welfphalia, and bishopric of Liege; two miles west of Haileit.

HERKLA, or HERAKLA, a town of Africa, in the
kingdom of Tunis, situated on the east coast: fifty miles south of Tunis.

HERLE, a town of the duchy of Limburg: six miles east-north-east of Fauquemont.

HERM (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton in the honour of Hermes, or Mercury. One of them was celebrated by the Phenicians in Arcadia; a second by the Cylileans in Elia; and a third by the Tamagras, where Mercury was represented with a ram upon his shoulder, because he was said to have walked through the city in that manner in time of a plague, and to have stood upon a rock; in memory of which, it was customary at this festival for one of the most beautiful youths in the city to walk round the walls with a ram upon his shoulder. A fourth festival of the same name was observed in Crete, when it was usual for the servants to fit down at the table while their masters waited; a custom which was also observed at the Roman Saturnalia.

HERMÉUM, in ancient geography, a town of Arcadia.—Also a promontory at the east of Carthage, the most northern point of all Africa, now Cape Bon. Litt. HERMAGNÉS, a man's name; a rhetorician who taught at Rome. HERLE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liége, situated near the Meuse: three miles south-south-west of Viset.

HERMAL, a kingdom of the island of Borneo, with a town of the same name, situated near the sea-coast.

HERMAN, [of hre, Sax. an army, and man.] A proper name of men.

HERMAN MESTIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, near which are quarries of different-coloured marble; three miles west of Chrudim.


HERMANCE, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Lake of Geneva at the town of the same name.

HERMAN (James), a Swiss mathematician and divine, born at Basle in 1678. He pursued his studies at the university in his native city; and, having been admitted to the degree of M.A. went through a course of divinity, and was received into the ministry in 1701. His principal attachment, however, was to mathematical studies, in which he profited by the instructions of the celebrated James Bernoulli, and proved one of his most distinguished disciples. So early as the year 1700, he had become such a proficient, that he produced an able defence of the principles of the differential calculus, against the objections of the famous Nieuwentynt; in a piece entitled Refponfio ad Confidcrations Jecundae celeberrimi Hermanni, circa principia Calculi differentiales. He travelled for improvement through Germany, Holland, England, and France; and on his return to Basle, he devoted himself with renewed ardour to the mathematical sciences. In 1707, upon the recommendation of M. Leibnitz to the curators of the university of Padua, he was appointed mathematical professor in that seminary; in 1708 he was chosen a member of the Institute at Bologna, and in 1710 of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; from whence he removed to Frankfort on the Oder, where M. Leibnitz had obtained for him the chair of mathematical professor or from the king of Prussia. Here he published, in 1716, De Phoronumia, five de Viribus Atmofphariam trajicimtium, &c. Besides the pieces already enumerated, he was the author of, 1. Difputatio disput. de curvatura radiorum Pifarum, 4to. 2. De nova Acceleratione Lege, quid gravitas versus Terram feratur, 8vo. 3. Difputatio de Vibratis in Chordarum tenforum. 4. Solatio Problennatis de Trajectoriarum Curvarum inventione.

HERMANN (Paul), an eminent botanist, native of Halle in Saxony. He profecuted physic in the island of Ceylon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1679 was made professor of botany at Leyden, and curator of the botanical garden. He obtained great reputation in the science, and died in 1713. His catalogue was a Catalogue of the Plants in the University Garden, printed in 1657, 8vo. in which are described several new and rare species, with figures. His Flos Lagunae-Batavae flora, printed under the name of Zumbach, in 1696, contains his method of botanical classification, which was founded upon the nakedness of the seeds, or their enclofure in the seed-veffels. The method of Boerhaave deviated little from that of Hermann. His Paradys Batavus, continens plus centum Plantas officinarum aeri incfas, 4to. 1698, was a poihumous work, edited by Sherard. The other works of this author are: 1. Mufci Indici Catalogus, continens varin Exotica Animalia, Infidias, Vegetabilia, Mineralia, 1711, 8vo. 2. Lapis Lydias Materna medica, 1704, 8vo. in this the new characters of plants established by Hermann are applied to illustrate their medicinal properties. He left at his death four hundred and fifty very fine drawings prepared for a Museum Cylum: and also a vaft collection of dried plants, which served for the basis of the Flos Cylumae of Linnaeus. His new and rare vpecies of Plants of the Cape of Good Hope, with drawings of several; but they have been unfortunately lost to the public.

HERMANNIA, f. [named by Tournefort, in memory of the above-mentioned Paul Hermann.] In botany, a genus of the clafs monadelphia, order pentandria, natural order of commonmiffes, (tiliaceae, Juss.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium one-leaved, five-cleft, roundish, inflated, the little clefts bent in, permanent. Corolla: pentapetalous, spiral against the fun; claws the length of the calyx, with a little membrane on each side converging into a cowled nectarious tube; broad spreading, broadish, blunt. Stamina: filaments five, broadish, very slightly coalescing at bottom into one body; antherae upright, acuminate, converging. Pistillum: germ roundish, five-fided, five-cornered; styles five, filiform, approximating, subulate, longer than the stamina; stigma simple. Pericarpium: capsule roundish, five-fided, gaping at the top. Seeds: very small, egg-shaped, glossy.—Essential Character. Styles five; capitule five-celled; petals semi-tubular at the base, oblique.

Species. 1. Hermannia althaeifolia, or marsh-mallow-leaved hermannia: leaves ovate, crenate, pilatcd, tomentofo; flowering calxes bell-shaped, angular; flIules oblong, leafy. This seldom rises more than two feet and a half high; the branches are soft and slender. The flowers are produced in loose panicles at the ends of the branches; they are
HERMANNIA.

H. capillaris, or planted-leaved hermannia: leaves cordate-ovate, toothletted, plaited, tomentose; flowering calyxes oblong-ovate, sublyrical. Found at the Cape by Mr. Maslin, and introduced in 1774. It flowers in November and December.

3. Hermannia candicans, or white hermannia: leaves ovate, subcordate, blunt, tomentose; flowering calyxes subample, serrate-serrate; flowers drooping. This also was found at the same place by Mr. Maslin; and was introduced at the same time. It flowers from April to June. The whole plant is covered with a very white down; the leaves are ferrate, except near the base.

4. Hermannia falvifolia, or sage-leaved hermannia: leaves oblong-lanceolate, tomentose, wrinkled underneath, the lower ones truncate and toothletted; calyxes pinnatifid; and angular. Found at the Cape by Mr. William Paterfon, and introduced in 1780 by the countess of Strathmore. It flowers most part of the year.

5. Hermannia alnifolia, or alder-leaved hermannia: leaves linear; peduncles one-flowered. - Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

6. Hermannia triquera, or three-notched hermannia: leaves lanceolate, unequal, ferrate, crested; flowers drooping. Found at the Cape by Thunberg.

7. Hermannia plicata, or plaited-leaved hermannia: leaves wedge-shaped, marked with lines, plaited, crested-emarginate. The leaf is shown on the Botany Plate IV. fig. 33. and the perianthium, Plate VIII. fig. 2.

8. Hermannia odorata, or sweet-scented hermannia: leaves oblong-lanceolate, tomentose, wrinkled underneath, the lower ones truncate and toothletted; calyxes pinnatifid, and angular. Found at the Cape by Mr. William Paterfon, and introduced in 1770 by the countess of Strathmore. It flowers mott part of the year.

9. Hermannia hylophyllos, or hylophorous hermannia: leaves ovate, truncate, blunt, and marginatay; flowering calyxes oblong-ovate, sublyrical; petals subulate. Found in a terminating raceme, alternate, hanging down, mostly solitary. Pedals blue, leaves ciled and covered with hairs.

10. Hermannia lavendulifolia, or lavender-leaved hermannia: leaves lanceolate, pinnatifid; petals entire and gashed; stems upright, even. 20. Hermannia diflusa, or diffuse hermannia: leaves lanceolate, pinnatifid; petals entire and toothed; peduncles capillary, two-flowered; stems procurrent. Found at the Cape by Thunberg.

11. Hermannia herba, or herbute hermannia: leaves simple and ferrate, hirsute, sessile. This rises with a hairy stalk about two feet high, sending out many side branches, which grow very erect. Leaves oblong, veined, orile, or in threes; in the latter case the middle leaf is largest. The flowers are produced towards the end of the branches; they are large, and of a deep yellow colour, with large, swollen, hairy, calyxes.

It continues flowering most part of the summer. Mr. Miller raised this from seeds which came from the Cape of Good Hope.

Propagation and Culture. These plants are all propagated by planting cuttings of them, during any of the greater part of the year. This is done in pots filled with light fresh earth, into which they are set, but so as not to be crowded. They are afterwards set in a shady situation till they have taken fresh root; after which they may be exposed to the open air, with nurseries, geraniums, &c. until the middle or end of October, when they must be removed into the green-house, observing to place them in the coolest part of the house, where they may have as much free air as possible; for, if they are too much drawn in the house, they will appear very faint and sickly, and seldom produce many flowers; whereas, when they are more freely exposed to the fresh air, and have a great share of free air, they will appear strong and healthy, and produce large quantities of flowers in April and May, during which season they make a very handsome appearance in the green-house: they must also be frequently watered, and will require to be new potted at least twice every year, i.e. in May and September; otherwise their roots will be fo matted, as to prevent their growth.

These plants rarely produce good seeds with us, except in the ninth and twenty-first fortnights, which ripen their seeds every year in England; the others rarely producing any, which may be accounted for by their having been long propagated from cuttings; for those plants, which
which have been raised from seeds have been fruitful two or three years after, but those plants which have been propagated by cuttings taken from these, have soon become barren: the same thing may be observed in many other plants; therefore those who are desirous to continue their plants fruitful, should constantly raise them from seeds. These, as all those which are obtained in this way, must be grown upon a moderate hot-bed; and when the plants come up, they must be planted into small pots, and plunged into another very moderate hot-bed, in order to promote their rooting; after which they must be hardened by degrees, to endure the open air in summer, and may then be treated as the old plants.

HERMANNIA PINNATA. See Mahernia.

HERMANNBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: fifteen miles north of Zell.

HERMANNST, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-four miles west-north-west of Adrianople.

HERMANNSTADT, or Szebeny, a free town of Transylvania, and capital of that country, fortified with a double wall and a deep moat; it is situated on the side of the Szeben, which soon after runs into the Aluta: 147 miles north-east of Belgrade, and 300 south-east of Vienna. Lat. 46. 15. N. Lon. 41. E. Ferro.

HERMANNST (Godfrey), a learned French ecclesiastical writer, born at Beauvais in 1617. He exhibited early evidence of excellent natural abilities; and before he was thirteen years old, M. Augustin Potier, bishop of Beauvais, sent him to Paris, to study rhetoric under the Jefuits. He obtained the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1649; was admitted a member of the society of the Sorbonne in 1642; and was promoted to a canonry at Beauvais in 1643. In 1644 he was chosen prior of the Sorbonne; and two years afterwards admitted licentiates, and nominated rector of the university. He died at Paris in 1690, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His principal works were, 1. A Translation of St. Chryfodom's Treatise on Providence, 1658, 12mo. 2. The Life of St. John Chryfodom, under the name of Menar, 1664, 4to. 3. The Life of St. Athanafius, 1671, 2 vols. 4to. 4. A Translation of the Afcetics of St. Basil, with Remarks, 1673, 8vo. 5. The Lives of St. Basil, and St. Gregory Nazianzen, 1674, 2 vols. 4to. 6. The Life of St. Basil, 1678, 4to. 7. A Life of St. Jerome, written on St. Matthew and St. Mark, 1690, 3 vols. 12mo. 8. Clavis Difciplinae Ecclefiæ, seu Index universalis totius juris Ecclefiatici, 1693, folio.

HERMANT (John), a French ecclesiastic, born at Caen in 1590. In 1655 he was preferred to the benefice of Malrot, in the diocese of Bayeux, and died there in 1725. He was the author of numerous works, the principal of which are, 1. The History of the Councils, 4 vols. 12mo. 2. History of the Establishment of the religious Orders, and of the regular and secular Congregations of the Church, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. History of the Military Orders of the Church, and of the Orders of Chivalry, throughout Europe, 2 vols. 12mo. 4. History of Heresies, 4 vols. 12mo. 5. History of the Diocese of Bayeux, 4to, together with Sermons, Homilies, &c.

HERMAPHRODITE, f. [hermaphrodiz, Lat. from Herm. Mercury, and Aphrod. Venus.] Any being partaking of both sexes; for the physiology of which specific of his nature, see the article Anatomy, vol. i. p. 623, and the correpodent Engraving.—It is laid down at common law, that, as hermaphrodites partake of both sexes, they may give or grant lands, or inherit as heirs to any, and shall take according to the prevailing lex. Co. Litt. 2, 7.

HERMAPHRODITE, adj. In botany, the term hermaphrodite is applied to all those plants as have both the male and female parts of fructification on the same flower.
many-leaved, lanceolate, short, permanent; partial of one or two leaves, lanceolate, the length of the partial umbel, of a more wiry nature, emarginate, five-toothed. Corolla: universal Rosaceous; of the proper, petals five, oblong-obovate, upright, flat, entire, equal. Stamina: filaments five, filiform, shorter than the petals; antherae barren, oblong. Filifillum: germ inferior, compressed, larger than the corolla; styles two, filiform, upright, longer than the corolla; stigmae obtuse. Pericarpium: manner. Fruit orbicular, margined at the base, gaping at the angles. Seeds: two, cordate-ordicular, compressed, flat, margined, marked with a single longitudinal elevated fissure. 1. Male, umbo lateral, later, of the same plant. Calyx: umbel universal as of the hermaphrodites; partial many-rayed; the rays all flower-bearing; involucres as in the hermaphrodites; perianthium scarcely any. Corolla: as in the hermaphrodites. Stamina: filaments five, filiform, length of the corolllet; antherae pollen-bearing, oval, nearly twin.—Essential Character. Hermaphrodite, umbel terminating; involucres universal and partial; umbels with truncate rays, the central one biserous; petals five; stamina five, barren; seeds in pairs, subsessile. Male, umbo lateral, with universal and partial involucres; umbels many-flowered; petals five; stamina five, fertile.

Species. 1. Hermas depauperata, or naked hermas: stem thrusty; leaves oblong, embracing, toothed, villose. 2. Hermas gigantea, or large hermas: leaves lanceolate-ovate, lanuginose above, underneath tomentose, entire. Leaves radical, petioled, obtuse crenate, a foot in length and a span in breadth, the upper surface villose, the lower very cloely white-tomentose. Stem four feet high, with a small leaf or two towards the lower part. The wool scraped from the leaves is used for that which the Cape of Good Hope, as that from Armenia is in China and Japan. 3. Hermas capitata, or capitate hermas: stem tomentose; leaves subcordate, serrate; umbels capitata. Leaves petioled, radical, bluntish, an inch long, veined, white-tomentose underneath. Scape leafless, pubescent, half a foot high. 4. Hermas quinquedentata, or five-toothed hermas: stem smooth; leaves ovate, five-toothed, tomentose underneath, umbel solitary. This is very distinguishable from the rest by its small leaves, with five nice deep ferratures.

5. Hermas ciliata, or ciliate hermas: stem smooth; leaves ovate, ciliate, tomentose underneath, umbels several. This, with all the rest, are natives of the Cape of Good Hope; where the two last were discovered by Thunberg. For the Propagation and Culture, see Buckwheat. 5. HERMA THENA, A. A statue which represented Mercury and Minerva in the same body. This statue was generally placed in schools where eloquence and philosophy were taught, because these two deities presided over the arts and sciences. 6. HERMES BACH, A town of Germany, in Weifphalia, and distant of Julifers; seventeen miles south of Julifers. Lat. 50.42. N. Long. 24. 2. E. 7. HERMS DORF, A town of Germany, in the district of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton.
HERMIS'ANAX, an elegiac poet of Colophon, son of Agonetus; who, for his writings, was publicly honored with a statue. Pausanias.

HERMIS'TA, J., in botany. See Browne.

HERMIS'TIC, or HERMETICAL, adj. [from Hermes Trismegistus, the imagined inventor of chemistry; hermetique, Fr.] Chemical. An hermetical seal, or to seal anything hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass bottle or jar till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers twist it close together. Quincy.

HERMETICALLY, adv. According to the hermetic or chemical art. He suffered those things to putrify in hermetically-sealed glasses, and vessels close covered. Bentley.

HERMETRA, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, a little to the north-east of North Rona.

HERMENEBIL, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Eftain; two leagues and a half from Verdun, and three-quarters south-west from Eftain.

HERMANI, or HERMANI'TES, a sect of heretics in the second century, thus called from their leader Hermias. They were also denominated Seleucians, or Seleucians.

HERMIAS, the founder of the sect called Hermianites, and sometimes Seleucians, after Seleucus, who taught the same opinions. Hermias concurred with Hermogenes concerning the eternity of matter; maintained that God himself is material, in the same sense with the souls; and with them he also agreed in opinion concerning the nature of the soul. He denounced the use of water in baptism; and denied the doctrine of the resurrection, in the sense received by Christians in general, holding that the succession of one generation to another, by the entrance of human beings into the world, is the only resurrection, &c.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, who lived at an early age of the church; but in what country, and at what precise time, cannot now be ascertained. Some have thought him a writer of the fourth or fifth century, and Lambecius has advanced the conjecture, that he was the same person with Hermias Sozomen, the ecclesiastical historian, who flourished under the reign of the younger Theodosius. Cave, Dupin, and Lardner, have placed him in the last year of the second century; which is certainly the most rational conjecture. The work which has transmitted his name to posterity, is entitled Hermias's Riddle of the Gentile Philosophers. It contains no incoherent composition of the Greek philosophers, and with great ability, the discordant opinions of the philosophers, concerning God, the soul, &c. It was first printed in Greek and Latin, at Basile, in 1553, and was corrected by Fronten de Duc, in the first volume of his Exegetum. The best edition of it was published by William Worth, at Oxford, in 1700, 8vo, together with Tatian's Oration to the Greeks, and illustrated with notes by the editor, as well as those of the learned Dr. Thomas Gale.

HERMIN'UM, /. in botany. See Ophry's Monochis.

HERMIN'IUS, a man's name; the name of several illustrious men of antiquity.

HERMIONE, a considerable city of Argolis. It was in ruins in the time of Pausanias; who says that the new city was at the distance of four stadia from the promontory on which the temple of Neptune stood. It gave its name to the Sinus Hermionicus, a part of the Sinus Argolicus.

HERMIONE, in mythology, the daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. The gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their presence; and she received, as a present, a rich vest and a splendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a serpent with her husband Cadmus, and placed in the Elyrian fields. Ovid.—Also the name of a daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes the son of Agamemnon; but her father, ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, whose services he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her; but Hermione, tenderly attached to her cousin Orestes, looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addresses of Pyrrhus with pleasure, and even reproached Andromache, her concubine, with fealing her affections from her. Her jealousy of Andromache, according to some, induced her to unite herself to Orestes, and to destroy Pyrrhus. She gave herself to Orestes after this murder, and received the kingdom of Sparta as her dowry. Homer.

HERMION'IUS, in ancient geography, a city near the Riphean mountains.

HERMIONICUS SIMUS, a bay on the coast of Argolis, near the city of Hermione.

HERMIPPUS, a freed-man, disciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was the author of five books upon dreams.

HERMIT, f. [hermite, Fr. contraced from hermitage, square, Gr.] A solitary; an anchoret; one who retires from society for contemplation and devotion: A wither'd hermit, fivescore winters worn, Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye. Shakespeare.

A headman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For thofe of old, And the late dignities head'd up to them, We reft your hermits. Shakespeare.

Paul the Egyptian, surnamed the Hermit, is said to have been the first who thus secluded himself from the society of his fellow men. The cause is thus stated by Milner, in his History of the Church of Christ:—"In the Lower Thebais, during the persecution of Decius, there was a young man named Paul, to whom, at fifteen years of age, his parents left a great estate. He was a person of much learning, of a mild temper, and full of the love of God. He had a married sister, with whom he lived. Her husband was base enough to design an information against him, in order to obtain his estate. Paul, having notice of this, retired to the desert mountains, where he waited till the persecution ceased. He lived at length made solitude agreeable to him; he found a pleasant retreat, and lived there four-score and ten years. He was at the time of his retirement twenty-three, and lived to be 113 years old. This is the third distinct account of an hermit in the Christian church."—Such seems to have been the circumstance which in subsequent times gave rise to the various orders and congregations of religious distinguished by the title of hermits; as, the hermits of St. Paul, of St. Augustine, of St. John the Baptist, of St. Jerome, &c. all of whom had hermitages erected in recluse situations, annexed to some large abbey, and of which the superior was called hermita.

HERMIT'S BAY, a bay of the island of St. Christopher, on the north coast, a little to the south of Mada'in's Point.

HERMIT'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands on the south coast of the island of Terra del Fuego.

HERMITAGE, /. [hermitage, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.—About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a hermitage: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. Addison on Italy.

Then may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage.
The hairy gown and mossy cell
Of every star that heaven doth throw.
And every herb that sips the dew.
—Milton.

HERMIT, f. A hermit.

HERMITAGE, a hill of France, on the side of the Rhone, opposite Tournon, celebrated for the wine made from its vineyards.

HERMITIAN, n. A chapel or oratory belonging to a hermitage.

HERMOCRATES, a man's name; a famous sophist.

HERMODACTYLUS, f. [from Ἡρμόδακτυλος, Mercury, and δακτύλος, Gr. a finger; or more justly from Hermes, a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and dactylus, Lat. a date, which it resembles; the Arabsians call it two years after Hermes, the date of his finger.] In the materia medica, a root brought from Arabia, and formerly of great repute among the ancients as a cathartic. It is the root of the Arabian variety of the Iris foemintia, which see.

HERMODACTYLUS, f. In botany. See Iris.

HERMODORUS, a man's name; a scholar of Plato.

HERMOGENES, [Greek.] A Scripture name. 2 Tim.

HERMOGENES, the first and most celebrated architect of antiquity, born, according to Vitruvius, at Alabaia, a city of Caria. He built a temple of Diana at Magnesia; another of Bacchus at Tros; and was the inventor of several parts of architecture. He composed a treatise called the seven books, which has been long lost.

HERMOGENES, a celebrated rhetorician, in the second century, the best editions of whose Rhetorica, are that of Sturmius, 3 vol. 12mo. Argent. 1571, and Laurentius, Genev. 1614. He died A.D. 161, and it is said that his body was opened, and his heart found hairy, and of an extraordinary size. At the age of twenty-five, as is reported, he totally lost his memory.

HERMOGENES, a heretic of the second century, whose creed was a compound of Stoicism and Christianitv, flourished in Africa in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, who died in the year 180. He was educated in the Christian faith; but with his Christian principles, he combined the doctrine of the Stoics, concerning the eternity of matter, and the materiality of the Supreme Being. In this he adopted the tenets of Hermes and Silenes; whence his followers were frequently clasped with them. We are still in possession of a work written with them. They are still in possession of a work written by Tertullian, the chief design of which is to confute the leaders of the heretics of Africa, for the purpose of averting the same productions of that country. He formed a great collection of figures of plants and other objects at a vast expense, and wrote an account of their nature and properties; and his work was published in the Spanish language at Mexico, in 1615, by Francis Ximenes, and under his name. The manuscripts of Hernandez were afterwards purchased by Francis Celi, head of the academy of Lyncei; and at length there appeared at Rome a work entitled Historia naturalis Nova Hispaniae seu Mexicana, by F. Hernandez, a Nardo Antonio Reecho digesta, cum notis & additis, 4to. fol. 1651. folio. This work laid the foundation of the science of botany in the American climates of America to Europeans. Of the ten books, eight relate to botany. The original papers and drawings of Hernandez perished in a fire of the Escurial. To this author is ascribed a history of the church of Mexico, and other performances.

HERNANDÉZ (Francis), a celebrated botanist, physician to Philip II. King of Spain, was sent into Spanish America, for the purpose of ascertaining the productions of that country. He formed a great collection of flowers by pairs, lateral in each umbel. Calyx: involucre partial, four-leaved, three-flowered; leaflets ovate, obtuse, spreading very much; perianthium none. Corolla: petals six, subovate, spreading; the three inner ones narrower; stamens six, filand, round-headed, placed

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round the filaments. Stamina: filaments three; shorter than the petals, inserted into the receptacle; anther: upright, oblong, large. II. Female flower intermediate. Calyx: involucre common with the males; perianth, petaloid, bell-shaped, entire, petitioned (inflated, Gartner.) Corolla: petals eight, of which four are interior and narrower, all sitting on the germ; (petals, fix, G.) nectarary, glands four, obovate, alternate with the interior petals. Pitillum: germ roundish; style filiform; stigma oblique, somewhat funnel-shaped, large. Pericarpium: drupe dry, ovate, eight-surfaced, inequilaterally, included in a very large, inflated, roundish, fleshy, coloured perianth, with the mouth entire. Seed: nut globular, slightly depressed.—Essential Character. Male. Calyx, three-parted; corolla, three-petalled. Female. Calyx, truncate, quite entire; corolla, fix-petalled; drupe hollow, with an open mouth, and a moveable nucleus. (Nur superior, clothed with the calyx inflated; seed globular, bony, Gartner.)

Species. 1. Hernandia foronora, or whirling hernandia: leaves peltate. This is an upright lofty tree, with an elegant head. The flowers are of a pale yellow colour, in panicked racemes; the calyces of the fruit are yellow. It is very common in the West Indies, in gulleys, near hills of water; the English there call it Jack-in-the-box, and the French, myrodon. If it be Rumphius's plant, it is also a native of the East Indies. It has also been found by the late circumnavigators in the Society and Friendly islands. Dr. Patrick Browne says, it is common in Barbadoes and Montserrat, where it grows to a considerable size; but that he had not seen it in Jamaica, though he had been credibly informed that it is frequent in the parishes of Portland. He attributes the whirling noise to the cups that sustain and partly envelope the nuts; these, he adds, are very large, and as they move in the wind, produce sound enough to alarm unwary travellers. The seeds are very oily. It was cultivated in 1714, by the duchess of Beaufort.

2. Hernandia ovigera, or egg-fruiting hernandia: leaves ovate, petioled at the base. Gartner thus describes the fruit from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks: It is a nut, within the enlarged, membranaceous, inflated, calyx; in substance coriaceous and hard; in form from a swelling base narrowing upwards like a pitcher; marked with eight prominent ribs, and a convex knob, ending at the top in eight swellings or ripples; black, smooth, not opening by valves; shell larger than the seed, very thick and spongy near the knob, in other parts thin, separate all round from the seed, and filled with a thin cellular substance. Seed one, large, globular, (lightly depressed. Calyx: perianth one-celled; capsule: drupe dry, ovate, eight-surfaced, one-celled, the seeds again irregularly into several other smaller ones; the cotyledons, when ripe, adhere together pertinaciously, the interior and narrower, all fitting on the germ; (petals fix, five, the sepals of the preceding species, the basipetal.) Pericarpium: capsule small, in the bottom of the calyx, covered, scarcely gaping. Seed: solitary, ovate-acuminate, shining.—Essential Character. Calyx, five-parted; corolla, none; stamens, five, barben, besides the fertile ones; capsule one-seeded.

Species. 1. Hernandia glabra, or smooth rupture-wort: herbaceous, and smooth. This species is chiefly distinguished from the second by the smoothness of the habit. The flanks are trailing and many, forming a little tuft, the length of a finger, or at most six inches, round, with many alternate branches. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, something like those of wild thyme, opposite, sessile or sub-sessile, smooth, bright green, quite entire, sharpish at the habit, the lanceolate or linear lamina, with a roundish base, one to a half in length, and above a line in breadth. Flowers axillary, glomerate, sessile, fix or eight together, at the joints of the stem and branches. Seed dark-purple, shining, deeply emarginate at the top. According to Scopoli, the flowers are usually solitary, and on short peduncles. It is common in Switzerland in sandy soils, in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Carriola; with us in England, at the Lizard Point, Cornwall; flowering in July. This plant was formerly in some reputation, not only for curing ruptures, but the stone gravel, and dropsy; it was also given in disorders of the eyes. It has now fallen into utter disuse. Withering and Parkinson say, it is insitious and astringent; increases the secretions by the kidneys; and that the juice takes away fecks in the eye. According to Krokker, it is agreeable to the sheep.
the same opinion before; and Dr. Stokes follows the great judges; Trew also has made one specie of them. But publicence is certainly an equivocal specific distinction. Haller acknowledges the genus, but Dr. Stokes affirms that they are not more difficult than those of the smooth sort. Pollich adds, that it is of a darker green colour. Whether specifically different or not, it is easily known by the whole plant being hairy. It is a native of Germany, Swiflerland, Italy, Carmolat; and with us has been found by Colesy-Hatch, near Barnet. It flowers in July and August.

3. Herniaria fruticosa, or shrubby rupture-wort: stems shrubby, flowers four-cleft. Remembles the last both in leaves and flowers. It is a native of Spain.

4. Herniaria lenticulata: stems somewhat shrubby; leaves ovate-oblong, hairy. In habit it approaches very near to common hernia, but is very soft. Linneus had not seen the flowers, but received the character of the fructification from Aymen. It is a native of the East Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope; and is said to have established itself in Spain and the south of France.

Propagations and Culture. The two first, being annual plants, must be permitted to their seeds, whereby they are better preferred than if wont. The third, being perennial, may be propagated by cuttings; but, as none of them are plants of any beauty, they are rarely preserved in gardens. See Buxonia, Illecebrum, Patertia, and Polychnemum.

HERNICKI, in ancient geography, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inconstant enmity to the rising power of Rome.

HERNIOUS, adj. [from herina, Lat.] Belonging to a hernia; afflicted with a rupture.

HERNOSAND, or HERNOSUND, a feaport town in Sweden, in the province of Angermania, situated on an illa. On the Gulf of Bothnus, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. On the north side of the harbour the water is deep enough for the largest vessels to come up and unload at the warehouses. Hernosand was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade, especially in linen. In the years 1719, 1743, and 1749, this town was burned by the Russian fleet. N. B. There is another place called Hernia, in Catalonia.

HERNSHAW, or HERNSHAW, f. [probably contracted from heronshaw.] A heron. —I know a hawk from a heronshaw. Shakespeare.

As when a calf of fuetons make their flight
At an heronshaw, that lies aloft on wing,
The whyles they strike at him with heedleffe might
The warie foule his bill doth backward wring.
Spenser.

Upon whose tops the heronshou bred her young,
And hoary mo He upon their branches hung.
W. Browne. 

HERO, f. [heros, Lat. tæos, Gr. i.e. semi-deus, or demi-god.] A man eminent for bravery:

These are thy honours, not that here thy bill
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy duk.
Pope.

A man of the greatest acquisitions in any pursuit; as, a hero in learning.

The Greeks and Romans not only erected columns and other monuments over the tombs of their heroes, but exhibited a kind of worship in honour of the names both of their heroes and heroines. They worshipped, however, between the worship paid to their heroes, and that solemnly offered to their gods. The former was only a kind of funeral honour, in which they celebrated their exploits, and rehearsed their battles and heroic

achievements, in which they hoped their rising youth might emulate them. But in their religious worship they prostrated themselves before the deity, to implore his protection; thanked him for his favours, and acknowledged their low condition and dependance. Prayers were addressed to the deity at the commencement of every undertaking. These were offered up in the morning and in the evening, at the rising and the setting of the sun and moon; sometimes they preferred themselves, at the temple with devout eyes and united devotion; others, when they lifted the ground; and they offered up their prayers standing, on their knees, and prostrate; and holding branches in their hands, which they lifted up towards heaven, or extended towards the statue of the god, after applying it to their months. When their worship was directed to the infernal deities, they struck the earth with their feet or hands; when to their ancestors, it was to invoke them to infiit into their hearts and minds a similar portion of courage, fortitude, and perseverance, in all their warlike conflicts and enterprises. See Hom. IIad. 9, v. 564.—The origin of placing heroes among the constellations, might have arisen from the opinions of the ancient philosophers, who taught that the souls of great men were often raised to the stars, and introduced among the immortal gods. According to the notions of the ancients, the ancient heroes inhabited a pure and fenere climate, situated above the moon.

HERO, a beautiful priestess of Venus, at Sellos, greatly enamoured of Leander, a youth of Abydos. These lovers were so faithful to one another, that Leander in the night escaped from the vigilance of his family, and swam across the Hellespont; while Hero in Sellos directed his course by holding in her hand a burning torch, on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderness, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted his usual course, and Hero in despair threw herself down from her tower and perished in the sea. Virg. G. 3. v. 258. —The mutual affection of these lovers has furnished the substance of a favourite romance, which bears their names.

HERON, the name of two celebrated ancient mathematicians, whose works have reached modern times, and who are distinguished from each other by the epithets elder, and younger. The first was a native of Alexandria, in Egypt, and the disciple of Ctesibius, who flourished under the reigns of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Euergetes. He distinguished himself by his skill in mechanics, and particularly in the construction of machinery. He wrote a treatise De Construktioni & Mensura Manubalijla, of which a fragment was first published in Greek, by Bernardino Baldi; and it was afterwards printed, accompanied with a Latin version, and plates, in the grand Louvre edition of The ancient Mathematicians, printed in 1693, folio; De Telis Conjiciendis & Tolerandis, published with a version and notes, by Frederic Commandine, in 1575, and to be found in the Louvre collection; and De Automato- rum Fabricia, Lib. II. of which an Italian version was published by Baldi, in 1590, 4to. and the original Greek, accompanied with a Latin version, was given in the Louvre collection.

The younger Hero is placed under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. He was the author of, 1. De Machinis Bollatis, Liber, of which Francis Barocci published a Latin version, with notes, in 1572, 4to. 2. Geodafus, translated into Latin, with notes, by Barocci, and annexed to the preceding. 3. Liber de Oblatione Repellenda & Toleranda, published in Greek, at the Louvre, in 1650, and to be found in the collection of The Ancient Mathematicians. 4. De Vocabulis Geometricis & Stereometricis, published in the original Greek, and separately in Latin, with the first book of Euclid's Elements, by Conrad Dasypodius, at Strauburg, 1571, 8vo. In 1688 the Benedicines pub-
HEROD (South), an island in the same lake, belonging to Chittenden county, Vermont, is a township and port of entry, and contains 537 inhabitants. It is fourteen miles long, and three and a half broad. Numerous small isles surround the Heroes. This island produces good crops of wheat and other grain. In it is a quarry of bluish-grey marble, which has the appearance of being a petrification of calcareous, a species of shell common in the vicinity of the lake, together with the common earth of the shore, which is of a marly substance.

HEROD (furnamed the Great, or the Alcalonite), king of the Jews, second son of Antipater the Idumaean, born in the year 71 before Christ. At an early age he was made governor of Galilee; and in the civil war between the republican and Cæsarian parties, Herod, with his elder brother Phasael, joined the Roman general Cassius, and was made governor of Cœle-Syria. When Marc Antony arrived victorious in Syria, Herod and his brother found means to ingratiate themselves with him, and were appointed to govern Judea as tetrarchs; but an invasion of Antigonus, son of Ariobarzus, who was favored by the Jews, obliged Herod to make his escape from Jerusalem, and retire into Idumea, and then into Egypt. His brother Phasael, who was made prisoner, put an end to his own life. Herod escaped to Rome, where he was received with great kindnese by Antony, and nominated by the senate to the crown of Judea. He had, however, his way to the throne, which was in possession of Antigonus. He marched against him, and, acting with great vigour, recovered all the country to the walls of Jerusalem, to which, with the assistance of a Roman army, he held siege. Meantime, he conterminated his marriage with Mariamne, grand-daughter of Hyrcanus, of the royal Asmonean family, to whom he had long been betrothed; Jerusalem, after a siege of six months, was taken by form; and Antigonus was made prisoner by Herod, who thus gained possession of his kingdom before Christ 37. When the war broke out between Marc Antony and Augustus Cæsar, Herod raised an army for the purpose of joining the former; but he was obliged first to engage with Malchus, king of Arabia, whom he defeated, and then to sue for peace. After the battle of Actium, his great object was to make terms with the victor. His preliminary step was to put to death the aged Hyrcanus, the only surviving male of the Asmonean family. He then embarked for Rhodes, where Augustus at that time was. He appeared before the master of the Roman world in all his regal ornaments except his diadem; and with a noble confidence related all the faithful services he had performed to his benefactor Antony, concluding that he was ready to transfer the same gratitude to a new patron, from whom he should hold his crown and kingdom. Augustus was struck with the magnanimity of this defence, and replaced the diadem on his head; and Herod knew well how to ingratiate himself with the imperial court, that he remained the most favoured of the tributary sovereigns. When Augustus, in his way to and from Egypt, passed through Syria, he was entertained with the utmost magnificence by Herod; in recognition for which he rewarded him all his revenues and dominions, and augmented them. His good fortune was, however, poisoned by domestic broils, and especially by the insuperable aversion of his wife Mariamne, whose high spirit would not suffer her to dainteble her feelings of the injuries he had inflicted on her family, and his bloody designs against herself. Before his interview with Augustus, he had given an order against her life, and his suspicions of her chastity with propriety to Sohemus, his guardian, inflamed by the arts of Salome his sister, put him on the alert that public trial and condemnation which was soon followed by execution. She submitted to her fate with all the intrepidity of heavenly innocence; and was avenged by the remorse of her husband, who seems never after to have enjoyed a tranquil hour. Unable by dissipation to banish her from his memory, he frequently called aloud upon her name, and even sent his attendants to bring her into his presence, as if unwilling to forget her, her life was no more. Projects of kingly magnificence, however, now took their turn; and no prince of such confined dominions ever distinguished himself more by works of cold and splendour. He built at Jerusalem a stately theatre and amphitheatre in the Roman style, in which he celebrated games in honour of Augustus Cæsar, to the great displeasure of the Jews, who discovered Gentle professions in these theatrical spectacles. A conspiracy against him on this account was detected, and punished with merciless severity. He next rebuilt Samaria, which he named Sabaste, and adorned it with the most sumptuous edifices; and for his greater security he built several strong fortresses throughout the country of which the principal was called Caesarea, in honour of Augustus. In his palace near the temple of Jerusalem, he lavished the most costly materials and curious workmanship; and his palace of Herodion, at some distance from the city, was the marvel of the world, and one of the finest productions of the Roman style, together with the magnificent palace of Herodias, queen of Phœnas, of the royal Asmonean family, to whom he had married a new wife of the same name, the beautiful daughter of a priest, whom he raised to the supreme pontificate. In order to acquire credit with the Jews, he undertook the vast enterprise of rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem; and by the labour of a whole army of workmen, he carried on the structure with so much expedition, that the holy place, or temple, was finished with great magnificence within a year and a half. The dedication of his new city of Caesarea soon followed, at which he displayed such profuse magnificence, that Augustus Cæsar exclaimed, "his soul was too great for his kingdom."

The unnatural enmity between Herod and his two sons by the first Mariamne, underwent various fluctuations, and at length proved fatal to the unfortunate princes. Upon proofs of several attempts upon their father's life, he obtained permission from Augustus to have them tried at Berytus, before the governors of Syria and the neighbouring provinces, where he folemnly pleaded their innocence against them in person. They were condemned to death, and strangled. Their trial seems to have been fair; and the paternal care taken by Herod of the two sons whom each of them left, appears to acquit him of that want of natural affection with which he has been charged on the occasion. Domestic dissensions, however, still banished peace from the house of Herod. His brother Phœnas, and his favourd son Antipater, entered into a conspiracy against him. Soon after its discovery, the former, who experienced much kindness from Herod, died; the latter went to Rome. That important event, the birth of Jesus Christ, which he solemnly celebrated in the thirty-third year of Herod's reign, before Christ 5 of the vulgar era. See the article Chronology, vol. iv. p. 551. It was soon followed by that act of cruelty, the massacre of the children at Bethlehem, prompted by jealousy of this king of the Jews in a spiritual sense, whole life, to use the expression of the St. Matthew's Gospel, c. ii. About this time his son Antipater, returning from Rome, was arrested, and charged with treasonable practices. His trial was held before Quincilatus Varus, governor of Syria; and he was found guilty of conspiring against the life of his father. These calamities,
Critics and commentators have been much divided with regard to them. St. Jerom, in his Dialogue against the Luciferians, takes the name to have been given to such as owned Herod for the Messiah; and Tertullian and Epiphanius are of the same opinion. Yet the name Jer- 

...eriod, in his Comment on St. Matthew, treats this opinion as ridiculous; and Aldus, who gave the appellation by way of ridicule to Herod's soldiers who paid tribute to the Romans; agreeably to which the Syrian interpreters render the word by domes-

...icaramusius in Caria, in the first year of the seventieth Olympiad, or before Christ 424. He departed from his native place while it was under the tyranny of Lygdamis grandson of queen Artemisia, and travelled for the acquisition of knowledge into various parts of Greece, Thrace, Scythia, Melopotamia, Syria, and Egypt, collecting everywhere all the information he could obtain concerning the history and origin of nations. He is supposed to have retold the tale of Samos for the composition of his his-

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and a recent French version by Larcher, is much esteemed.

Although very different opinions have been entertained by the learned concerning the credit due to Herodotus, it may perhaps be affirmed with truth, that his history has of late been rising in reputation. The cen- sures prefixed on this historian by Plutarch, in his tracts "On the Malignity of Herodotus," which appear to have had, for a long time, too much influence on the public judgment, have been discovered, on more accurate examination, to be, for the most part, ill-founded. The principal charge which Plutarch brings against Herodotus, viz. that of falsely accusing the Thibans of defecting the common cause of the Greeks in the Per- iotic war, described, with much probability, as the actuality of the critic for his own native country. This point, with the rest of Plutarch's strictures, has been fully examined by the abbé Genes, in three distinct dissertations on the subject, contained in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The charge of credulity, so often brought against Herodotus, appears also to have little foundation; for, though many parts of his narrative be marvellous and incredible, he commonly takes care to inform his readers, that he relates tales of this kind on traditionary authority alone; and he often intimates, that he himself doubts of their truth, and considers them as entirely fabulous. Major Rennell, in his Observations on Park's Journey in Africa, has the following remarkable passage in vindication of the accuracy of Herodotus: "Mr. Park has demonstrated, from ocular observation, that the course of the Niger runs from west to east, dividing Africa in like manner as the Danube does Europe. These were the very words of Herodotus, (Cteuterpe, c. 32.) twenty-two centuries ago, in his description of this great river. Yet M. de la Lande and Mr. Bruce have both erroneously inferred, agreeably to common report, that its course was from east to west; so that, after a lapse of twenty-two centuries, Mr. Park, in detecting this vulgar error, has firmly established the veracity of the venerable Father of History." Ciceron, Dionytus of Halicarnassus, and Longinus, are unanimous in their encomiums on the richness and harmony of his diction; and the latter speaks of him as, in this respect, so perfect an imitator of Homer, as to deserve the appellation of Oμηγερ νοβονία. Another very pleasing instance of the accurate description of the country by this historian, is given by A. Dureau de Lomal, in his Géographic Phyfique de la Mer Noire, published at Paris in 1807; in which we have the following translation from Herodotus:

"The country occupied by the Perians, extends even to the Erythrean sea. Above them, towards the north, live the Medes and the Sapires. Beyond the Sapires are the Colchidians, who border on the sea into which the Phasis empties itself. These four nations reach from one sea to the other. In going thence towards the west, are found two opposite peninsulas, which border on the sea. The one on the north commences at Phasis, and extends towards the sea along the Kuxine, quite to the promontory of Sigeum, in the Traed. On the south, this peninsula begins at the Myriandric gulf adjacent to Phoenicia, and reaches to the promontory of Trion- peum. It is inhabited by thirty different nations. The other peninsula begins on the confines of Peria, and extends to the Erythrean sea; and along this sea it comprehends only three nations, the Phoens, Ailavys and Arabia. It borders on the Arabian gulf at the place where Darius had a canal opened to communicate with the Nile. From Phenis to Phoenicia, the country is vast and extensive. From Phoenicia, the fame peninsula runs along this very sea by Syria of Palestine, and Egypt, on which it comprehends only three nations. The countries towards the east above the Perians, the Medes, the Sapires, and the Colchidians, are bounded on this side by the Erythrean sea (here the Phenis gulf), and on the north by the Caucian sea and the Araxes, which takes its course towards the east.

"The greater part of Asia was discovered by Darius. This prince, wishing to know into what part of the sea the Indus threw itself, embarked in vessels men of veracity and confidence, and among others Sclavys. They defended the river towards the east and the south; then, having arrived towards the west, they arrived at length, on the thirtieth month after they had set out, at the very port at which the Phoensians had formerly embarked by order of the king of Egypt to navigate round Lybia. After that circumnavigation was finished, Darius subdued the Indians, and made use of this sea. It is thus that it was discovered that Asia, except the oriental part of it, on the whole resembles Lybia."

"Lybia immediately succeeds Egypt, and makes part of the second peninsula, which is narrow on the confines of this province. In fact, from the Mediterranean to the Erythrean or Red sea, the distance is only about one thousand fadias; but from this narrow place the peninsula becomes spacious and more expanded. Lybia itself shows that it is surrounded by the sea, except on the side on which it borders on Asia. Nechos, king of Egypt, is the first who proved this fact. When he had finished the excavation of the canal which was designed to convey the waters of the Nile to the Arabian gulf, he sent out in his ships, with orders to enter on their return by the pillars of Hercules into the northern sea, and to come back that way to Egypt. The Phoensians, having embarked on the Red sea, failed into the southern ocean; and, after a navigation of two years, they doubled the pillars of Hercules, and returned into Egypt. They mentioned, on their arrival, that, in failing round Lybia, they had observed the sun on their right; and thus for the first time Lybia became known."—The experience of navigators and travelers for upwards of two thousand years, has here again proved the accuracy and fidelity of this great historian. HTROESS, f. [from here; heras, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in a j.

In which were held, by sad difafe.

Heroes and heroines.

HEROIC, adj. [from here; herois, Fr.] Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke.

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that heroic line. Shakespeare.

Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious:

Not that which justly gives heroic name
To perfon or to poem.

Verfe makes heroic virtue live,
But you can life to verses give.

Reciting the acts of heroes. Ufed of poetry.—An heroic poem is the greatefl work which the foul of man is capable to perform; the defign of it is to form the mind to heroic virtue by example. Dryden.

Me thinks heroic poetry, 'till now,
Like some fantafic fairy land did show.

Cowley.

Ufed in heroic poetry.—In this contemplation they found the heroic foot (which includes the sponde, the dactyl, and the anapæt) to be majectic and grave. Harris's Phil. Inquiries. These verses are all long or heroic verses, that is, of tenyllables. Chofierfeld.

HEROICAL, adj. Beciting a hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

HEROICALLY, adv. After the prowefs of a hero; suitable to a hero.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad; And, in one word, heroically mad.

Dryden.

HEROICLY, adv. Suitably to a hero. Heroically is more frequent and more analogical:

Samson
Samson hath quit himself.
Like Samson, and heroically hath finisht'd
A life heroic.

HER'OINE, s. [from hero; heroine, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, heroës:
Then shall the British stage
Move noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finisht heroine from you.

HER'OIS, a festival, celebrated every 9th year by the Delphians, in honour of a celebrated heroine. There was in the celebration a great number of mysterious rites, with a representation of something like Semele's sacrifice. More noble characters expose to view.

HER'OISM, s. [herosis, Fr.] The qualities or character of a hero. If the Odyssey be left noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive; the Iliad abounds with more heroës, this with more morality. Broome.

HER'OLD'SBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and territory of Nurenberg; seven miles north-north-east of Nurenberg, and eight south-south-east of Hamburg.

HER'ON, s. [heron, Fr.] A bird that preys upon fish; for the different species and natural history of which, see the article ADELA, vol. ii. p. 131-156; and the correspondent Engravings. —The heron, when the soareth high, shoveth winds. Bacon.

So lords, with sport of flag and heron full,
Sometimes we see small birds. —Sidney.

It is now commonly pronounced hern.
The tow'r hawk yet letter future poets fing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them then view the frighted dark survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray.

HER'ON CREEK, a creek of the American States, in Massachusetts, a little to the west of Cape Malabar.

HER'ON PASS, a strait of the American States, at thirty-two miles north-north-west of Burgos.

HER'ON-RA, a town of Spain, in Oldcastle; thirty-two miles north-north-west of Burgos.

HER'ONRIA TORESIL'LAS (Antony), a Spanish historian, born in 1565; was made secretary to Vespasian de Gonzaga, viceroy of Navarre and Valencia; after whose death, Philip II. king of Spain, appointed him royal historiographer for the Indies. In this capacity he wrote his general history of the Indies, under the title of Historia general de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas y Tierra Firma de Mar Oceano, 4 vols. folio. This work, with a description of the West Indies, relates all the important transactions of the Spaniards in those distant countries, from 1492 to 1554. It is noticed by Dr. Robertson, as a work "fulfilling the fullest and most accurate information concerning the conquest of Mexico as well as every other transaction of America." He also composed a General History of his time, from 1554 to 1598, 3 vols. folio; and died in 1645.

HER'REDA (Ferdinand de), a Spanish poet of the sixteenth century, native of Seville. He published in 1564, a collection of lyrical and heroic poems, which were reprinted in 1619. They acquired for him a considerable reputation; and he is accounted one of those who attained the greatest excellence in the lyric poetry of Spain. He published likewise an edition of Garcilaso de la Vega, with notes; the Life of Sir Thomas More; and a Narrative of the War of Cyprus, and of the battle of Lepanto.

HER'RENSDEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and Lichnoph of Archers, situated on the Altmuhl; five miles south-west of Ansbach, and twelve north-north-east of Dunckelbuhl. Lat. 49° 31' N. long. 15° 11' E. Population 642.

HER'RING, s. [hareng, Fr. haring, Sax.] A small fish; for the different species of which, see the article CLupea, vol. iv. p. 686-693; and the correspondent Engravings. The sale of herrings is regulated by the following acts of parliament: It is unlawful to buy or sell herrings at sea, before the fishermen come into the haven, and the sale of the ship be drawn to the land. 31 Edw. III. fl. 2. No herrings shall be sold in any vessel, but where the barrel contains thirty-two gallons, and half-barrel and firkin accordingly; and they must be well packed, of one time's packing and salting, and be as good in the middle as at the ends, on pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d. a barrel, &c. by 22 Edw. IV. c. 2.

The vessels for herrings are to be marked with the quantity, and place were packed; and packer are to be appointed and sworn in all fishing-ports, &c. under the penalty of 100l. 13 Car. II. c. 16.

HER'RELING, adj. Belonging to a herring, used in fishing for herrings.

HER'RELING (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished by his ardent attachment to the interests of civil and religious liberty, was the son of a clergyman at Walloken in Norfolk, where he was born in 1693.
He obtained his grammar-learning at Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely; and, in 1710, was entered of Jesus college, Cambridge, whence he afterwards removed to Benet college, of which he obtained a fellowship in 1716. In 1722, Dr. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, made him his chaplain, and presented him to the rectories of Rettendon in Essex, and Barkley in Hertfordshire. Two years afterwards he proceeded B.D. and in 1726 was chosen fellow to the honourable society of Jesus college; where his sermons were listened to by the learned auditor with the highest approbation; for seldom did the worthy author introduce matters of a political nature into them, but employed himself in enforcing the fundamental duties of Christianity with many fene, great point, and unqualified eloquence. In 1731, he was presented to the rectory of Blechingley in Surrey; and in the same year was promoted by the king to the deanery of Rochester. On these preferments he resolved alternately till the year 1737, when the king was pleased to advance him to the episcopal bench, by nominating him to the see of Bangor, with which he held his deanship in commendam. In 1743 he was translated to the see of Chester, with which he held his deanship for six years; and, in 1750, was presented by the king to the church of Ely with its annexed benefices. In 1753, he was made a member of the most reverend Dr. Thomas Herring, &c. to the see of York, and, in 1764, was removed to the see of Canterbury. On the death of Dr. Herring, Dr. Herring now stood deservedly high in public estimation; and upon the death of Archbishop Potter, in 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury. Of the temper and disposition of mind with which the archbishop was favored, on the discharge of his office, a pleasing idea may be formed from a letter written by him at that time to Dr. Benfon; in which, after speaking of the anxiety which his elevation had occasioned him, he says: "I hope I have an honest intention, and, for the rest, I must rely on the grace of God, and the counsel and affection of my friends. I think it happy," he adds, "that I am called up to this high station at a time when spirit, and rancour, and narrowness of spirit, are out of countenance; when we breathe the benign and comfortable air of liberty and toleration; and the teachers of our common religion make it their business to extend its essential influence, and join in supporting its true interest and honour." In 1753, his grace was attacked by a violent fever, which gradually wore down his constitution; and he died in 1756, when about sixty-three years of age. The literary productions of Dr. Herring are unfortunately but few; for, in a languid anxiety which his elevation had occasioned him, he says: "I hope I have an honest intention, and, for the rest, I must rely on the grace of God, and the counsel and affection of my friends. I think it happy," he adds, "that I am called up to this high station at a time when spirit, and rancour, and narrowness of spirit, are out of countenance; when we breathe the benign and comfortable air of liberty and toleration; and the teachers of our common religion make it their business to extend its essential influence, and join in supporting its true interest and honour." In 1753, his grace was attacked by a violent fever, which gradually wore down his constitution; and he died in 1756, when about sixty-three years of age. The literary productions of Dr. Herring are unfortunately but few; for, in a languid moment, he condemned all his manuscripts to the flames. The whole of which were left were collected by Mr. Duncombe, and published in one volume octavo, under the title of Seven Sermons on public Occasions, 1763, with a preface, containing some memoirs of the author's life. In 1777, the public were presented with Letters from the late most reverend Dr. Thomas Herring, &c. to William Herring, &c. prefixed, from the year 1748 to 1757, with notes and an appendix, octavo; which afford a happy model for a polite correspondence between men of learning and piety.

**HERRING-BAY**, a bay on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, twenty-six miles south of Annapolis.

**HERRING-BUSS**, f. A small ship employed in the herring fishery.


**HERRING-FISHERY.** See the article Fishery, vol. vii. p. 413.

**HERRING-FOX**, f. A large kind of sea-fish which preys upon herrings.

**HERRING-SILVER**, f. Formerly a composition in money, instead of paying such a number of herrings for the provision of a religious house.

**HERRIOT**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh; ten miles south of Dalkeith.

**HERRN'HUTH**, or **HERRN'HUGH**, a town of Lusatia, and principality of Gorlitz, founded in the year 1722, by some Moravian brethren, who settled there in lands belonging to count Zinzendorf, and afterwards became the metropolis and chief nursery of the religious of that persuasion, who considered count Michael Lewis, of Zinzendorf, as their father; five miles north of Zittau, and about fifty east from Dresden.

**HERRN'HUTT** (New), a Moravian town or settlement in Greenland.

**HERRN'WERTH, or HERRN CHIMSEE**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria: twenty-seven miles west of Salzburg, and ten west of Traunstein.

**HERRN'STADT**, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Wohlau: six miles north-north-east of Wintzigt, and thirteen north of Wohlau.

**HERRN'STRUCK**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, situated on the Pegnitz; fifteen miles east of Nuremberg, and eight south-west of Velden.

**HERRN'STETTEN**, a town of Germany, on the Upper Rhine, in the county of Sponheim: twenty-two miles west of Creutzach.

**Herrn**, pron. The female possessive used when it refers to a subjunctive going before: as, this is her house, this house is hers. See Her.

How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears; If, on my eyes: are oftener walt'd than hers. Shakespeare.

**HER'SAL, f.** [used by Spenfer for] Rehearsal: With this sad herfall of his heavy strelle The warlike damzell was empasion'd fore. Spenser.

**HER'SCHEDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, and county of Mark: six miles south-east of Lunsche.

**HER'SCHEL**, the name by which the French, and most other European nations, call the new planet, discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781. Its mark or character is E. The Italians call it Uranus, Urania, but the English, the Georgium Sidus, or Georgian Planet. See the article Astronomy, vol. ii. p. 391-393.

**HER'SCHEFELD**, a town in the marquiseate of Lusatia, situated on the river Neisse: four miles north of Zittau.

**HER'SHE**, f. [her's]. Low Latin; supposed to come from *herian*, Sax. to praise. This is likewise written *herse*; see Herse. A temporary monument raised over a grave. The carriage in which the corpse is drawn to the grave:

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' herse. Who does not weep that reads the moving verse?

- *Reynolds*.

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits. And frequent herse's shall beget your gates. Pope.

A funeral eulogy:

What mufe, what powre, or what thrice-facred herse, That lives immortal in a well-tun'd verse. Can lend me such a sight, that I might see. A guilty conscience true anatomy? W. Brown.
The word in this sense was used as a title to any literary composition in memory of the dead; as, to the funeral sermon on the earl of Effex, who was the long parliament's general. Majen. Suppl. — [Used by Spenser for] herbal or herbalical.

For the fair damzell from the holy herse her love-sick heart to other thoughts did steal. Specif.

To HERSE, v. a. To inclose as in a herse.

The house is herse'd about with a black wood, Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree.

HERSE, f. In fortification, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a arrow, beset with iron spikes, to block up a gateway, &c.

HERSE, in mythology, a daughter of Cercrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. The god disdained her love to Aglauros, Herse's father, in hopes of procuring easy admission to her; but Aglauros, through jealousy, discovered the amour. Mercury was so offended at her behaviour, that he fruct her with his caduceus, and changed her into a hune. Herse became mother of Cephalus by Mercury; and, after death, she received divine honours at Athens. Diod.

HERSE, P. P. E. A female individual, as distinguished from others:

The jealous o'er-worn widow and herself, Since that our brother dub'd them gentlewomen, Are mighty goddesses in this monarchy. Shakespeare.

Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts: more she looks, the more her fears increase. Dryden.

The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she herse. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the.

F. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase. At nearer sight; and she's hei'self. Exodus.

herself, — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the.

herself, — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the. — The daughter of Pharaoh came down to herself the.

herself; and of their productions the most esteemed were

Hersil'eike, adj. Funereal; suitable to funerals. Paus.

HERSIL'IA, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Consualia. She was given and married to Romulus; and, being prevented with immortality by Juno, received divine honours under the name of Ora. Livy.

HERSIL'TON, f. In fortification, a plank armed with iron spikes, for the same use as the herse, and also to impede the march of the infantry or cavalry.

HER'SIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bethone: two leagues south of Bethone.

HER'SO T'URKA, a town of Chinefe Tartary. Lat. 43. 26. N. lon. 142. 15. E. Ferro.

HER'STAL, or Her'ostal, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, on the Meuze, with a castle, which belonged to Pepin, father of Charles Martel. It was fold to the king of Pruffia in the year 1741: four miles north of Liege.

HER'STE LE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn: eleven miles caft-north-east of Warburg.

HERTFORD, the county town of Hertfordshire, pleasantly situated on the river Lea, distant twenty-one miles from London, to which city the river is navigable, and contributes much to the opulence of the town. The affizes for the county are held here, as are the quarter-feifions and county-counts. The election of the knights of the shire is likewise at this town; and there is a noble county-hall, which was built in 1788, by Mr. Adam, the architect of the Adelphi.

Hertford was called by the ancient Britons, Duracoborias, or Red Ford, from the supposition that the gravel at the ford over the Lea was red; whence some have thought the present name derived from the Saxon Herudford, or Herotford, which has the fame significations; but Dr. Gibbon derives Hertford from a hart, this county formerly abounding with deer; and the arms of the town being a hart couchant in the water, seems to confirm the opinion; besides, the soil in this part of the country is not red; for these reasons some choose to write the name Hertford. It is situated in a dry vale, celebrated for its fertility and salubrious air. It was of considerable note in the time of the ancient Britons. The Saxon kings often kept their court here; and, upon the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county-town. King Alfred built a castle here, to defend the neighbourhood against the Danes, who in their light pinnaces came up from the Thames, here, to defend the neighbourhood against the Danes, who in their light pinnaces came up from the Thames, and the arms of the town being a hart couchant in the water, seems to confirm the opinion; besides, the soil in this part of the country is not red; for these reasons some choose to write the name Hertford. It is situated in a dry vale, celebrated for its fertility and salubrious air. It was of considerable note in the time of the ancient Britons. The Saxon kings often kept their court here; and, upon the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county-town. King Alfred built a castle here, to defend the neighbourhood against the Danes, who in their light pinnaces came up from the Thames, and contributed much to the opulence of the town. The affizes for the county are held here, as are the quarter-feifions and county-counts. The election of the knights of the shire is likewise at this town; and there is a noble county-hall, which was built in 1788, by Mr. Adam, the architect of the Adelphi.

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the castle from king John; but Henry III. recovered it. Edward III. gave the town a charter for a market on Thursday next after St. John Baptist. At the time of the battle of Poictiers, in his grandaunt's time, it was called, "the Honour of Hartford." The town sent members to parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. but after the 9th of Henry V. the bailiff and burgesses defiring to be excused on account of their poverty, its representation was discontinued till the 9th of Henry VI. Here in 1430, ordained by his charter, confirming their market, that no other should be kept on the same days within seven miles, on pain of having the goods seized by the bailiffs of Hertford. This charter being then part of Queen Margaret's jointure, the courts were held in her name, and she appointed a horse-fair to be kept in what part of the town the king or his grantee, in the name of the bailiffs, might appoint. In the reign of Henry VII. the standard of weights and measures was fixed here; and Queen Mary rendered it a corporation, by the name of bailiffs and sixteen burgesses. In the 23rd and 35th years of Queen Elizabeth, when the plague raged in London, Michaelmas term was kept here; and a new charter was granted by that queen, by the style of a bailiff, eleven capital burgesses, and sixteen aliens; but the town is now governed by a mayor, a high steward, recorder, nine aldermen, a town-clerk, chamberlain, ten capital burgesses, sixteen aliens, and two sergeants at mace.

Here was once a monastery, and five parochial churches, which were reduced to two, and St. Andrew's. There is a noble free-school; the salary is 40l. a-year for the master, and 20l. for an alien, with a good house and premises. Here is also a large school, called "the buildings," for the boys and girls belonging to Chirill's Hospital in London; to it belong a master, two mistresses, twenty nures for the boys, and a proportionate number for the girls. Here is also a charity-school for boys and girls, under the guardianship of the mayor and alderman. At one end of the town is the county-gaol, and a penitentiary-house, newly erected. It has four fairs in the year: the first is on the second Saturday before Easter Sunday; the second Old May-day; the third Midsummer-day; and the last is on the 8th of November; for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. Market-day, Saturday. The chief commodities of its market are wheat, malt, and wool; and it is said to send five thousand quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

HERTFORD, a county of the American States, in Edenton district, North Carolina; bounded north by the state of Virginia, south by Bertie county, east by Chowan, and west by Northampton; and contains, by the census, 5828 inhabitants. Chief town, Wynton.

HERTFORD, a port-town of the American States, North Carolina, in Edenton district, and capital of Gates county, situated on the west side of Perquimans's river. It contains a court-house and gaol; and is eighteen miles north-north-east of Wilmington, and thirty-eight fourth-by-west of Suffolk in Virginia.

HERTFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded on the north by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, and on the east by Essex, the south by Middlesex, and on the west by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. During the Saxon heptarchy, it belonged part to the kingdom of the East Saxons, and the other part to the Mercians. It is now included in the province of Canterbury, in the dioceses of Lincoln and London, and in the north circuit. Its form is nearly circular, being 35 miles from east to west, 37 miles from north to south, and not less than 190 in circuit; containing 660 square miles, or 424,400 square acres, divided into eight hundreds, having eighteen market-towns, viz. Hertford, the county-town, which gives the title of earl to the Conway family; St. Alban's, which gives the title of duke to the Beauchamp family; part of Royston, which gives the title of viscount to the family of York; and part of Barnet, with Ware, Hitchin, Baldock, Bishop's Stortford, Berkhamstead, Buntingford, Hemel Hempstead, and Bishop's Stortford. It contains 356 parishes, 54 vicarages, and 950 villages. The principal rivers are the Lea, Coln, Stort, Gade, Bean, Tame, and Rib; besides the New River, which supplies London with water. This county sends six members to parliament, viz. to the house of Commons, St. Albans, who kept a county-court in his time; and the other five to the house of Lords. Here is a very beautiful racecourse, called the Royston race-course, a few miles from the town.

The Lea, which is its principal river, rising out of Low Moor moor, in the south of Bedfordshire, flows obliquely to the eastern side, washing the towns of Hertford and Ware, from both of which places it is navigable to the Thames. It collects in its course all the streams of the northern and eastern parts. On the south-western side, the Coln unites various streams, and conveys them out of the county near Rickmanworth. The wheats -fair, at the pleasant situation of Hertfordshire, added to its vicinity to the metropolis, have rendered it a favourite residence for persons of rank, both in ancient and modern times; hence it possesses many country seats of the present nobility, and affords various remains of antiquity. Its towns, however, are without manufactures. The great business of the county is the traffic of corn, and the malting trade; which latter is carried on to a great extent in the towns of Hertford, Hitchin, Baldock, Royston, and Ware. The latter town sends a greater supply of malt to London than any other market. The Hertfordshire malt is not, however, all grown in the county; but large quantities of barley are purchased in the fun of the four rivers, after being malted in these towns, is sent to London by the navigation of the Lea. In this county, near St. Alban's, were fought two of the principal battles in the bloody wars of York and Lancaster. That in 1455 was the first conflict between the parties, and terminated in favour of the Yorkists. The valiant Clifford, and the great earl of Somerset, were slain in it, and King Henry VI. taken prisoner. The second battle, in 1461, ended in a complete victory to Queen Margaret, at the head of the Lancastrians. Near St. Alban's are the vestiges of the ancient town of Verulam, so famous in the time of the Romans. The field of Barnet, between St. Alban's and London, was also the scene of a bloody battle, in those destructive wars of the two houses, which battle proved decisive in favour of Edward IV. for therein his great foe, the king-making earl of Warwick, was slain. It was fought on Easter-day in the year 1471.

HERTSPOTT (Marquard), or, as he was more commonly called, John-James Hertford, a learned Benedictine, born in 1664, at Fribourg. In his twentieth year he entered into the order of the Benedictines of St. Blaise; and, having passed through various degrees of promotion, died in Vienna in 1762. He is author of the following work, which will be a lasting monument of his learning and diligence: Genealogia diplomatica auger gentis Habsburgicae, from II. vol. III, Vienna, 1737, folio.
H E R V O R D E N

folio, with twenty-six plates. This useful collection towards the history of the house of Austria having been recently published under the approbation of the author, who was induced to undertake another large work, entitled Monumenta Aug.

Domus Austriaca, &c. which was patronized by the emperor Charles VI, and by the illustrious empress-queen Maria-Theresa. According to Hertzott's plan, the first part was to contain the seals and various marks of honour; the second, the most celebrated prodigies, prodigies, in the fourth, monuments; and the fifth, inscriptions from churches, palaces, &c. The first three parts were published in the life-time of the author, who, in consequence of his great age, associated with himself in this labour, father Ruffen Herr, who completed the fourth part; but this, having been burnt with the rest of his MSS. in the library of Blaise, in 1768, was recomposed by Gerbert, prince-abbot of St. Blaise, and published in two volumes folio, under the title of Topographia Principum Austriæ, qua est Pars I. et II. tom. W. et ultimi, Monumentorum Domus Austriaca, St. Blasi, 1772. The fifth part, though promised, was never published.

HÉRIT, or HERTA, in mythology, a goddess among the Germans, supposed to be the same as the Earth. She had a temple and a chariot dedicated to her service in a remote island, and was supposed to visit the earth at stated times, when her coming was celebrated with the greatest rejoicings and festivity. Tacit.

HÉRITIUS (John-Nicholas), an eminent German jurist, born in 1651, at Oberkle, near Gieflen. He graduated in the university of Gieffen; and was made advocate in ordinary to the regency, and professor of law and politics. He died in 1710. He published various works concerning the law and history of Germany; the principal of which are, 1. Notitia Vites Francorum Regum, Gieffen, 1710, 4to. containing an account of the early periods of the monarchy of the Franks, to the reign of Louis the Pious. 2. Commentationes & Opuscula ad Historiam & Geographiam Antiquae Germaniae Speulantia, Francol. 1713, 4to.

HÉRVIGSWALD, a town of Sileia, in the principality of Nienfe; four miles north-north-west of Patchkau.

HÉRTZBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and electorship of Saxony: twenty-four miles south-east of Wittenberg, and forty-six south of Potzdam.

HÉRTZFELD, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: five miles south-west of Stromberg.

HÉRTZHELM, See Hertzhelen.

HÉRTZHORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: four miles east of Glückstadt.

HÉRTZGOL/ARACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg: five miles south-west of Erlang, and twenty-two south of Bamberg.

HÉRTZGEBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles south-east of Mautern, and four north of St. Polten.

HÉRTZGO/ABKEN, a river of Silefia, which rises near Obich, and runs into the river Schwarwalder in the principality of Glogau.

HÉRTZGO/ABLEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria; six miles north-north-west of Ottenheim, and thirteen south-west of Aigen.

HÉRTZGO/ABLE, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neufce: three miles north of Grotkau.

HÉRVEY (James), an ingenious divine of the church of England, and a very popular writer, born in 1714, at Hampton, in Oxfordshire. He received his classical education in the free grammar-school at Northampton; and in 1731 was sent to Lincoln college, Oxford. Besides his other studies, he learned anatomy from Dr. Keil; natural philosophy from Dr. Derham's Physico and Astro-theology; and, for his improvement in style and composition, he paid particular attention to Mr. Spence's elegant and judicious Essay on Pope's Odyssey. He also began to learn the Hebrew language, in 1772. Without a teacher or approbation, the author was induced to undertake another large work, entitled Monumenta Aug.

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HERVORDEN. See HERFORD.
HERY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florentin; eight miles north of Auxerre.

To HERY, v. a. [hopen, Sax. to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Not in yj.

But were thy years green as now be mine, Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love, And lory with hymns thy lady's glove.

Spenfer.

HERZBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, situated near the Harz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools: fourteen miles south of Gollar.

HERZGOVNA, or St. SABA, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, which gives name to a duchy; it is fortified, and the residence of a Turkish governor; great part of the duchy belongs to the Venetians: eighty miles south-west of Belgrade.

HESANUS, in ancient geography, a mountain near Peonia.

HES'DIN, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, strongly fortified, and almost surrounded with marshes. This town was built by Philibert Emanuel, duke of Savoy, general to the emperor Charles V. in 1554, after destroying Old Hesdin. In 1559, it was taken by Louis Quidi, who invited at his kingdom after the peace of the Pyrenees: four leagues south-east of Montreuil, and nine west of Arras. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 19. 42. E. Ferro.

HES'DIN (Old), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, destroyed by the troops of Charles V. in the year 1554: one league south-east of Hesdin.

HES'EB, [Hebrew.] A man's name.

HES'BON, [Heb. invention.] A city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Reuben; and one of the cities of the Levites of the family of Merari. This city was taken by Israel from the Amorites, during their journey from Egypt to Canaan; at which time it was the seat of Sihon king of the Amorites, who had formerly taken possession of the land from the Canaanites: forty miles south-east of Belgrade.

HESH'MON, a city of Palestine, belonging to the tribe of Judah; situated in the southern part of that province near the border of Edom.

HES'USIUS (Tilemannus), a German Lutheran divin, born at Wefel in 1524. Such were his abilities, and early proficiency in literature and theology, that when very young he was appointed professor of divinity at Breslau, and also preacher in the church of the Holy Ghost. While discharging the duties of these offices, he became involved in a violent ecclesiastical controversy, which eventually deprived him of these benefices. Upon this he retired into Saxony, where he opposed the progress of Calvinism in Germany, by different writings, which he published at Jena. From this place, however, he was expelled in 1611, and was invited into Prussia, and appointed professor of theology at Königsberg; where he taught till the year 1577, and was appointed bishop of Samia. But, haviing written against Beza, he was banished the country, as were all the other ministers who took his part; in consequence of which he retired with his family to Lubeck, and afterwards to Helmsfadt, where he was appointed professor of divinity. Though he was a zealous Lutheran, yet he differed from the doctrine of the most rigid of his party. He died at Helmsfadt in 1588. His writings are,

1. Commentaries on the Psalms, in folio; and also, in folio; on all the Epistles of St. Paul, in 8vo. 2. A Treatise on the Lord's Supper, and on justification, in 8vo.

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet, by some supposed coetemporary with Homer, others a century later, born at Cuma in Aëolia, but removed in his infancy with his father to Africa, a small town in Raetitiae. Very little is known concerning his life; and the traditions preferred respecting him are in many respects fabulous. Hesiod is the first who wrote a poem on agriculture. This composition is called, The Works and the Days; and, besides the instructions which are given to the cultivator of the field, the reader is pleased with many moral reflections worthy of a refined Socrates or a Plato. His Theogony is a miscellaneous narration executed without art, precision, choice, judgment, or connection; yet it is the more valuable for the faithful account it gives of the gods of antiquity. His Shield of Hercules is but a fragment of a larger poem, in which it is supposed he gave an account of the most celebrated heroes among the ancients. Hesiod, without being master of the fire and fulblimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction, and the sweetness of his poetry. Besides these poems, he wrote others, now lost. Pausanias says, that, in his age, Hesiod's verses were still written on tablets in the Temple of the Muses, of which the poet was a priest. If we believe Clem. Alex. 5. Strom, the poet borrowed much from Musaeus. One of Lucian's dialogues bears the name of Hesiod, and, in it, the poet is introduced as speaking of himself. Virgil, in his Georgics, has imitated the compositions of Hesiod, and taken his Opera & Dies for models, as he acknowledges. It is remarkable that the Greeks were so partial to his poetry and moral instructions, that they ordered their children to learn all by heart. Hesiod is said to have been murdered by the sons of Ganyctor of Naupactum, and his body thrown into the sea; and that some dolphins brought back the body to the shore, which was immediately known, and the murderers were discovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the sea. If Hesiod flourished in the age of Homer, he lived 907 years before Christ. The best editions of this poet are that of Robinet, 4to. Oxon. 1737. that of Loefner, 8vo. Lips. 1778. and that of Parma, 4to. 1785.

HES'TONE, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. It fell to her lot to be exposed to a sea-monster, to whom the Trojans yearly presented a marriageable virgin, to appease the resentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended; but Hercules promised to deliver her, provided he received as a reward fix beautiful horses. Laomedon contented, and Hercules attacked the sea-monster, whom he overthrew on the shore of Hesione, and killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refused to reward the hero's services; and Hercules, incensed at his treachery, besieged Troy, and put the king and all his family to the sword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had advised his father to give the professed monsters to his father's deliverer. The conqueror gave Hesione in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had afflicted her during the war, and he established Priam upon his father's throne. The removal of Hesione to Greece proved at last fatal to the Trojans; and Priam, who remembered with indignation that his father had been forcibly given to a foreigner, sent his son Paris to Greece to reclaim the possessions of Hesione, or more probably to revenge his injuries upon the Greeks by carrying away Helen, which gave rise, soon after, to the Trojan war. Lycophron mentions, that Hercules threw himself, armed from head to foot, into the mouth of the monster to which Hesione was exposed, and that he tore his belly to pieces, and came out alive, only with the loss of his hair. See also the preceding article of HESITANCY. 7. Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.—Some of them reasoned without doubt or hesita-
tancy, and lived and died in such a manner as to show that they believed their own reasonings. Afterbury.

To HES'TATE, v. a. [hæft, Lat. after, Fr.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, 
Just hint a fault, and hestate dislike; 
Alike refer'd to blame or to commend, 
A tim'rous foe, and a fujicions friend. — Pope.

HESTIATION, f. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.—I cannot foresee the difficulties and hestations of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. Woodward.—Intermination of perplexity, and Ablution. Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hestations. Swift.

HESTIVON, a town of Egypt; twenty-two miles south-south-west of Cairo.

HESTN, a town of Attica, Turkey, in the province of Dardania; six miles west of Tectrit.

HESTNAL-MAI, a small island and village of Egypt, in the lake of Tennis; twenty-five miles north-west of Tineh.

HESTNE, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, near Conde, in the department of the North.

HESTPER, f. The evening star, Venus when the Venus sets after the sun.

HESTPERIA, in ancient geography, a large island of Africa, once the residence of the Amazons. Diod. 3. It was a name common both to Italy and Spain. It is derived from Hesper, or Vesper, the setting sun, or the evening; whence the Greeks called it Hesperia, because it lay at the setting sun, or in the west. The same name, for similar reasons, was applied to Spain by the Latins. Virg. Æn. 1. 654.

HESTPERIAN, adj. Belonging to the Hesperides.

HESTPERIDES, in mythology, the name of the forty-first order in Linnaeus's Fragments of a Natural Method; containing only three genera, Citrus, Syrinx, Garcinia. Hesperiades, in botany, the name of the forty-first order in Linnaeus's Systema Naturae, containing only three genera, Citrus, Syrinx, Garcinia.

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of June, between Salerno and Naples. This has been known to our gardens much longer than the other, for Gerarde, in 1597, speaks of it as being then found in gardens for the beauty of the flowers. And Johnson adds, 1653, that, by the industry of some of our florists, within these two or three years hath been brought into our gardens, a very beautiful kind of these dame's violets, having very fair double white flowers. The names in Gerarde are dames violets, winter gillyflours, rogue's gillyflours, and easter flowers. Parkinson adds queen's gillyflours.

3. Hesperis Rubra, or Siberian rocket, is so much the handsomest plant, in its way, with the common garden-rocket, that it may fairly be looked upon as a variety. It differs however in having a stalk of twice the height; the corolla is purple, not white, and the claws of the petals are twice as long as the calyx; the border is blunt, and fearfully, if at all, margined; it has however the same little prominent point which that has. The leaves are longer, narrower, and more serrate. But Siberia produces many plants which are larger than the same species in Europe. Mr. Miller says, it has a strong branching stalk between two and three feet high, and very hairy: oblong heart-shaped leaves, ending in acute points, fitting close to the stalk, four inches long; and an inch and a half broad at their base; the upper part of the stalk divides into two or three branches, with small leaves of the same shape with the others, and terminated by loose panicles of large, single, purple flowers, very fragrant. It flowered at the end of June 1757.

4. Hesperis Africana, or African rocket: stem very much branched and diffused, leaves lanceolate, petioled, sharply toothed, fleshy, filices feffile. The leaves, leaves, and pods of this plant, are rough with three-barbed hairs. The flowers are flesh-colored, with narrow, sublanceolate, bafilifh, petals. The pods are feffile, stiff, round, somewhat flatted, blunt with a sharp point. It is an annual plant, with a very branching stalk, about nine inches high, terminated by a number of small purple flowers, which appear in June and July, and are succeeded by long pods fitting close to the stalks, and filled with small seeds, which ripen in September. It is a native of Africa.

5. Hesperis verna, or early flowering rocket: stem upright, branched, leaves cordate, felme-clafping, fera-rate, villose. This also is an annual plant, fishing out several heart-shaped leaves from the root, which spread on the ground. The stalk rises nine inches high, branchi-}

6. Hesperis lacera, or torn rocket : leaves runcinate, filices tricuspidate. Leaves naked, narrow. Flowers of a dull colour and unpleafant smell. It is a low annual plant, with pointed leaves, having the borders indented as if torn. The corolla is purple. It is a native of Portugal, and the south of France; and occurs twice, under this name, and that of Chènranthus laceraus.

7. Hesperis laciniata, or jagged rocket: stem branch-}

8. Hesperis inodora, or scentlefs rocket: Item Ample,
plur, coal, bole, pipe-makers' clay, marble, and alba-
eter, with several salt springs, mineral waters, and
medicinal baths. The principal rivers, besides the Rhine
and the Main, are the Lahn, Schwalm, Fulda, Werra,
and Diemel, which five rivers give name to five districts
or divisions: other rivers are the Lumb, Olm, Eder,
Ems, &c. The Hefts are divided from the ancient
Causing the derivation of Hefts, and the
Eder, but others say it is derived from the river Ehrs,
which runs into the Fulda; but the whole territory was
the seat of the Cattians. In the year 921 there were
counts of Hefts; and one of them became king of Ger-
many. In 1292, Hefts became a principality of Germany,
though it infensibly after this, the counties were
communally termed a landgraviate. The territories were at-
vised under Philip the Generous, from whom the modern land-
graves are descended. In his will he divided his domi-
nions among four sons, but the eldest had half; from
him descended the house of Hefts Caffel: the young-
est received half one quarter part, and was the founder
of the house of Hefts Darmstadt. The two other brothers
dying without heirs, their territories were divided be-
tween the two surviving branches; but this division oc-
casioned long disputes, and many violent contentions.
The rank between the two landgraves is alternate. Thus
in Hefts are two sovereign families, namely, Caffel and
Darmstadt; between which the Heftsian territories are
divided; but several articles of sovereignty continued in
common. The right of primogeniture has been intro-
duced and confirmed by former emperors. In both
houses are princes appanaged: those of Hefts Caffel are
Hefts Philipsthal, and Rothenburg, or Rhinels. Hefts
Homburg is the only appanage of Hefts Darmstadt. The
annual revenue of Hefts Caffel is estimated at about
1,200,000 rixdollars. Those of Darmstadt at 600,000.
The military establishment for Caffel, before the late
revolution, consisted of three regiments of foot-guards,
ten regiments of infantry, a regiment of life-guards,
a regiment of gendarmes, three regiments of cavalry,
two of dragoons, a corps of hussars, a corps of chafleurs,
another of artillery, and seven regiments in garrison.
That of Darmstadt, since the revolution in Germany, of
a regiment of foot-guards, two squadrons of dragons,
two regiments of infantry, and four battalions of militia.
Hefts is divided into Upper and Lower, and subdivided
into five districts, which take their names from rivers,
which have appeared on the setting of the sun. It was
called Phicist or Lucifer, when it preceded the sun.
Cic. de Nat. D. 1, c. 2.

HESPERS, a river of France, which runs into the
Sambre five miles below Landrecy.

HESPIN, a river of Wales, which runs into the
Ems; and Diek, which five rivers give name to five dis-
tricts.

HESPERITIS, in ancient geography, a country of
Africa. Died. 4.

HESPERUS, in mythology, a son of Japetus, brother
To Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country
received the name of Hesperia from him, according to
some accounts. He had a daughter called Hesperis,
who married Atlas, and became mother of seven daugh-
ters, called Atlantides or Hesperides. Died. 4. The
name of Hesperus was also applied to the planet Venus,
which first appeared after the setting of the sun. It was
called Phicist, or Lucifer, when it preceded the sun.

HESPOS, a town in the duchy of Guelderland: five
miles east of Bommel.
against the protestants are held in high estimation by the catholic, men of
Hesychius; afterwards, bishop of Ghent, to attend the council of Trent; and he died of a stroke of apoplexy in 1566, when only in the forty-
fourth year of his age. The most considerable of his works is his large Catechism, which is not merely a succinct exposition of catholic opinions, but a body of moral theology, taken from the fathers, and particularly from St. Augustine. It was first printed in 1578, 8vo; and afterwards much enlarged, in 2 vols. 1595. He was also, the author of Commentaries on St. Matthew, 1577, 8vo, on the First Epistle to Timothy, and on the First Epistle of St. Peter, 1565, 8vo, on the Canonical Epistles of St. John, 1599, 8vo &c.
HESSEI AN FLY, f. A mischievous insect in North America, often very destructive to the crops of wheat in that country. It was supposed to have been first carried into America by the Hessian troops at the commencement of the American war, in their bread-corn, or flour wheat, as it never had before been noticed on that continent; and its depredations upon the wheat crops commenced in Long Island, where the Hessian army landed. The name of He fian fly has been derived from Hefian, the name of the bishopric which may probably be a species of Cur c ul o, or of Thr ipsis, which fee.

HEST, f. [h word, Sax. ] Command; precept; injunction. Commonly written he:
Thou shalt afflict the not devourer,
As him that doth thy lovely lefts depife.

HES T ER, or E A T H E R, a woman's name.
HES TER, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: twenty-five miles westward of Linkoping.
HES T I A E, in ancient geography, a town of Enbera.
HES T R A, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: fifty-five miles west of Wexio.
HES T Y, among the Gauls, the name of the Mars of the Romans, Lucus.
HES YCA TH S IES, f. [ 

H E S Y C H IUS, of Alexandria, a celebrated lexicographer, placed by different writers in the fourth, and at the end of the sixth century: and some have supposed him to be the same person as the patriarch of Jerusalem of that name. From the infusion of scriptural words in his Dictionary, it is concluded that he was a Christian, unless those paffages should have been added by another hand. The work of Hesychius, which has reached our times, is a Greek lexicon or vocabulary, accounted by several critics as one of the most valuable treatises on Greek language. It has been enriched by the learned notes of Daniel Heinsius and others. The best editions are those of Schrevelius, 4to. 1665, and of Alberti, Leyd. 2 vols. folio, 1746.

H E S Y C H IUS OF MIL ETUS, flourished under the emperors Julian and Julianus. He composed an Universal History from the reign of Belus to the death of Ammianus; and two books, De Viris doctris clari, and De R ebus Patris Conflantinopolitanis, both in Greek. The two latter works were edited in Greek and Latin by Meursius, who added his own notes, with those of Adrian Junius and Henry Stephens. This edition was printed at Leyden in 1613, 12mo. The style is elegant, and the narration bears the marks of veracity.

HET ER A R CHA, f. [ f rom φρετος, Gr. a friend, and βασιλις, government.] The head of a religion house; the head of a college; the warden of a corporation. Scott.

H E T E R O C L I T E, f. [from κλίτις, Lat. clitus and κλείω, Gr.] Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise. Clarke. —The heteroclite nouns of the Latin from which this word is derived in the first letter of the rudiments of the tongue. Watts. —Any thing or person deviating from the common rule. —He is a heteroclite, for he wants the plural number, having only the single quality of words. Overbury.

H E T E R O C L I T I C, adj. [from the fubft. Singular. —It is impossible for a man of fenee to guard against the mortification that may be given him by fools, or heteroclite characters, because he cannot foretell them. Shufemone.

H E T E R O C L I T I C A L, adj. Deviating from the common rule. —In the mention of fins heteroclitical, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a fin, even in their histories. Broome.

H E T E R O CR ANY, f. [from ηόρσος, Gr. another, and κραν δος, the head.] With physicians, a pain in one part of the head. Scott.

H E T E R O DOX, adj. [heterodox, Fr. τρόξασις and ηιζες. ] Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox. —Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to heterodox, opinions. Locke.

H E T E R O D O X Y, f. An opinion peculiar. —Not only a simple heterodoxy, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. Broome.


H E T E R O D O X Y, f. The quality of being heterodox. Heterodoxy and heterodox are nearly synonymous, and differ much more from orthodoxism than orthodoxy and orthodoxy.

H E T E R O D R O M U S V E C T I S, or LE VER, f. In mechanics, a lever in which the fulcrum, or point of suspension, is between the weight and the power; being the same as what is otherwise called a lever of the first kind.

H E T E R O G E N E A L, adj. [heterogenus, Fr. τροξασις and ηιζες, Gr.] Not of the same nature; not kindred. —The light whole rays are alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that these rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dissimilari.

H E T E R O G E N E I T Y, f. [heterogeneit, Fr. from heterogeneus.] Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. Opposite or dissimilari part.

H E T E R O G E N E O S, adj. [from τροξασις and ηιζες, Gr.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilari in nature. —I have observed such heterogeneous bodies, which I found included in the mals of this landstone. Woodward.

H E T E R O G E N E O S B O D I E S, are such as have their parts of unequal density. It has been supposed that different bodies have been conjoined together as to greater and lefs; being of such different colours.

H E T E R O G E N E O S L I N E, is that which consists of parts or rays of different refrangibility, reflexibility, and colour.

H E T E R O G E N E O S N U M B E R S, are mixed numbers, consisting of integers and fractions.

H E T E R O G E N E O S P A R T I C L E S, are such as are of different kinds, natures, and qualities; of which generally all bodies confit.

H E T E R O G E N E O S Q U A N T I T I E S, in mathematics, are those which cannot have proportion, or be compared together as to greater and lefs; being of such different kind and consideration, as that one of them taken any number of times never equals or exceeds the other: As lines, surfaces, and solids, in geometry.

H E T E R O G E N E O S S U R D S, are such as have different radical signs: as √ and √ 2 ; or √ 0 and √ 20.


H E T E R O S C I I, f. [of φρετος, Gr. another, and σκευ, a shadow.] In geography, are such inhabitants of the
the earth as have their shadows at noon projected always the same way with regard to themselves, or always contrary ways with respect to each other. Thus, all the inhabitants without the torrid zone are Heterociti with regard to themselves, since any one such inhabitant has his shadow at noon always the same way, viz. always north of him in north latitude, and always south of him in south latitude; or these two situations are Heterociti each other, having such shadows projected contrary ways at all times of the year.

HETEROSPERMUM, j. [Gr. from σπερμον, another, and ωνομα, a number.] A medical term applied to a pulse which is not proper or natural to the age of the patient.

HETEROUSIANS, j. [from ους, another, and σως, Gr. substance.] A branch of the Arians, who held that the Son was of a substance different from that of the Father. Dith. of Arts.

HEU'RA, or EU'RA, a celebrated country of Italy, situated on the west of the Tyber, which was peopled by colonies from Greece, and thence named Magna Graecia. It originally contained twelve different nations, which had each its respective prince or chief. Their names were Victantes, Chlun, Perunthus, Cortenetus, Arretini, Vetulonon, Volaterrani, Ruffellani, Volsci, Tarquinii, Falisci, and Casretani. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their confidence in omens, dreams, auguries, &c. They proved powerful and relentless enemies to the rising empire of the Romans, and were not finally subdued, but after much effusion of blood, by' the hands of Hellenic arms. They were conquered only after much effusion of blood.

Mr. Bryant says, that, "when the Hetrurians settled in Italy, they founded many places of strength, and were reputed to have been the first who introduced the art of fortification. They worshipped the Sun, fyled Zen, and Zeeon; whose temples were called Tur-Zeeon: and in consequence of one of the principal names by which their country was distinguished, was Turzenia. The Hetrurians occupied a large tract of sea-coast; on which account they worshipped Poseidon. They erected upon their shores towers and beacons for the safety of navigation, which they called Tur-Aim; whence they had a full farther denomination of Tur-Aim, and their country was named Tur-Aim: the Tur-Aim of the later Greeks. All these appellations are from the same object, the towers which they erected. They were thought to have been the inventors of trumpets; and in their towers upon the sea-coast there were people appointed to be continually upon the watch both by day and night, and to give a proper signal, if any thing happened extraordinary. This was done by a blast from a trumpet, and Triton was hence termed to have been Neptune's trumpeter. He is accordingly described by Nonnus, L. 17, 2. Heuchera dichotoma, or dichotomous heuchera: stem branched; peduncles two-flowered, axillary; leaves linear-lanceolate, opposite, entire on the stem. This is a species which recedes a little in point of the appearance of the flower from the characters of the genus; yet not so much as to justify the institution of a new genus for it. The whole plant is hairy; the stem at first profusely covered with hairs; but little known; and people were obliged to make use of what was nearer at hand, the conches of the sea, which every fish afforded. By founding these they gave signals from the top of the towers, when any ship appeared; and in the manner in which they are the instruments is the instrument which was termed Triton. It is described thus by Nonnus: "Triton was hence termed to have been Neptune's trumpet."
HEU'CHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pol: two leagues and a half north-north-west of St. Pol.

HEU'DICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Mihiel, and four and a half west of Pont-a-Mousson.

HEU'DICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Péronne: three leagues north-north-east of Péronne.

HEVE'A, f. in botany. See Siphonia.

HEVE'LIUS (John), a celebrated Polish astronomer, born at Danzig in 1611. He studied the mathematics under Peter Cruger, and soon made a rapid proficiency in them. In 1630 he set out on his travels for improvement and spent four years in Holland, England, France, and Germany; where he formed connections with many philosophers and mathematicians in those countries. On his return to his native city, he built an observatory upon the top of his house, and constructed excellent telescopes himself, with which he began diligently to observe the heavens. He was the first who observed that phenomenon called the libration of the moon; and he made several important observations on the other planets. He drew up a large catalogue of the stars; and collected many of the unformed ones into new classifications of his own formation. The first of his publications appeared in 1647, entitled Seientographia, sive Lune Descriptio; etque accurata tam macularum ejus quam motuum diversiorum, aliarumque omnium Vicissitudinum Phaenomena, Tabulae,isque Opt deprekenfarum, Delineatio, &c. The second part of this work was published in 1654, with numerous copper-plates engraved by himself. In 1654, he published two epistles, in Latin; one to Riccioli, Concerning the Libration of the Moon; the other to Bullialdus, On the Eclipse of both Luminaries. From 1656 to 1666, he made several important observations on the other planets; and in 1661, he published treatises On the Aspect of Saturn and his Phænomena, as discovered in the Sun's Disk, May 3, 1661; and the History of a New Star in the Neck of Cetus, and another in the Beak of Cygnus. An Illustration of some astronomical Discoveries of Mr. Horrox, in his Treatise on Venus, as discovered on the Sun's Disk, November 24, 1659, with Observations on some extraordinary Parallels and Parheles, seen by himself at Danzig; and other astronomical pieces set forth in the Philosophical Transactions for 1673. In 1668 he published his Cometographia, five Tractatus de Comets, &c. folio, representing the nature of comets; with a history of all the comets from the beginning of the world down to the present time; illustrated with a curious engraving of his invention. In 1673 he published the first part of his Machina Caelis, continens Organographiam, five Instrumentorum astronomicorum omnium accuratum Deductiones, &c. folio, as a specimen of the exactness both of his instruments and observations; which had been questioned in England by the ingenious Mr. Hooke. In the following year that gentleman published Astronomiae Veteris et Literarum Huius Parte del Machina Caelis, &c. in which he treated Hevelius in a very unbecoming manner, and threw out unhandsome reflections upon him, which were greatly resented. In short, the dispute grew to such a height, that in 1679 Dr. Halley went, at the request of the Royal Society, to examine Hevelius's instruments, and the observations he had made with them. Dr. Halley gave a very favourable account of them in a letter to Hevelius; while Hooke managed the controversy so negligently, that he was universally condemned, though the reference has been made in such a false and a half long, very spreading. Native place uncertain.

Propagation and Culture. It is propagated by parting the roots in autumn, and should be planted in a shady situation. There is little beauty in this plant, but being hardly enough to thrive in the open air in England, it is preferred in some gardens for the sake of variety. Native place uncertain.

HE'PDUM, a town of Holland, on the Linge: four miles and a half north-north-east of Gorcum.

HEULL'ILY-LE-GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres: two leagues south-east of Langres.

HEUM'AN (Christopher-Augustus), first professor of history and theology in the university of Gottingen, born at Alftadt in Weimar, in 1651. He studied theology and philosophy at Jena; and in 1717, he was nominated professor in the Gymnasia of Gottingen; in 1728, he took the degree of doctor of theology at Halle; and continued to discharge the duties of his office with great zeal and fidelity till 1743, when he requested and obtained leave to resign his employment. He gave as a reason for wishing to retire from his academic labours, that he had long considered the doctrine of the Lutheran church, in regard to the sacrament, erroneous, and had adopted that of the reformed church. He threw his ideas on this subject into the form of an essay, and sent the manuscript to a learned friend, with a request that it might be published after his death, which took place in 1764, when he had attained to the age of eighty-three. As he carefully preserved all his letters, they were collected after his death, and deposited in the royal library at Hanover. His works most deserving of notice are as follow: 1. De Anonymis & Pseudonymis Libri duo, Jena, 1711, 8vo. 2. Parerga Critica, 1712, 8vo. 3. Alia Philosophorum, Hales, 1715-1727, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. Concellus Republicae litterariae, sive Via ad Historiam litterariam, Han, 1718, 8vo. 5. Nova Sylloge Dissertationum Rostochii, 1721, 8vo. 6. Parerga Critica, 1725, 8vo. 7. Parerga Critica, 1731, 8vo. 8. Sylloge Dissertationum, Goett, 1752. 10. De Prudentia Christiana, Liber, 1761, 8vo.

HEUR'NIUS (John), an eminent medical professor, born at Utrecht in 1543. He studied at Louvain, and then at Paris, where he was the medical disciple of Duret. He then visited the schools of Italy, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Turin. Returning, after an absence of twelve years, to his native country, he was made physician to the counts of Egmont, and had a place in the council of Utrecht; but he quit the advantage in 1578, upon an invitation to undertake the
the medical professorship at Leyden. This post he occupied with great credit for twenty years; when he died of the stone, in 1601. He published several works of Hippocrates, with commentaries, and occasionally with a new version. Of his own compositions, the principal are: 1. Praxis Medicinae nova Ratio, 1587, several times re-published. 2. Influtuiones Medicinae, 1592. 3. De Morbis Capitis Humani, 1594: a very learned performance, and containing some rare observations of his own. 4. De Morbis Oculorum, Aurium, Nafii, Dentium, & Oris, 1602: these are posthumous works, edited by his son Otho; as was likewise a book, De graefffus Morbis Mulierum, & De Morbis
novis & mirandis Hysteriae, 1607.

HEUSDEN, a town situated on the borders of Brabant. It is built in the midst of morailles, nearly surrounded by a branch of the Meule; yet fortified with a castle, battions, and hornworks. The jurisdiction of the magistrate extends over several villages, almost to Bois-le-Duc. On the 28th of July, 1680, the lightning set fire to the powder-magazine, which killed many people, and did considerable damage to the town. The quantity of powder blown up was seventy thousand pounds, besides some thousands of grenades. It is fifteen miles north-east of Breda, and seven south-east of Gorcum. Lat. 51.45. N. lon. 22.34. E. Ferro.

HEUSZDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: eight miles north-east of Weimar.

To HEW, v. a. part. hewn, or hewed. [Beaan, Sax. hauen, Dut.] To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack:—Thou hast hewed it quite in twain. Spenfer.

Upon the joint the lucky feel did light,
And made such way that hew'd it quite in twain. Spenser.

To chop; to cut:
He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And ured his noble hands the wood to hew. Dryden.

To cut, as with an axe; with the particles down, when it signifies to fell; up, to excavate from below; off, to separate:
He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And hews down oak's with rubies. Shakespeare.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could hew up rocks, and fight with flipt. Shakespeare.

Yet shall the axe of justice hew him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown. Sandys.

To form or shape with an axe; with out.—Thou haft hewed thee out a felpucure here, as he that hewed him out a felpucure on high. If. xxii.—To form laboriously:
The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which hew'd by Marshmefelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. Dryden.

HEW, f. Hewing:
Then to the rest his wrathfull hand he bend's:
Of whom he makes such hauick and such hews,
That swarms of damned foules to hell he tend's. Spenser.

HEWER, f. One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.—At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand hewers in the mountains. Brown.

HEWING, f. The act of cutting with a keen instrument.

HEWSON (William), an ingenious anatomist, born in 1739. He wrote Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, and the Lympfic System, 2 vols. 8vo, and disputed with Dr. Monro the discovery of the lymphiac system in oviparous animals. He died in 1774.

HEXA., Adj. in botany, having fix feeders.

HEXACHORD, f. in ancient music, a concord called by the moderns a sexth. See Music.

HEXAGON, f. [hexagon, Fr. & Jagona, It. hexagonum, Lat. hexagonus, Gr.] In geometry, a figure of fix sides, and consequently of so many angles. When these are equal, it is a regular hexagon. The angles of a hexagon are each equal to 120°, and its sides are each equal to the radius of its circumfcribing circle. Hence a regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle, by setting the radius off six times upon the periphery. And hence also, to describe a regular hexagon upon a given line, describe an equilateral triangle upon it, then the vertex of the centre of the circumfcribing circle. The side of a hexagon being s, its area will be $2s^2\sqrt{3}/2$.

HEXAGONAL, adj. Having fix sides or corners.—As for the figures of crytal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or fix-cornered. Brown.

HEXAGONY, f. A figure of fix angles.—When I read in St. Ambrose of hexagonies, or fixangular cells of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? Bramhall.

HEXALYRIA, f. [from 6, fix, and φιλή, a woman.] In botany, one of the orders in the ninth and thirteenth classes of the Linnaean system; containing those plants which have fix ftyles in the flowers. See vol. iii. p. 257.

HEXAHEDRON, f. [from εξαεδρον, Gr.] One of the five regular or Platonic bodies; being indeed the same as the cube; and is so called from its having fix faces. The square of the side of a hexahedron is equal to the square of the diameter of a sphere, and hence the diameter of a sphere is to the side of its inscribed hexahedron as $\sqrt{3}$ to 1. In general, if $A$, $B$, and $C$, be put to denote respectively the linear side, the surface, and the solidity of a hexahedron or cube, also $r$ the radius of the inscribed sphere, and $R$ the radius of the circumfcribing one; then we have these general equations or relations:

1. $A = 2r = \sqrt{3}B = \frac{1}{2}B = \frac{1}{2}C$.
2. $B = 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{1}{2}C = 3\sqrt{3}$.
3. $C = 8\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{1}{2}B = 2\sqrt{3}$.
4. $r = 3\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{1}{2}B = \frac{1}{2}C$.
5. $r = 6\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}A = \frac{1}{2}B = \frac{1}{2}C$.

HEXAHEDRON, a town or European Turkey, in the province of Romania; twelve miles south of Gallipoli.

HEXAMETRON, or HEXAMETRUM, f. A celebrated wall, built by the emperor Emanuel, in the year 1433, over the iliuus of Corinth. It took its name from its 6, fix, and μέτρον, which in the vulgar Greek signifies a mile, as being six miles long. Its use was to defend the Peloponnesus from the incursions of the barbarians. Amurat II, having raised the siege of Constantinople in 1424, demolished the hexametron, though he had before concluded a peace with the Greek emperor. The Venetians restored it in the year 1463, by 30,000 workmen employed for fifteen days. The Turks made several attempts upon it, and were as often repulsed; they at length, however, succeeded in totally demolishing it.

HEXANDRIA, f. [from 6, Gr. 6, and στέργα, a man.] In this way, the name of the six chief classes in Linnaeus's system; comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with fix equal ftyles. This is a natural.
HEXAPETALOUS, adj. [from hex., six, and petal., a petal.] In botany, flowers having six leaves in the corolla.

HEXAPHYLLOUS, adj. [from hexa., six, and phyllo., a leaf.] Compounded of six leaves; having six leaves.


HEXAPEATEOUS, adj. [from hexa., six, and petal., a petal.] In botany, flowers having six leaves in the corolla.

HEXAPHYLLOUS, adj. [from hexa., six, and phyllo., a leaf.] Compounded of six leaves; having six leaves.

HEXAPLUM, a very ancient town in the county of Northumberland, celebrated as the Axedunum of the Romans.

HEXAPOD, f. [Gr. and L.] An animal with six feet.—I take these to have been the hexapoda, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of hexapoda are eaten in America. Ray.

HEXASTIC, or HEXASTICUS, f. [hex., six, and stic., a stick.] A syloid of sixes.

HEXASTYL, or HEXASTYLOUS, adj. [from hexa., six, and stylos., a staff.] In grammar, a noun declined with six cases.

HEXASSTIC, or HEXASSTICUS, f. [hexa., six, and stic., a stick.] In botany, a kind of barley with six rows of ears in the ear. Phillips.

HEXASTYLOUS, f. In architecture, any building decorated with six columns in front.

HEXHAM, a very ancient town in the county of Northumberland, celebrated as the Axedunum of the Romans.

The approach to this town is very pleasing, the cultivated vale spreading itself on every hand, painted with all the happy emblemage of woods, meadows, and corn-lands, through which flows the river Tyne, the northern and southern streams, having united, forming upon the valley various broad canals, by the winding of its course. At the conflux of the rivers lies the beautiful retreat of Nether Warden, defended from the north-west by lofty eminences, and facing the valley towards the east, hallowed to the churchmen, as being the site of St. John of Beverley, a bishop of Hexham in So distant an age as 684. A little further, and opposite to Hexham, on an eminence, stands the church of St. John Lee, beneath whose feite the banks for near a mile are laid out in agreeable walks, formed in a happy taste, appertaining to the manor of the Jurin family, a modern building, erected at the foot of the defcent, and trending towards Hexham, having a rich lawn of meads between it and the river. From thence the vale extends itself in breadth, and is terminated with a view of the town of Corbridge. The hills, which arise gradually from the plain on every hand, are well cultivated, and adorned with the seats of many distinguished families. This town is 86 miles from London. Its population is computed at two thousand souls. The market-place, near the centre of the town, is a large square, in which is a convenient piazza for the markets, which are held twice in the week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two annual fairs, August 3 and November 8.

This town is not incorporated, but governed by a bailiff and the jury of the manor. It had a monastery, founded in 1122, with liberties so large as procured it the name of a shire; and by an act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of itself made a county-palatine. It also was the seat of a bishop in 674; but the diocess was so harassed and ruined by the Danes that no one would accept the bishopric, and therefore it was united to Lindisfarne in 883. The original church was raised by workmen brought from Italy, and is said to have been extended in by the builders of Hexham, who were of English; no part of which now remains. The present church is however a noble structure, containing many ancient tombs; and is attributed to its first prior. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. This church possessed that ignominious privilege called function, till taken away by a law, for the floor of peace is still preferred here. Whoever took possession of it was sure of reunion, and its privilege extended a mile from the church, in four directions, the extent of which was marked by a cros; and heavy penalties were levied, with excommunication, on whoever should dare to violate the sanctuary. In the choir was a beautiful altar, now converted into a pew. On the screen, at the entrance of the choir, are some strange monastic paintings, called the Dance of Death. The interior ornaments of the church are highly finished in the Gothic taste; the pillars clustered, but heavy; in the vault are several Roman altars, that have been used in the walls and ceilings, which supports the idea of a Roman station having occupied this spot. At the west end of the church are the remains of the priory. It was a spacious building with an adjoining cloister. The refrectory is still perfect, and serves as a room of entertainment at public times; it is spacious, with a roof of oak. The cloisters show them to have been elegant, richly embellished with pierced work of fruit and foliage. The town and priory were destroyed by the Scots in 1396, and pillaged again in 1346.

There are two ancient stone towers in Hexham: the one used as a court or salmons house, anciently an exploratory-tower, and belonging to the bishops and priors of Hexham; the other situated on the top of the hill towards the Tyne, of remarkable architecture, being square, containing very small apertures to admit the light, and having a course of corbels projecting a long way from the top, which seem to have supported a hanging gallery, and be speak the tower not to be at present near its original height. The founders of these places are not known.

The town, besides other charities, has an excellent grammar-school, well endowed. The town was, in 1571, annexed to the county of Cumberland; but only in civil matters; for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar archbishopric, belonging to the bishops of York, which was marked by a cros.

There is a very ancient town in the county of Northumberland. This defeat, which followed in the train of many other calamities, rendered the cause of the English altogether desperate. The town, besides other charities, has an excellent grammar-school, well endowed. The town was, in 1571, annexed to the county of Cumberland; but only in civil matters; for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar archbishopric, belonging to the bishops of York, which was marked by a cros.

HEXHAM has been unhappy in civil bloodshed; the daughters made by the Richmondshire military on the colliers, in their insurrection, is remembered with horror; no troops in the world could have stood with greater steadiness and military propriety than they did, sustaining the infults of an enraged crew of subterranean seavers, whilst the timorous magistrates delayed their command for defence, till the arms of the soldiers were entirely disarmed by the treachery of their officers; and an officer was shot at the head of his company, as he was remonstrating with the mob. Here is abundant bufliness for the antiquary; every part shows ruined castles, Roman altars, inscriptions, monuments of battles, of heroes killed, armies routed, and the devastating hand of war.
queen Margaret entirely desperate, as the cruelties practiced upon all her adherents made it very dangerous to her.

St. Oswald’s is an ancient hamlet north of Hexham, on the Picts’ wall. Here Oswald totally defeated Cedd-wall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset, and here Oswald, who was afterwards slain, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Reapington, on the River Read, near Readmouth, where it falls into the Tyne, has been almost washed away by its river. It has many remains of antiquity, particularly inscriptions; many of which were copied about anno 1606 by Sir Robert Cotton, as well as since. It has many remains of antiquity, particularly inscriptions; many of which were copied about anno 1606 by Sir Robert Cotton, as well as since.

Steward’s Castle is near Hexham. Little now remains of it but a ragged gateway, which was defended by a drawbridge and portcullis, and some ruined walls on the south side, but a ragged gateway, which was defended by a drawbridge and portcullis, and some ruined walls on the south side. Here have been formerly a gate through the Picts wall. From hence to Chollerford the wall is yet entire in some places; but hence to Halton Slees there is only the middle of it seen.

Haydon is well of Hexham. Here is an ancient castle greatly in decay; the situation is formidable, and, from the solemnity of its ruins, it is at this time strikingly awful. It is situated on the well side of a deep glen, on a square old tower is yet standing; here having been formerly a gate through the Picts wall. From hence to Chollerford the wall is yet entire in some places; but hence to Halton Slees there is only the middle of it seen.

Heydon is governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of choosing Sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. It is from the borough, or by an honorary gift, at the discretion of the chief officers for the time being. The mayor is the returning officer.

Heydorff, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: twenty-three miles south of Nuremberg, and twenty-two miles north of Neuburg.


But friendly females meet with many graces.
And light-foot nymphs can chase the lingering night With lighter gestures, and tripe abound in sport.

Heydingfeld, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, situated on the Main: two miles south of Wurzburg.

Hey-Don, a pleasant well-built town, in that part of Yorkshire called Holderness, leated on a river that falls into the Humber. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and in 1742, great alterations were made. Here is an ancient castle, and county of Lippe: four miles north of Detmold.

Heydons, a pleasant well-built town, in that part of Yorkshire called Holderness, leated on a river that falls into the Humber. It is mention
of England, born at Burford in Oxfordshire, in the year 1600. He was instructed in grammar-learning in the free-school of that place; and in 1613 was entered of Hart-hall, now Hertford college, in Oxford. In 1620 he succeeded M. A. and was in the following year published his Microcosm, or a Description of the Great World, 400, which contains the substance of his public lectures on Cosmography. It was dedicated and presented to prince Charles, who received it and the author very graciously. By the public it was universally approved, and so speedily bought up, that the author was encouraged to prepare it for a new edition, with considerable additions, in 1624. In 1625 he was admitted to holy orders; and in 1625 he made a short tour to France, of which he published an account thirty years afterwards. In 1628 he accompanied the earl of Danby, in the capacity of chaplain, to the isle of Guernsey, of which his lordship was governor, and upon his return to England, after a short stay, wrote an account of his voyage, which was afterwards published with his relation of his excursion to France, above-mentioned. During the following year he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and, through the interest of his noble patron, was made one of the chaplains in ordinary to his grace. He was in his favour with the bishop of Bath and Wells, on account of the zeal which he displayed for the support of the king's prerogative, and the claims of the clergy; and about this time he published his History of that most famous Saint or Saint, viz. St. George of Cappadocia, &c, 400, to which he subjoined, The Institution of the most noble Order of St. George, named the Garter, and a Catalogue of all the Knights of the Garter from the first Institution, &c. This work was graciously accepted by his majesty, who presented him to the rectory of Hemingford in Huntingdonshire, a prebend in the collegiate church of Welfminster, and the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the bishopric of Durham; which he afterwards exchanged for the rectory of Alresford, in Hampshire. And so rapidly now was his career in public life, that in 1633 he was created doctor of divinity; in 1636 made treasurer of the cathedral church of Welfminster; and was also prebended by the prebendaries to the rectory of Hlip, near Oxford. This he exchanged, in 1638, for the living of South Warnborough in Hampshire, for which county he was then made one of the justices of the peace. In 1639 he was employed by archbishop Laud to translate the Scotch liturgy into Latin; and he was also chosen by the college of Welfminster their clerk, to represent them in convocation. On the breaking out of the war, Dr. Heylin withdrew to Oxford, where king Charles then held his head-quarters. In consequence of his loyalty, he was deprived of his curious and valuable library, and lost all his household furniture; besides being stripped of the profits of his preferments; so that for some time he wandered about from place to place, both himself and family suffering much from these distressing circumstances. In 1648, he went to Minster-Lovel in Oxfordshire, the seat of his elder brother, which he farmed for six or seven years of his nephew, colonel Heylin, and spent there much of his time in writing and study. He at length purchased his temporal estate, for which he compounded with the commissiorners at Goldsmiths-hall; and, quitting his nephew's farm, took up his abode at Abingdon in Berkshire. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was reappointed to all his spiritualities, and in addition was made dean of Welfminster; and died in 1662, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. H. was a man of considerable commonplace, for which he compounded with the commissioners at Goldsmiths-hall; and, quitting his nephew's farm, took up his abode at Abingdon in Berkshire. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was restored to all his spiritualities, and in addition was made dean of Welfminster; and died in 1662, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Heylin was much delighted with his wit, and skilful in music. When his patronesses, queen Mary, came to the crown, he became a favourite at court; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he retired to Mechlin in Flanders, where he died in 1665. He wrote...
wrote several plays; 500 epigrams; A Dialogue in Verfe concerning English Proverbs; and The Spider and Fly, a Parable, in 4to. He left two sons, both of whom became Jesuits, and eminent men: viz. Ellis Heywood, who lived some time at Florence under the patronage of cardinal Pole, and became so good a master of the Italian tongue, as to write a treatise in that language, entitled *Il Moro*; he died at Louvain about the year 1572. His other son was Jasper Heywood, who resided at Oxford: he translated three tragedies of Seneca, and wrote various poems and devils; some of which were printed in a volume entitled *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 4to. He died at Naples in 1597.

**Heywood (Eliza), a celebrated novel-writer, born about the year 1695.** In the early part of her life, her pen, whether to gratify her own disposition, or the prevailing taste, dealt chiefly in licentious tales, romances, and memoirs. The celebrated Atlantus of Mrs. Manley served her for a model. She also attempted dramatic writing and performance, but did not succeed in either. Whatever it was that provoked the resentment of Pope, he gave full scope to it by distilling her as one of the prizes to be gained in the games introduced in honour of Dulness, in his Dunciad. Nevertheless, it seems undeniable that there is much spirit and ingenuity in the first part of her works, which the friends of virtue may perhaps with she had never meddled with all. But, whatever offence she may have been convinced of, and endeavoured to stone for, in the latter part of her life; as no author then appeared a greater advocate for virtue. Among her riper productions may be specified, 1. The Female Spectator, 4 vols. 2. Betty Thoughtles, 4 vols. 3. Jenny and Jenny Jelfamy, 3 vols. 4. The Invisible Spy, 4 vols. She died in 1759.

**Hezekiah, [Heb, the strength of the Lord.] A man's name.**

**Hezron, or Hazor.** See Hazor.

**Hezronite, y. A descendant of Hezron.**

**Hezekiah, [Heb, the strength of the Lord.]** A man's name.

**Hezekiah, y. A descendant of Hezron.**

**Hiba, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chian-fi: ten miles south of Fuen-tcheou.**

**Hibaque, a district of North America, in the province of New Navarre, between Mayo and Sonora.**

**Hibastown, a town of the American States, in New Jersey: thirteen miles north-easterly of Trenton, and fourteenth north-west of New Brunswick.**

**Hibation, f. [from hio, Lat.] The act of gaping.**

**Hibatus, [Latin.] A chasm or gap; an aperture, or breach.**—Those hibatus's are at the bottom of the sea. *Woodward.*—The opening of the mouth by the succussion of the tongue to a final vowel. A defect in a manuscript copy, where none of it is lost or torn.

**Hibar.** See Ibarr.

**Hibb, a town of Hungary, sixteen miles north-east of Rolenburg.**

**Hibernial, adj. [hibernus, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.**—This star should manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its hibernial conversion. *Brown.*

**Hibernia, the ancient name of Ireland.**

**Hibernia Nova.** See New Ireland.

**Hibernian, f. [from Hibernia, the ancient name of Ireland.] A native of Ireland.**

**Hibernian, adj. Belonging to Ireland.**

**Hibiscus, f. in botany, a genus of the class monandria, order polyanthia, natural order of columniferas, (malvacæ, fæfum.) The generic characters are—Calyx: perianthium double; outer many-leaved, permanent; leaflets linear: more rarely one-leaved, many-cleft; inner one-leaved, cup-shaped, half-five-cleft, permanent, or five-toothed, deciduous. Corolla: petals five, round-oblong, narrower at the base, spreading, fastened at the bottom to the tube of the stamina. Stamina: filaments very many, united at the bottom into a tube, at the top (in the apex and surface of this) divided and lost in antheric kidney-form. Pistillum: gyno round-oblong: style filiform, longer than the stamens, five-cleft at the top: stigmas headed. Pericarpium: capsule five-celled, five-valved; partitions contrary, doubled. Seeds: solitary or several, ovate-kidney form.—Effential Character. Calyx double, outer many-leaved; capsule five-celled, with many seeds.**

*Species.*

1. Hibiscus mohcheutos, or musk-hibiscus: leaves ovate, acuminate, ferrate: filaments very simple, petioles floriferous. Root perennial; falk single, two feet high or more; flowers large, purple. The native place is in Virginia and Canada. Cornutus affirms, and from him Ray and Morison, that it came from the woods of Africa; and we are informed by the latter, that it was introduced into the royal garden at Paris in 1644.

2. Hibiscus palusfris, or marsh-hibiscus: stems herbaceous, very simple; leaves ovate, slightly three-lobed, tomentose underneath; flowers axillary. Stems a foot and a half in height, unbranched and annual. The flower is very large, and of a bright purple colour. Native of Virginia and Canada, in moist ground. Flowers here in July and August.

3. Hibiscus micranthus, or minute-flowered hibiscus: leaves roundish, entire, ferrate; corollas reflex, obtuse. Root annual; stem round, upright, simple, a foot in height. Native of the East Indies, where it was found by Koenig.

4. Hibiscus micropyllos, or minute-leaved hibiscus: leaves oval, rough-haired, ferrate in front; stem shrubby. 5. Hibiscus urens, or turnip hibiscus: tomentose; leaves kidney-shaped, crenate; calyces woolly. Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

5. Hibiscus præmorbus: leaves roundish, shrubby hibiscus: leaves roundish, tooth-ferrate, reticul. This is a beautiful shrub. The leaves are usus were truncate in the middle, crenulate, five-nerved, and soft. The flowers are small and yellow.
of the Cape of Good Hope; gathered there by Mr. Francis Maffon, and introduced into the royal garden at Chiew in 1774. It flowers from June to August.

8. Hibiscus cordifolius, or heart-leaved hibiscus: arborescent, entire; leaves cordate, dentate, pubescent; flowers white, large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of South America, where it was observed by Mutis.

9. Hibiscus rosasinensis, or round hibiscus: leaves cordate, rounded, entire; calyx acute, spreading; flowers white, large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of China, where it was introduced by Mr. Joseph D. Seubert. It flowers from June to August.

10. Hibiscus coccineus, or scarlet hibiscus: flowers large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of Brazil.

11. Hibiscus suaveolens, or rose-leaved hibiscus: leaves cordate, rounded, entire; calyx acute, spreading; flowers white, large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of China, where it was introduced by Mr. Joseph D. Seubert. It flowers from June to August.

12. Hibiscus mutabilis, or changeable rose-hibiscus: leaves cordate, five-angled, obtuse, coarsely dentate; flowers white, large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of China, where it was introduced by Mr. Joseph D. Seubert. It flowers from June to August.

13. Hibiscus indicus, or Indian hibiscus: flowers white, large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of India, where it was introduced by Mr. Joseph D. Seubert. It flowers from June to August.

14. Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, or China-rose hibiscus: leaves ovate, acuminate, serrate; flowers white, large, round, with a bough of the corolla reflex, twisted, and in a cluster at the top. Native of China, where it was introduced by Mr. Joseph D. Seubert. It flowers from June to August.
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Hibiscus.
HIBISCUS.

long and the same breadth; these are indented at their extremities; but the lower segments are not much more than an inch long, and have stalks four inches long. The flowers are produced from the wings of the flanks toward the top, spreading on short peduncles; they are composed of five large sulphur-coloured petals, which, when open, spread five inches wide; they have a dark purple bottom; and are succeeded by large, pyramidal, five-cornered, erect, teed-vessels, which are filled with pretty large seeds, having little smell or taste. In Japan they use the mucilage of the root for giving confidence to paper, as Thunberg informs us. Native of China and Japan.

30. Hibiscus abelmoschus, or target-leaved hibiscus; or muk-mallow: leaves subpetulate, cordate, crenate, and hispid. This sort grows naturally in the East Indies; the Society Iles; and also in the West Indies, where it is commonly known by the title of maf/; the French cultivate these plants in their American islands, the seeds of which are annually sent to France in great quantities, so that they certainly have some way of rendering it useful, as it seems to be a consider fore branch of trade. It rises with an herbaceous stalk about nine or four feet high, sending out two or three side-branches, garnished with large leaves cut into six or seven angles, which are acute; they stand on long footstalks, and are placed alternately. The stalks and leaves are very hairy. The flowers come out from a kind of stalk upon pretty long peduncles, which stand erect; they are large, of a sulphur colour, with dark purple bottoms, and are succeeded by pyramidal, five-corned capsules, filled with large seeds of a very mucify odour. A few of these seeds are sufficient to perfume a whole room. They may undoubtedly be used in fortifying powders and pomatums, instead of the animal musk, which is a scarce and dear commodity; and are accordingly put to that use abundantly at Paris. In Arabia and Egypt they grind these seeds, and mix the powder with their coffee, to render it more agonizable to the head and stomach. The official names are cbed.

31. Hibiscus albus, or white hibiscus; or white mul of the Congo. This is an annual; stern upright, round, a foot high, nearly the thickness of a finger; stem unarmed, flowers drooping. Root perennial. Stem three feet high, narrow. It grows near Venice, in marshy places; and was found by Lycere near Atract on. In 1774, by Malfon; and flowers here in August.

32. Hibiscus Virginicus, or Virginian hibiscus: leaves cordate, acuminate, ferrate; stem unarmed, flowers drooping. This is an annual; stem upright, round, and a half in height, nearly the thickens of a finger; green, somewhat tomentose, rough with a few minute dagger-points. Native of the East Indies.

33. Hibiscus Zeilanicus, or Ceylon hibiscus: leaves cordate-haftate; peduncles alternate, one flowered, jointed. Native of the island of Ceylon.

34. Hibiscus blissonis, or Virginia hibiscus: leaves cordate-haftate; peduncles alternate, one flowered, jointed. Native of the island of Ceylon.

35. Hibiscus prunifolius, or vine-leaved hibiscus: leaves five-angled, sharp, serrate; stem unarmed, flowers drooping. This is an annual; stem upright, round, and a half in height, nearly the thickens of a finger; green, somewhat tomentose, rough with a few minute dagger-points. Native of the East Indies.

36. Hibiscus pentacarpus, or five-seeded hibiscus: leaves five-angled, sharp, serrate; stem unarmed, flowers drooping. This is a shrub the height of a man and upwards. Stem upright, branching, leafy, serrated, which are not very thick; the flowers are not great, but rarely, in the island of Jamaica, in coppice near the coast. Its common name there is Cone mo; the negroes affirming that it came originally from Africa. Sir Hans Sloane says it grows on the Red Hills very plentifully.

37. Hibiscus vitifolius, or vine-leaved hibiscus: leaves five-angled, sharp, serrate; stem unarmed, flowers drooping. This is an annual; stem upright, round, and a half in height, nearly the thickens of a finger; green, somewhat tomentose, rough with a few minute dagger-points. Native of the East Indies.

38. Hibiscus albus, or white hibiscus; or white muss, from the Arabic ab-el-maf/; this signifies grain or seed of milk; and bamma mofckus, to the head and stomach. The officinal names are cbed.

39. Hibiscus Althaeus, or broad-leaved hibiscus: leaves cordate, angular; lower subhaftate; upper subtubate, Raceme terminating. The whole of this is hoary with a white pubescence. Native of the Society Iles.

40. Hibiscus fraternus, or brotherly hibiscus: leaves three-lobed, outer calyxes with round rays, mucronate and concave at the tip. Stem herbaceous, smooth and even, as is the whole plant. Native of Surinam.

41. Hibiscus Ethyopicus, or dwarf wedge-leaved hibiscus: leaves subulate, slightly three-toothed; the upper ones opposite; flowers terminating. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was observed by König. It was introduced into the royal garden at Kew in 1774, by Malfon; and flowers here in August.

42. Hibiscus trionum, or bladder hibiscus; leaves three-lobed, girted, partitioned, annual plant, growing naturally in some parts of Italy and Austria. It has been long known in the English gardens by the title of Venice mallow. Gerarde (who cultivated it in 1566) and Parkinson call it also mallow or flower of an hour, and good night at noon, or good night at nine; for Gerarde affirms that it opens about eight of the clock, and flits up again at nine. On the 16th of August 1756, the day being dry and fine, the thermometer at 66°, the barometer nearly at 306, sunshne and clouds alternately, with a cool gentle breeze at north-east; the plants in a southern exposure, but open, in the border of a shrubbery, the flowers began to open soon after daybreak, and the year good, and were not finally closed till after four. Being observed every day to the 6th of September they continued opening usually at nine or soon after, if the weather was fair. The 31st of August being wet, they did not open all day. The 5th of September being very cloudy, they did not open till after ten, and were never quite expanded all day; they closed from four to half after five, according to the weather; and, the afternoon of September 5th, being very fine, they did not close till half after fix. The flowers certainly are of short duration, and in hot weather continue but few hours open; however there is a succession of them daily for a considerable time, in June, July, and August.

43. Hibiscus elatus, or lofty hibiscus: leaves cordate, roundifh,
The Target-leaved Hibiscus, or Musk Mallow.
roundish, entire; peduncles very short, one-flowered; calyx ten-toothed. This is a tree growing to a con- siderable height; the wood is dark olive color; the bark pretty smooth; the trunk tall and straight. The flowers are large and open, not unlike those of the yellow lily, either in size or appearance. It is reckoned an excellent timber. All the tender parts of the tree abound with a delicate mastic, which may be used indifferently for the same purposes as the gum of Myrrh. The bark is made into ropes of all sorts. Native of Jamaica, where it is called maho, or mahoe-tree.

42. Hibiscus clandesinus, or modest hibiscus: stem virgate, rough with hairs, shrubby, however three-toothed; flowers minute, cloved. Stem round, branched, icabrous, three feet high; covered with little, sharp, divaricating, bristles, growing by threes. Native of Senegal.

43. Hibiscus tomentosus, or rough hibiscus: leaves heart-shaped, angular-serrate, tomentose; stem woody, seven or eight feet high, sending out many side branches towards the top, covered with a whitish bark. Leaves about four inches long, and three broad towards their base, ending in acute points, and covered with little, sharp, divaricating, bristles, growing by threes.

44. Hibiscus cordifolius, or cordate-leaved hibiscus: leaves heart-shaped, hispate, crenate; flowers lateral; calyx five-toothed. This is a perennial root, but an annual plant. The roots were sent from the Bahamas islands, and succeeded in the Chelsea garden, where the plants produced plenty of flowers, but did not ripen their seeds. It rises with several stalks from the root, four feet high; with leaves, ending in acute points, of a light green on their upper side, but hoary on their under, and slightly indented on their edges, standing upon long footstalks; the flowers are produced at the top of the stalks; they are very large, and of a purple colour with dark bottoms, and are succeeded by short capsules ending in acute points.

45. Hibiscus Bahamensis, or Bahama hibiscus: leaves oblong-cordate, smooth, toothless, hoary underneath; with very large flowers. This has a perennial root, but an annual plant. The seeds were sent from the Bahamas islands, and succeeded in the Chelsea garden, where the plants produced plenty of flowers, but did not ripen their seeds. It rises with several stalks from the root, four feet high; with leaves, ending in acute points, of a light green on their upper side, but hoary on their under, and slightly indented on their edges, standing upon long footstalks; the flowers are produced at the top of the stalks; they are very large, and of a purple colour with dark bottoms, and are succeeded by short capsules ending in acute points.

Propagation and Culture. The greater part of this genus are natives either of the East or West Indies, and must be treated accordingly. The first, second, twenty-second, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and fortieth, are hardy enough to bear the open air in England. But of these, the first, second, and thirty-fifth, seldom flower in the open air here, unless the summer proves very warm, though the roots will live, if they are planted in a sheltered situation.

The only way to have these plants flower in this country, is to keep the roots in pots, and to shelter them under a frame in winter, and in the spring plunge them into a gentle hot-bed, which will cause them to put out their stalks early; and when the stalks are so high as to reach the glusses, the pots may be removed into a glasse-cave; where, if they are duly supplied with water, and have plenty of air in hot weather, they will flower very well in July, and in warm seasons will ripen their seeds.

The bladder hibiscus, No. 40, is propagated by seeds, which should be sown where the plants are designed to remain, for they do not bear transplanting well; if the seeds are sown in autumn, the plants, coming up early in the spring, will flower in the summer, and those which are sown early in the spring will succeed them; so that, by sowing them at three different seasons, they may be continued in succession till the frost stops. These require no other culture but to keep them clean from weeds, and thin them where they are too close; and, if the seeds are permitted to scatter, the plants will come up full as well as when sown, so that it will maintain its situation unless it is weeded out. The fifth, sixth, twenty-fourth, twenty-eighth, and thirty-ninth, require the protection of the greenhouse, cape-cave, or glasse-cave; these being natives of the Cape of Good Hope, except the twenty-eighth, which is from South Carolina. The red, being the far greater number, or three-fourths of the whole, must be kept in the darkroom, where some of them will make a splendid figure; particularly the fifteenth and nineteenth, and the middle of the latter end of March, in pots filled with light earth, and plunged into a gentle heat, will take root; but the plants so raised are not so good as the seedlings. The several varieties may be increased by grafting upon each other, which is the common method of propagating those with striped leaves.

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good hot-house; for those which will not, we must have recourse to the countries where they grow naturally. Many of them are perennial, and may also be propagated by cuttings; particularly the China rose, which is the most ornamental of all them.

HIBISCUS MALVAVISCUS. See ACHANIA.

HIBISI, a town of Asia Minor, in the province of Carmania: eighty miles west of Satalia.

HIBRAN, or St. Mary, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Madagascar: fifty miles long and fourteen wide. Lat. 16. 32. S. lon. 72. 48. E. Ferro.

HIBRID, or HIBRIS, [Lat.] A mongrel or mule; also one born of parents of different countries.

HICCIUS DOC'CIIUS, [Corrupted from heic of abitus; this, or here, is the learned man; used by jugglers of the same. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

HICCOUGH, or SINGULTUS, [A spasmodic affection of the stomach, oesophagus, and muscles subservient to deglutition, arising from some temporary oppression of the stomach, oesophagus, diaphragm, &c., and sometimes from a general affection of the nervous system.

HICETAS, or NICETAS, the Syracusan, an ancient philosopher and astronomer, who taught that the sun and the stars were fixed, and that the globe of the earth had a rotatory motion, like a wheel. From a comparison of his opinions with those of other ancient philosophers, Copernicus appears to have derived the main part of his true system of the universe. He flourished about 160 years before Christ.

HICKERY, a town of the American States, in Pennsylvania: twenty miles north-east of Fort Franklin.

HICKERY, f. in botany. See Juglans.

HICKES (George), a learned English divine, and a bishop among the nonjurors, born at Newhall, Yorkshire, in 1642. He was educated in the rudiments of grammar at North Allerton; and in 1659, was admitted grammar at North Allerton; and in 1662. He afterwards received the degree of B. A. in 1662. He afterwards became a servitor at St. John's college, in Oxford. Soon after he was made a fervitor at St. John's college, in Oxford. Soon after which the king collated him to the deanery of Worcestershire, in 1692. He was educated in the rudiments of grammar at North Allerton; and in 1659, was admitted grammar at North Allerton; and in 1662. He afterwards was appointed new bishops, and nominated to that office by the deprived bishops, Dr. Lloyd of Norwich, Dr. Turner of Ely, and Dr. White of Peterborough, at the Rev. Mr. Giffard's house, in Southgate. On this occasion Dr. Hickes was consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, in which dignity he continued during the remainder of his life. He lived above twenty years after his consecration, and died in 1715, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a man of very extensive learning, and particularly skilled in the old northern languages and in antiquities. Of his integrity he afforded abundant evidence, by the sacrifices to which he submitted rather than suffer his conscience to be violated; and his moral conduct is said to have been unexceptionable and exemplary. The principal of his works were, 1. Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonicae & Methodicae, &c. 1659. 4to. 2. Antique Literaturae Septentrionalis Libri duo, &c. 1705, folio, which is held in high estimation on the continent, as well as in this country; and three volumes of Sermons, the last of which was published after his death. Besides these, Dr. Hickes wrote a multitude of treatises in defence of himself and the rest of the nonjurors, and their religious tenets.

HICK'LING, a small town of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturdays; situated in a marshy ground, not far from the sea, 119 miles from London.

HICK'MANS, a settlement of the American States, in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the north side of Kentucky river: ten miles north of Danville, and twenty-two south of Lexington.

To HICK'UP, v. n. [corrupted from hiccough.] To sob with a convulsed stomach; to be affected with the singultus:

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to hickup.

HID, or HIDDEN, part. pass. of hide:
Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence hid.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, Let Newton be; and all was light.

HID'DAGE, /. [hidagium, Lat.] An extraordinary tax payable anciently to the kings of England for every hide of land. This taxation was levied not only in money, but in provision, armour, &c. and, when the Danes landed at Sandwich in 994, king Ethelred taxed all his lands by hides; so that every 310 hides found one ship furnished, and every 200 hides a hide of store, and one saddle, to arm for the defence of the kingdom, &c. Sometimes the same word, or the word hidegild, was used for the being quit of that tax.

HID'ALGO, f. A title given in Spain to an inferior order of nobility. See the article Spain.

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HID'ALGO, f. A title given in Spain to an inferior order of nobility. See the article Spain.
A certain quantity of land. [hide, hyde, Fr. hide, barbara¬
ous Lat. as much as one plough can till.] A plough¬
hid, a hide or plough-land, a yard-land,
which, in some old manuscripts, is laid to be
sixty miles wide. See Spelman.

It is now almost obsolete in all its uses:

HIDE, v. n. [Diegan, Sax.] To hide; to go in
haste.—The youth, returning to his mistress, took
Graves.

HID'DEBOUND, adj. A horde is said to be hidebound
wherewith to harden his ribs and back, that
you cannot pull up or loosen the one from the other. It
sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other
times from over-riding, or a forfeit. [In trees.] Being
in the state in which the bark will not give way to the
growth:

Like fented hidebound trees, that jult have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.

Swift.

And still, the harder and hidebound
The damfels prove, become the fonder.
Hudibras.

HIDE,/. _hideux_, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful;
Horribly; dreadfully; in a man¬
ner that shocks:
Sirike.

HIDES, n. He that hides.
HIDE,/. A place to hide in.

HI-EN-TANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in
the province of Hon-kuang: forty miles south of
On-tang.

HIERACI'UM, f. [from _hierax_, Gr. pertaining to hawks;
because hawks were supposed to sharpen their fight with
the juice. Hence also the English name.] Hawkweed;
In botany, a genus of the class syncephalum, order polygo-
"nate, natural order of composite femifolocule.
(Cichoraceae; _H. j^f^j_). The generic characters are—Calyx
common imbricate, ovate; scales several, linear, very un-
equal, longitudinal, and incumbent. Corolla: compound,
imbricate, uniform; corollules hermaphrodite, nume-
rous, equal, proper monopetalous, ligulate, linear, trunc-
cate, five-toothed. Stamina: filaments five, capillary,
very short; antherae cylindric, tubulous. Pistillum:
Germination subovate; style filiform, the length of the stamens;
figs two, bowcd back. Pericarpium: none; calyx
converging, ovate. Seeds: solitary, obtusely four-cor-
cered, short; down capitillary, fepala. Receptaculum
naked.—Effential Character. Calyx imbricate, (or calyce-
late;) ovate; down simple, fepala; receptaculunm naked.
Species. I. With a one-flowered fcape. 1. Hieracium
inacanum, or hoary hawkweed: leaves quite entire, some-
what toothletted, lanceolate, scabrous. Root thick,
 perennial, blackish on the outside, white within. Stems
round, upright, twice or thrice the length of the leaves,
with only one or two subfetaceous leaflets on them,
and a single flower at the end. Leaves all next the root,
narrow-lanceolate, somewhat attenuated at the base into
the petiole, from two to six inches in length, eretic,
thickish, hoary on both sides, with a close nap of white
hairs flatelie at the tip; the stem also has the fame form
of fettate hairs, only fettile. Calyx hispid, with like
hairs, ascendine; the scales of the calyx are acuminate.
Corolla yellow. The receptacle is clothed with
v hairy
Hieracium, though it be a higher plant and bears more flowers in their properties? Pollich is of the same opinion; feeling that this is scarcely a distinct species from H. dilution, or creeping hawkweed: leaves ovate; petioles dilated; scapes with one or two flowers.


Hieracium alpinum, or alpine hawkweed: leaves oblong, entire, toothed; scape almost naked; calyx hairy. This species is principally distinguished by the whole of the plant, especially the calyx, being covered with long white hairs; and the scales of the calyx being remarkably loose. The root is perennial and fibrous. The root-leaves are many, varying in form from bluntly-ovate to ovate-lanceolate; they are most frequently entire about the base, but sometimes they are slightly toothed; they are always sprinkled on both sides with white woolly hairs. The flower is generally about five inches high, with hairs scattered over it, which are white, except at the base, where they are fuscous; it is usually quite naked, or has only a small lanceolate bracte or two at the top. It is terminated by one large flower, sometimes two, seldom more; calyx swelling, before it opens globular, black, with white hairs standing out; corolla pale yellow. Seeds oblong, five-corrugated, rough or brown, crowned with a few, fillet, brittle, white. Native of Lapland, Swisserland, Dauphiné, Savoy, Carniola, Siberia, and the mountains both of Wales and Scotland; flowering in July and August.

Hieracium taraxaci. See Aspargia taraxaci, vol. i.

Hieracium alpestrum: leaves lanceolate, toothed, smooth; scape with a leaf and a flower or two; calyx hirsute, cylindrical. Native of Austria and Siberia. Perennial.

Hieracium venosum, or vein-leaved hawkweed: leaves wedge-shaped, rough with hairs; scape very thick, upright. Leaves radical, marked with blood-red veins. Flowers yellow, small. Native of Virginia and Maryland.

Hieracium pilosella, or mouse-car hawkweed: leaves quite entire, ovate, tomentose underneath; stem thowing out runners. Mr. Woodward remarks, that he has never observed the mouse-car with more than one flower on a peduncle: Haller says that it has rarely two flowers; but Pollich affirms that it is sometimes found with two or three. According to Linnaeus, the flowers commonly open at eight in the morning, and close about two in the afternoon. An infect of the coccus or cochineal kind is found at its roots; but it has not been observed in England. It differs from other milky plants of this class, in having a calyced, not an imbricate, calyx: hence Gouan has inserted it in the genus Crepis, Nat. of Austria, Carniola, the Palatinate, &c. on mountains; flowering in May, and ripening its seeds in June.

Hieracium pulmonium, or lung-leaved hawkweed: leaves ovate; petioles dilated; scapes with one or two flowers. See Crepis pungens, vol. i. p. 448.

Hieracium cymosum, or small-flowered hawkweed: leaves lanceolate, entire, hairy; scape almost naked, hairy at the base; flowers in a kind of umbel. Flowers almost umbellate, but with the pedicels branched; in which circumstance it differs from H. praemorsum: it is different from H. auricula, in not having the leaves smooth on the upper surface. Haller has two species numbered fifty-one; this is the second of them. He describes the leaves as having short hairs, and as being blunt at the end; in number two or three on the stalk; which is two feet high, not branched, except the peduncles be considered as branches, hirsute all over. Flower very small, yellow, with the calyx hirsute, in which it differs from the foregoing No. 51, or H. praemorsum. According to Monf. Villars, this species is easily distinguished. The stem is upright, about a foot high, terminated by a cyrne of flowers so close that the peduncles are seen with difficulty, though they are branched. Leaves oblong, hairy, reddish, rough, and entire; the flower-stalk has one or two at the base; it is hairy, and marked with reddish glands, from which the hairs take their rise; the calyx is also hairy. He mentions two varieties; one with red flowers, and another with from three to four to six scattered flowers, as large again as the common form. Native of Ruffia, Denmark, Germany, Swisserland, Dauphiné; flowering in June.

Hieracium praemorsum, or truncate-root hawkweed: leaves ovate, somewhat toothed; scape branched, the upper flowers coming out first. Kroller distinguishes this from the foregoing species, by the leaves not being quite entire, but somewhat toothed, and also broader than in that, being five or six inches in length, and an inch or an inch and a half in breadth. Pollich describes the leaves as ovate, acuminate, very slightly sinuate-toothed, running down into the petiole, three or four inches long, somewhat pubescent on both sides. This herb watches from seven o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, when the panicule of flowers all nods. Native of Sweden, Germany, Swisserland, and Siberia; and flowers in May and June.

Hieracium aurantiacum, or orange-flowered hawkweed: leaves entire; stem almost naked, quite simple, hairy, corymbose. Root perennial, creeping. Stem scarcely branched, (except with the peduncles,) bearded with white hairs placed on black glands; according to Monf. Villars, the flowers are borne on a foot and a half, or two feet high. Native of Austria, Swisserland, Silefia, Dauphiné, Piedmont. It flowers from June to autumn. It varies much in the colour of the flower, from red to orange, and several shades of yellow. It is called by our old writers golden mouse-ear; and, when of a dark colour, Grim the collier.

Hieracium Gronovii, or Gronovius's hawkweed: stem paniced, almost naked; root-leaves obvate, quite entire, hairy. Native of Virginia.

Hieracium Gmelini, or Gmelinin's hawkweed: stem paniced; root-leaves ovate, ferrate, smooth. Stem a long span in height, round, firm, upright, undivided for the two-thirds of the length, then dividing into subhirsute branches of various lengths, forming a sort of umbel. Native of Siberia: found by Steller.

Hieracium sanctum, or Palefin hawkweed: leaves lyrate, blunt, toothed. It differs much from hypochaeras, in having naked, but not falcate, peduncles; from hieracium, in having a calyced, not an imbricate, calyx; hence Gouan has inserted it in the genus Crepis. Native of Palefin, the south of France, and the county of Nice.

Hieracium Capenae, or Cape hawkweed: lower peduncles higher; leaves oblong, toothed, fuscous. See
Scape a foot high, even, with a few very small awl-shaped leaves, thinly scattered over it. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. With a leafy stem. 17. Hieracium montanum, or mountain hawkweed: stem with one or two flowers; leaves lanceolate, toothed. Stem single, undivided, straight, from a foot to two and even three feet in height, in a fertile soil. Linnaeus made it a Hypochaeris, but it appears to have no calyx, and the loft of the leaf is not much into this genus. Mons. Villars makes it an Andryala, on account of the silky hairs of the receptacle. Native of the mountains of Savoy and Dauphiné, in pastures.

18. Hieracium paniculatum, or panicked hawkweed: stem upright; leaves alternate, lanceolate, naked, toothed; pedicel capitular. Stem a foot high, round, woolly-white at the bottom, smooth at the top. Observed in Canada by Kalm.

19. Hieracium porrofifolium, or leek-leaved hawkweed: stem branched; leaves lanceolate-linear, almost entire. Stem a foot high, round, almost naked, having only a single leaf or two on it, and very few leafless branches. The whole plant, according to Villars, has the smell of the wild lettuce, in a greater degree than any of the hawkweeds. Native of the south of France, the Valais, Silefsia, Italy; perennial; introduced by Drs. Pictain and Fothergill, in 1775.

20. Hieracium chordroilides, or gum-fuccory hawkweed: stem branched; leaf-stems elongate-toothed, furrowed, smooth; leaf-stems lanceolate. Stem to four feet high, even. Native of the south of France, Austria, and Silefsia; flowering in June and July.


This plant varies exceedingly, as appears from the different figures which are given of it. The general appearance is as follows: Root single, producing one slender stem, a foot or fifteen inches high, cylindrical, having soft hairs scattered over it, slightly fringed, reddish towards the base; sometimes naked, or nearly so, sometimes clothed with leaves similar to the others, only more acute. The root-leaves vary considerably, but the most usual form is oval-lanceolate, pointed at both ends, and marked with a few large teeth towards the base, entire upwards, hairy on both surfaces, but the footstalk and midrib mossy.

Flowers in a branched panicul on separate peduncles, with each an awl-shaped bracte; corolla yellow. Seeds nearly cylindrical, furrowed, smooth, dark purple, crowned with a sessile down, as long as the peduncle, the length of the calyx. Linnaeus observes, that the flowers open about six in the morning, and close about two in the afternoon. Lightfoot informs us, that about eighteen days elapse between the first expansion of the flower and the ripening of the seed. It is a perennial plant, found in woods, on old walls, on hasty banks, &c. and flowers in June and July, sometimes in May. By our old authors it is called French or golden lungwort.

8. H. Sylvaticum. In this variety, which is made a distinct species by Gouan and Villars, the root-leaves are narrower, and more slightly toothed. Villars says, that it frequently has the height of three or four feet; that the stems are frondate, leafy, and terminate in several branches; that the leaves are oblong, lanceolate, often toothed, dusky green, a little ash-coloured, and soft to the touch. The peduncles have two scales near the calyx, as in the common plant, but the calyx is larger; the seeds are smooth, bellied, very dark purple, shorter than the other sorts, very like those of H. fabandium, which bears much resemblance to this plant in other respects. The root or down is short, yellowish white or brown, brittle, and fragrant. Johnson relates, that it was found by Mr. Coote, in the old Roman camp at Sidmonton, near Newberry.

7. H. macrocaulis. With very narrow leaves, on rocks by the rivulet between Shap and Anna-well, in Westmoreland.

2. H. rotundifolia. With roundish-ovate leaves; thus described by Mr. Woodward: Root thick, woody, running deep among loose fones, terminating in long dark-brown fibres the thickness of packthread. Stem about six inches high, naked, bearing one flower on the summit, and two imperfect stellate ones a small way beneath it. Leaves small, lanceolate, the lower part of the stem is slightly hairy, the upper part and calyx more so. He gathered this elegant variety on Coazick Scar, near Kendal, in Westmoreland: and it has been found at several other places in the north.

22. Hieracium humile, or dwarf hawkweed: stem few-flowered, febrly higher than the lower leaves, which are hirsute and gilded.

23. Hieracium paludosum, or marsh hawkweed: stem panicked; leaves clasping, toothed, smooth; calyxes hispid. Stem from one to two feet high, hollow, furrowed, smooth, generally bright purple at the base. Flowers single, smaller than in H. murorum; they open at fix in the morning, and close at five in the afternoon.

Native of many parts of Europe, in moist meadows and woods, and by the sides of mountains, rivers, and rivulets; with us in several parts of the northern counties of England, and in Scotland.

24. Hieracium lurratum, or Siberian hawkweed: stem many-flowered; leaves lanceolate, smooth; calyx and pedicels hispid. This is nearly allied to the foregoing. It is a native of Siberia.

25. Hieracium cerinthoides, or honeywort hawkweed: root-leaves obovate, toothed; stem-leaves oblong, half-clasping. Stem eighteen inches high, branched at the top, bearded at the base only, or between the flaths of the root-leaves, with long white hairs, closely crowded together, in other parts quite smooth, glaucous, shining, slightly fringed. Leaves thin; the bottom ones of various sizes, from three inches to a foot in length, from an inch and a half to two inches in breadth, feldom frayed, narrowing into the petiole and dentacert, with a few very small teeth from the base only to the middle, thence always quite entire to the end; the younger ones are greener, only with white hairs underneath; those which are more advanced are quite bald, except at the base of the petioles and along the midrib, of a yellowish green, or glaucous. Gouan remarks, that it varies in its native place, with a stem scarcely a hand in height, with two flowers, and very few leafless branches, with two flowers, and many leafless branches, with two flowers, and many leafless branches.

26. Hieracium amplexicaule, or leaf-clasped hawkweed: leaves stem-clasping, heart-shaped, somewhat toothed; peduncles one-flowered, hispid; stem branched. Allied to H. villosum, and still more to pyrenaicum. The whole plant has hairs glandular at the tip, thinly scattered over it. Stem a foot high, fringed; branches usually two-flowered from the upper axis. Leaves cordate (the lower ones oblong), green on both sides, finely toothed. Native of the Pyrenean mountains. Gouan, who makes the next a variety of this, says that no species varies more, but that it may easily be distinguished by its pleasant balsamic smell whilst young, and by the upper leaves being two awl-shaped bracte; corollae at the end. According to Villars, the constant characters of the species in all the varieties are, the great quantity of glandular hairs, which give it the smell of baum or new honey; the opennes of the lower scales of the calyx; the ruflet colour of the whole plant; the smooth root; and the hairs of the egret brittle, and elbowed at the base.

27. Hieracium pyrenaicum, or Pyrenean hawkweed: leaves stem-clasping, obovate-lanceolate, toothed backwards; stem simple; calyxes loose. This species also varies so much as not easily to be determined. It partsakes of this genus, Crepis, and Picris; and seems very nearly allied to Crepis spinosa, vol. v. p. 349. Seeds oblong;

Hieracium.
Hieracium molle, or soft-leaved hawkweed: leaves lanceolate, obtuse, with the lower ones petioled; flowers on peduncles, forming a kind of corymb. Root perennial, blackish, thick, and furnished with long white round fibres; it produces, annually, a simple, upright, filated, purplish, somewhat hairy, leafy stem, of about a foot or two in height; the top of which is divided into a few single-flowered or two-flowered footstalks, of about an eich and a half long, and a little hairy. The leaves are oval, obtuse, quite entire, villose on both sides, and soft. Seeds filiated, ruffecent, crowned with a feffile down, which appears toothed when magnified. It grows about the borders of the subalpine woods, flowering in July, and producing feeds in Auguft; but, when cultivated in a garden, it flowers about the end of May and beginning of June, and grows more branchy from the bosomes of the leaves; but in other respects does not change its habit. Native of Austria; discovered also in Scotland, in the year 1789, by Mr. Dickfon.

Hieracium fipitatum, or fiped hawkweed: stem branched, with only a leaf or two; leaves toothed; down filated. This plant grows a foot high, or higher, on billy meadows, flowering in June, and teeding in July. From a perennial, bident, oblique, from the length of an inch and a half, and the thicknesses of a quill, of a palfi brown colour, and increased by small fibres, it produces annually a solitary, round, fowm hat filated, fililuicious stem, smooth below, and above rather hifpid, with scattered dark hairs; it is either furnished with one leaf, or elfe is quite aphyllous, and divided into two, three, or four, fingle-flowered footstalks, which are upright, and have each a small leaf or fipule beneath. It recedes from Hieracium in the footstalk of the down; fo that it might feem to confitute a fingular genus. Native of Austria.

Hieracium villofum, or villofe hawkweed: stem branched; leaves hisifute; root-leaves lanceolate-ovate, toothed; stem-leaves clapping, heart-shaped. This species varies, fays Jacquin, fo much in different foils, that it is difficult to give such a defcription as will agree with every individual. Root knobbled, unequal, blackifh, perennial, with round whitifh fibres. Stem upright, round, hairy, about half a foot in height, greenish ah-colour, often dotted with brown; it has fiew leaves on it, and is commonly quite simple, terminated only by a fingle flower, with sometimes, but very feldom, another peduncle or two from the upper axils. The flower is large, handfome, and yellow; calyx loofe, with black dots, with white wool; the effeifte egret, appearing toothed with a magnifer. The heads on this plant are almost all very white, long, and feathery; fhere are fome, however, shorter, and terminatfed by a gland. Native of Dauphine, Switzerland, Austria, Bofhemia, Silefia, in mountain-paffures. Found also on moif rocks on Ben-Nevis mountain, in Scotland, by Mr. James Dickfon, in 1789. There is a variety, which rifes eighteen inches high.

Hieracium glutinofum, or clammy hawkweed: leaves lanceolate, runcinate, somewhat fcareous; flowers in umbels. This has the habit of Crepis tectorum, vol. v. p. 349.

Hieracium Kalmii, or Kalm’s hawkweed: stem upright, many-flowered; leaves lanceolate, toothed; peduncles tomentose. Stem erect, narrower than in H. fabaudum, even. Flowers small, terminating, upright. Found by Kalm in Pennsylvania.

Hieracium undulatum, or wavy-leaved hawkweed: stem branched; leaves elliptic, toothed, waved, hairy; height about a foot. Native of Spain; introduced in 1778, by Meffrs. Kennedy and Lee.

Hieracium fprengerianum, or branched hawkweed: stem branched; leaves half-film-claping, oblong, re-
47. Hieracium Liottardi, or Liottard's hawkweed: leaves lanceolate, toothed; stem upright, two-flowered. This plant is cottony, like the last, and small. It is distinguished by its lanceolate toothed leaves. Native of Dauphiné.

48. Hieracium Jacquinii, or Jacquin's hawkweed: leaves pinnatifid at the base, hispid, green, cylindrical hairs glaucous, pinnatifid at the base, hispid, green, cylindrical hairs glaucous. Stem at the base; this is allied to the preceding in its habit and leaves, to No. 35 in its flowers, and to No. 26 in its glandular hairs. Stems from a foot to two feet in height, firm, villose, flat, with some auxiliary bifidivided branches. Native of Dauphiné; perennial.

51. Hieracium albidum, or white hawkweed: leaves glaucous, quite entire; root-leaves elliptic, white, quite entire. Root perennial, long, oblique, simple, woolly. Stem about a foot high, commonly divided into two, and sometimes into three, elongated unequal peduncles. Flowers reddish on the outside, pale yellow within. Seeds short, brown crowned by a feafer eget of simple hairs, but with a long ruffle. The whole plant is rough, of a yellowish green, covered with glandular hairs, that give it a disagreeable smell. Native of Dauphiné and Savoy, on high mountains, in sunny pastures.

58. Hieracium florentinum, or flowering hawkweed: leaves lanceolate, glaucous; stem branched, stiff. This species is intermediate between H. porrifolium and murorum. Leaves middle-flowered, lanceolate, smooth, with black or brown spots, on a glaucous or ash-coloured ground, very finely toothed. Stem firm, branched, a foot or eighteen inches in height, having little, oval, acuminate, fessile leaves at the division of the branches. Native of Dauphiné.

53. Hieracium chloroamines, or transparent hawkweed: leaves lancolate, glaucous, and hairy; stem oblique, hoary, and hoary, few-flowered. Stem from a foot to two feet in height, a little inclined at the base, terminated by two or three solitary flowers. The leaves vary much; their shining cinereous colour and pointed extremity are their most constant characters; they have a few long hairs, especially at their base and on their back, with which are gathered some length of the stem. They are blacker. Native of Dauphiné and the Alps, in the beds of torrents in Austria, if it be Jacquin's plant.

56. Hieracium Linarii, or Linnaeus hawkweed: leaves roundish, quite entire; stem almost naked; receptacles brown, cars wide, cottony, ash-coloured. Stem thin, a few inches high, terminated by two or three flowers. Native of Dauphiné and Italy.

58. Hieracium awl-leaved: leaves lanceolate, toothed; stem leaves clasp, white. Stem about a foot high, with an upright stem, not putting out runners. Flowers small, heaped on the top of the stem. Perennial; native of Swifterland, the Valais, and Piedmont.

62. Hieracium florentinum, or flowering hawkweed: leaves lanceolate, glaucous; stem branched, stiff. This species is intermediate between H. porrifolium and murorum. Leaves middle-flowered, lanceolate, smooth, with black or brown spots, on a glaucous or ash-coloured ground, very finely toothed. Stem firm, branched, a foot or eighteen inches in height, having little, oval, acuminate, sessile leaves at the division of the branches. Native of Dauphiné.

66. Hieracium Limbeyi, or Limbey's hawkweed: leaves densely tomentose, curlied or finulate at the base; stem spreading. Leaves oval, pointed, curled at the edge, which renders them slender, pointed, like the bowl of a spoon; they have also infinutes more or less deep at their base; they are entirely white with the down that covers them; this is composed of hairs a line in length, with little branches on them at right angles with the main hair. Stem low, divided into two or three branches of the same length with the main hair. This is terminated by a flower; the calyx and stem have hairs on them of the same kind. Native of Dauphiné.
remain; the following summer they will flower and produce ripe seeds, and the roots will continue some years, if they are not planted in a rich moist soil, which frequently occasions their rotting in winter. They may also be propagated by parting the roots in autumn. See Andryala, Apacria, Crepis, Hedypnus, Hyoseris, Hypochaeris, Lapsana, Leontodon, Pectis, Picris, Senecio, Seriola, Sonchus, and Tragopogon.

HIERANOSOS, s. [from οἶς, Gr. holy, and οἶος, a god.] The suppositio, so called because it is supposéd to be that disorder which our Saviour cured in thóse who were said to be posseled of devils.

HIERA PICRA, s. [from οἶς, Gr. holy, and πέπεσος, pierced.] A composition of focotrine aloes mixed up with honey; and this named from its supposéd divine virtues.

HIERAPOLIS, in ancient geography, a town of Phrygia, abounding in hot springs; and deriving its name from the number of its temples. There are coins exhibiting figures of various gods who had temples here; and of this place was Epictetus the stioic philosopher. It is now called Bambukaliyé; and it is situated near the Scamander, on a portion of Mount Nefogis, distant fix miles from Laodicea. Its site appears at a distance as a white lofty cliff; and upon arriving at it, the view which it presents is truly wonderful. Dr. Chandler's description of it is as follows:— "The vast slope, which at a distance we had taken for chalk, was now beheld with wonder, it seeming an immense frozen cascade, the surface wavy, as of water at close fixed, or in the headlong course of a torrent. Round about us were many high, bare, stony, ridges; and one with a wide basis, and a slender rill of water, clear, soft, and warm, running in a small channel on the top. It is an old observation, that the country about the Meander, the soil being light and friable, and full of faults generating inflammable matter, was undermined by fire and water. Hence it was bordered in hot springs, which, after passing under-ground from the reser voir, appeared on the mountain, or were found bubbling up on the plain; and hence it was subject to frequent earthquakes; the mirous vapour comprized in the cavities, and sublimed by heat or fermentation, furting its prifon with loud expolations, agitating the atmosphere, and shaking the earth and waters with a violence as extensive as destructive; and hence, moreover, the peiifional grottos, which had subterraneous communications with each other, derived their noifome effluvia; and, serving as smaller vents to these furraces or hollows, were regarded as the apertures of deadly fumes rising up from the bowels of the earth. One of the most famous was that which fpace was filled with black thick mud, fo that the bottom could be scarcely discerned. The air, to those who approached it, was innocent on the outside of the fence, being clear of the miti in ferene weather, it remaining then within the boundary; but there death abode. Bulls, as at Nysa, were Saved to have dropt down, and were dragged forth without life; and some Iparrows which Strabo let fly, infantly fell faneels. But ennuiis the priests of Magna Mater, or Cybele, could go in quite to the aperture, lean forward, or enter it, unharm'd; but they held their breath, as their vifages testified, and sometimes until in danger of suffocation. Strabo was in doubt whether all eunuchs cou'd do this, or only they who had the temple; and the temple was defended by a wide ditch and fentinels. Thus, as in a thousand other inftances, the more effects of natural caufes were made subfervient to the craft and fordid views of the priesthood.

HIERAPOLIS, or BAMBUKALIYÉ, a city of Syria Proper, remarkable for the temple of the Syrian gods of Algarati, or Magog, who was fliged to have the face of a woman
Hierarch, f. [hieros, sacr. and acheron, Gr. hierarch, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order.

Hierarchial, adj. Of an hierarchy. — The great hierarchial standard was to move. Milton.

Hierarchical, adj. [hierarchique, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

Hierarch, f. [derived from the Greek words hieros, sacr., and archon, authority, or government; or the power of taking the lead and giving direction.] The Greeks used the terms Hipparchia, "Hipparchy," for the government of the horse; 
Nearchia, "Nearchy," for the Government of ships and fleets; 
Tetrarchia, "Taxarchy," for the command of ranks in the army; 
Pentarchia, "Triarchy," for the command of ranks; 
Gendarmerie, "Phylarchy," for direction over a tribe. So Tetrarchia, "Hierarchy," the government of religious and civil things, sacred. Every department in life requires order; and order implies distinction of place; according to which, some must point out what is to be done, and others must execute. Where there exists not such arrangement, all must be in confusion. Man is by nature a religious being. Hence, societies of men are religious. As such, they have among them religious institutions. Of whatever denomination they may be the persons, who take the lead in conducting the serious and sacred concerns of those institutions; whether they be styled prelates, or elders, or ministers, or priests, or bishops; such persons do virtually, and according to the true and real meaning of the term, constitute a "Hierarchy." It is only by limitation of its just sense, and by partial application of it under such restriction, that "Hierarchy" is taken to mean "episcopal direction," to the exclusion of other "direction in things sacred." If we would speak correctly, and if we would follow the true import of the word, "Hierarchy" subsists as much among the chief ministers in the church of Geneva and Scotland, as in the church of Rome or of England. For wherever there is regular form and order of sacred things, there is "Hierarchy," the very essence of which, is conducting that regular form and order.

The plural of this word is often used by Milton, who expresses by it the pre-eminence of angels according to their different degrees in which they are supposed to be ranked. Thus, speaking of angels, he says, "Glory they sung to the most High; good will to future men; and in their dwellings peace; glory to Him, whose just avenging ire Had driven out th' Ungodly from His sight, And th' habitation of the just: to Him Glory and praise, whose wisdom had ordain'd Good out of evil to create; instead Of spiritual races, a better race to bring Into their vacant room, and thence diffuse His good to worlds and ages infinite. So fang the Hierarchies." Par. L. vii. 182.

Milton, like other writers, when treating of angels, might probably have in his mind the works attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite. But as those works are spurious, mystical, and fantastical, we shall not refer to them. If we view the history of the author, whoever he was, that assumed the name of St. Paul's illustrious convert at Athens.

Hieratic, C, adj. [from hieros, Gr. sacr.]. Set apart for sacred uses; belonging to a fine sort of paper used for sacred purposes.

Hierax, or Hieraca, a learned Egyptian, the founder of a class of heretics, called after him, Hieracites. He was a native of Leontopolis, and flourished about the year 302. He is said to have been well skilled in the sciences, particularly in medicine; possessed great acuteness of mind; and rendered himself illustrious by his sanctity and virtue. According to Epiphanius, he maintained, that the principal object of Christ's office and ministrations was the promulgation of a new law, more severe and perfect than that of Moses; and from hence he deduced, that the use of flesh, wine, wedlock, and of other things agreeable to the outward senses, which had been permitted under the Mosaic dispensation, was absolutely prohibited and abrogated by Christ. He excluded from the kingdom of heaven, children who died before they had arrived to the use of reason, upon the supposition that God was bound to administer the rewards of futurity to those only who had fairly finished their victorious conflict with the body and its lusts. He maintained that Melchizedec, king of Salem, was the Holy Ghost; and he also denied the resurrection of the body, expecting only a spiritual resurrection. It appears that he had many followers among the Egyptian ascetics. He lived to a great age, being, according to some accounts, upwards of ninety years old at the time of his death.

Hieres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, formerly a seaport town, where pilgrims bound for the Holy Land used to embark, but the sea is now retired to a considerable distance from that town. It is situated at the foot of a hill, in a delightful country, where it is perpetual spring. It is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens, in which is found the best fruit of France; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, grow in the open air. Near the town are large salt-works, and partly from the waters of the sea, and partly from a salt lake near the town. The exhalations from the lake render the air frequently malignant, but this evil has been remedied by a canal cut from the lake to the sea. The Gulf of Hieres, between the town and the islands so called, is a famous road for vessels, with good anchoring-ground, and sufficient depth of water. It is three leagues east of Toulon, and six south of Briegnelle. Hierken, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: forty miles south-east of Romsdal.

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thought. On this principle he procured a ball of gold, and another of silver, exactly of the same weight with the crown; considering, that, if the crown were of pure gold, it would be of equal bulk and expel an equal quantity of water as the golden ball; and, if it were of silver, then it would be of equal bulk and expel an equal quantity of water with the ball of silver; but of intermediate quantity, if it consisted of a mixture of the two, gold and silver; which, upon trial, he found to be the case; and hence, by a comparison of the quantities of water displaced by the three balls, he discovered the exact portions of gold and silver in the crown.

Now, suppose, for example, that each of the three balls weighed 100 ounces; and that on immersing them severally in water, there were displaced 5 ounces of water by the golden ball, 9 ounces by the silver, and 6 ounces by the compound, or crown; that is, their respective or comparative bulks are as 5, 9, and 6, the sum of which is 20. Then the method of operation is this:

From 9
Take 6
Rem. 3
Therefore 4: 100:: 3: 75 oz. of gold,
and 4: 100:: 1: 25 oz. of silver.

That is, the crown consisted of 75 ounces of gold, and 25 ounces of silver.

Hierobotane, in botany. See Veronica.

Hierocesarea, in ancient geography, a town of Lydia, mentioned by Tacitus.

Hieroceresa, in ancient geography, an island near Paphos in Cyprus.

Hierocles, a cruel persecutor of the Christians, and a violent promoter of the persecution under Diocletian, whom he was asked to return to the Christian religion; in which he pretends to detect some inconsistencies in the Holy Scriptures, and compares the miracles of Apollo Pannias to those of our Saviour. He was refused by Laetus and Eusebius. The remains of his works were collected into one volume Octavo, by Bishop Pearson, and published in 1654, with a learned dissertation prefixed to them.

Hierocles, a Platonic philosopher of the fifth century, taught at Alexandria, and was admired for his eloquence. He wrote seven books upon Providence and Fate; and dedicated them to the philosopher Olympiodorus, who by his embassy did the Romans great services under the emperors Honorius and Theodosius the younger. But these books are lost, and we only know them by the extracts in Photius. He wrote also a Commentary upon the golden verses of Pythagoras; which is still extant, and has been several times published with those verses.

Hierodulum, in ancient geography, a town of Lydia.

Hierocloe, in botany. See Holcus.

Hieroglyph, or Hieroglyphic, f. Hieroglyph, Fr. hieroglyph, Gr. sacrés, and ρονταζ, to carve. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. Hieroglyph seems to be the proper substantive, and hieroglyphic the adjective. John.—A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the hieroglyphic of life. Wilkins.—The first writing man used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called hieroglyphic. Woodward.

Between the statues obelisks were placed, And the learnt walls with hieroglyphics grace'd, Pope.

The art of writing in pictures.—No brute can endure the task of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign any animals as patrons of this art. So much.

Of the nature and origin of hieroglyphics, we have treated at considerable length in our article Egypt, vol. vi. p. 371-373; to which we refer the reader. In addition to those observations, we shall state the opinions of the following writers on this very abstruse subject.

Dr. Blair, in his Lectures on Belles Lettres, states as follows:—"It has been imagined, that hieroglyphics were the invention of the Egyptian priests, for concealing their learning from common view; and that, upon this account, it was preferred by them to the alphabetical method of writing. But this is certainly a mistake. Hieroglyphics were, undoubtedly, employed, at first, from necessity, not from choice or refinement; and would never have been thought of, if alphabetical characters had been known. The nature of the invention, which they aimed to have been one of those gross and rude essays towards writing, which were adopted in the early ages of the world; in order to extend farther the first method which they had employed of simple pictures, or representations of visible objects. Indeed, in after-times, when alphabetical writing was introduced into Egypt, and the hieroglyphical, was, of course, fallen into disuse, it is known, that the priests still employed the hieroglyphical characters, as a sacred kind of writing, now become peculiar to themselves, and serving to give an air of mystery to their learning and religion. In this state, the Greeks found hieroglyphical writing, when they began to have intercourse with Egypt; and found of their writers midook this use, to which they found it applied, for the cause that had given rise to the invention.

"As writing advanced, from pictures of visible objects, to hieroglyphics, or symbols of things invisible; from these latter, it advanced, among some nations, to simple arbitrary marks which stood for objects; though without any resemblance or analogy to the objects signified. Of this nature was the method of writing practised among the Peruvians. They made use of small cords, of different colours; and by knots upon these, of various sizes, and differently ranged, they contrived signs for giving information, and communicating their thoughts to one another."

"Of this nature also, are the written characters which are used to this day, throughout the great empire of China. The Chinefe have no alphabet of letters, or simple sounds, which compose their words. But every single character which they use in writing, is significant of an idea; it is a mark which stands for some one thing or object. By consequence, the number of these characters must be immense. It must correspond to the whole number of objects or ideas which they have occasion to express; that is, to the whole number of words which they employ in speech; say, it must be greater than the number of words; one word, by varying the sound within which it is made, may express several different things. They are said to have a thousand thousand of those written characters. To read and write them to perfection, is the study of a whole life; which subjects learning, among them, to infinite disadvantage; and must have greatly retarded the progress of all licence."

Concerning the origin of these Chinefe characters, there have been different opinions, and much controversy. According to the most probable accounts, the Chinefe writing began, like the Egyptian, with pictures and hieroglyphical figures. These figures being, in progress, abbreviated in their form, for the sake of writing them easily, and greatly enlarged in their number, passed, at length, into those marks or characters which they now use, and which have spread themselves through several nations of the east. For we are informed, that the Japanese, the Tonquinfe, and the Coreans, who speak different languages from one another, and from the inhabitants of China, use, however, the same written characters with them; and, by this means, correspondence intelligible to one another, even though ignorant of the language spoken in their several countries; a plain proof, that the Chinefe characters are, like hieroglyphics, independent of language; are signs of things, not of words."

We
We have one instance of this sort of writing in Europe. Our ciphers, as they are called, or arithmetical figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., which we have derived from the Arabsians, are significant marks, precisely of the same nature with the Chinefe characters. They have no alphabetical figure, but each figure is a definite object; denotes the number for which it stands; and, accordingly, on being prefixed to the eye, is equally understood by all the nations who have agreed in the use of these cyphers: by Italians, Spaniards, French, and English, however different the languages of those nations. Thus then, before the invention of what we now call writing, the mode adopted for communicating ideas was either signs by representation, as the Mexican pictures; or signs by analogy, as the Egyptian hieroglyphics; or signs by institution, as the Peruvian knots, the Chinefe characters, and the Arabian ciphers.

Niebuhr, in his Travels through Arabia, states his opinion thus:—"Instead of characters expressive of the different sounds in their language, or signs marking each syllable, with a determinate idea affixed to it, such as the Chinefe use; the ancient Egyptians made use of certain general symbols or figures, which, though by a very forced and distant analogy. This is what we, after the Greeks, call hieroglyphic writing. As the relation between allegorical figures, and the ideas which they are employed to represent, cannot be at all times equally evident; and as they depend often upon the accident of the particular symbol by which the sign was invented, it is plain, that writing of this sort cannot be legible without a key to explain the original signification of the characters. Some of the ancients have, indeed, explained a few of those symbols; but we met with an infinite number of which nothing can be known. The hieroglyphics, therefore, cannot be deciphered, because we want the proper key.

"When the Tablet of Isis became first known in Europe, some learned men attempted to explain it by guelling from one figure the meaning of another; but their data were insufficient. Yet, I would willingly hope, that the key to those mysterious writings of the ancient Egyptians may yet be recovered. Various learned men have displayed astonishing sagacity and penetration in deciphering inscriptions in unknown languages, where there has been a considerable quantity of characters for them to exercise their conjectures upon. Travellers should therefore collect as many as possible of the little figures and symbols as they meet with; and when we may thus be furnished with more points of comparison for those symbols, through a great variety of combinations.

"The study of the ancient language of Egypt would be equally necessary for this purpose. I suspect that the true nature of the hieroglyphics has hitherto been mis-taken, while all the symbolical figures and characters have been supposed to be of the same fort. After copying a considerable number of hieroglyphics from obelisks, sarcophagi, urns, and mummies, I began to think I could perceive plainly that the large figures were emblematical, with the smaller might afford an explanation. I thought I could also distinguish, in those figures hieroglyphics, some marks of alphabetic characters, or at least of a mixed species of writing, bearing some resemblance to the alphabetical. Wherefore, by the study of the language of the Pharaohs, we may come, with more ease, to decipher these small characters. These hieroglyphics, therefore, are found strictly to be Egyptian, where all the monuments, and even the walls of those superb temples, which are standing, are covered with inscriptions of this sort. It is no less common among the tombs of the mummies at Sakara. The embalmed bodies have covers full of hieroglyphics; and the sepulchral urns are marked with them. Such as have been painted upon wood and cloth are in as good a state of preservation as those which are engraved upon stone.
regard of Ptolemy Soter, three hundred years before the Christian era. I consider that immense quantity of hieroglyphics, with which the walls of the temples, and faces of the obelisks, are covered, as containing so many astronomical observations. —See the article EGYPT, vol. vi. p. 348, and the correspondent Engraving.

I look upon these as the ephemerides of some thousand years, and that sufficiently accounts for their number. Their date and accuracy were indubitable; and whoever the authors were, they inhabited in the most public places, to be consulted as occasion required; and, by the deepness of the engraving, and hardness of the materials, and the thickness and solidity of the block itself upon which they were carved, they bade defiance at once to violence and time. I know that most of the learned writers are of sentiments very different from mine in these respects. They look for mysteries and hidden meanings, moral and philosophical treatises, as the subjects of these hieroglyphics. A sceptre, they say, is the hieroglyphic of a king. But where do we meet a sceptre upon an antique Egyptian monument? or who told us this was an emblem of royalty among the Egyptians at the time of the first invention of this figurative writing? Again, the serpent with the tail in its mouth denotes the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end. This is a Christian truth, and a Christian belief; but no where to be found in the polytheism of the inventors of hieroglyphics. Was Cronos or Ouranos without beginning or end? Was this the case with Osiris and Tot, whose fathers and mothers, births and marriages, are known? If this was a truth, independent of revelation, and imprinted from the beginning in the minds of men; if it was destined to be an eternal truth, which must have appeared by every man finding it in his own breast from the beginning; how unceasingly must the trouble have been to write a common known truth like this, at the expense of six weeks labour, upon a table of porphyry or granite?

"It is not with philosophy as with astronomy; the older the observations, the more use they are to posterity. A lecture of an Egyptian priest upon divinity, morality, or natural history, would not pay the trouble, at this day, of engraving it upon stone; and one of the reasons that I think no such subjects were ever treated as obelisks in miniature; yet before he had hastily adopted that explanation, he should have considered whether the Egyptian letters, fourteen centuries before Christ, corresponded so exactly with those of our English alphabet.

HEROGLYPHIC, or heroglyphical, adj. [hieroglyphiques, Fr. from the Gk. ΧΙΕΡΟΓΛYPHΙΚ, Fr. from the Gk. ΧΙΕΡΟΓΛYPHΙΚ] Charged with hieroglyphical sculpture. —In this place lands a flaccy hieroglyphical obelisk of Theban marble. Sandys. —Emblematical; e.xpressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears: Th' Egyptian serpent figures time, And, stripp'd returns into his prime:
If my affection, thou wouldst win,
First call thy hieroglyphic kin.

Cleveland.

HEROGLYPHICALLY, adv. Emblematically. —Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphic of the sun. Brown.

HEROGRAMMATEI, f. [from μέθος, Gr. fáced, and γράμμα, a letter.] The priests among the Egyptians who were to explain the mysteries of religion.

HEROGRAMMATIST, f. One of the order of the hierogrammatoi.

HEROGRAMS, f. Sacred writings.

HEROGRAPHER, f. A writer of divinity.

HEROGRAPHIC, or herographical, adj. Belonging to hierography.

HEROGRAPHY, f. [μέθος, and γράμμα.] Holy writing.

HEROMANCY, f. in antiquity, that part of divination which preceded future events from observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HEROM, or Heroumy. See JEROME.

HEROME/NIA, f. in ancient chronology, one of the Athenian months, the Boedromion.

HEROMENON, f. Among the ancient Greeks, a delegate chosen by lot, and sent to the great council of the Amphictyons, where he was to take care of what concerned religion. The hieromnemonies were reckoned
ed more honourable than the other members of that as- 
fembly, the general meetings of which were always fum- 
momed by them, and their names were prefixed to the 
decrees made by that council.—The term is now ap-
plied to an officer in the Greek church, whose principal 
function is to fland behind the patriarch at the sacra-
cements, ceremonies, and other acts, performed by him, 
and the priests. In church history, an order of 
monks said to have been established by Saint Jerome: 
an order of hermits founded in the year 1355. 
HIEROPHAN'TES, or HIEROPHAN'TA, s. [1690. Gr. 
holy, and  
fain, I appear.] In antiquity, a priest among the 
Athenians. The hierophant was the chief perfon 
that officiated in the eleusinia, or great solemnity faced 
to Ceres. 
HIEROPHAN'TIC, adj. [from hierophant.] Belong- 
ing to the hierophant. 
HIEROPHY'LAX, f. An officer in the Greek church, 
who was guardian or keeper of the utensils, veftments, 
&c. anfwering to our sacrist or vestry-keeper. 
HIEROS'COPY, f. [from 1690. Gr. sacred, and 
  
view.] A kind of divination; hieromancy. 
HIEROSOL'YMA, a celebrated city of Palestine, 
the capital of Judea, taken by Pompey, who, on that 
account, is furnamed Hierofyamus. Titus also took it 
anewly. 1670, Feb. 16, 1670, Sept. 9. A.D. 70, ac-
cording to Josephus 2177 years after its foundation. 
In the siege of Titus, 110,000 persons are faid to have per- 
fified, and 97,000 to have been made prisoners, and 
afterwards either fold for slaves, or wantonly exproted for 
the fport of their infolent victors to the fury of wild 
baits. John B. VII. vii. 16. 
HIEROSOLO'MYTAN, adj. Belonging to Jerufa-
lem, done at Jerusalem. Bailey. 
H'ERTING, or JET'TING, a seaport of Denmark, 
situated at the mouth of the Walde, with one of the beft 
harbours in North Jutland: twenty-two miles north-
west of Ripen. Lat. 55. 29. N. lon. 6. 52. E. Greenwich. 
HIG'DEN (Ralph), one of the English chroniclers, 
who was guardian or keeper of the utensils, veftments, 
&c. anfwering to our sacrist or vestry-keeper. 
HIGG'LESS, or HIG'GLESS, s. [contraction of 
Higgle, and as high as Africus fays, iignifies a 
Hugh, hence he is often cited as an original author. The belt 
creation to the year 1357. He is confidered valuable 
for his high and threatening language, and fent him word he 
would neither give nor receive quarter. Clarendon. 
Severe; oppreffive.—When there appeareth on either fide a 
high hand, violent profecution, cunning advantages 
and combination, then is the virtue of a judge 
seen. Bacon. Noble; illufrious;—True me, I am ex-
ceeding weary.—I had thought wearinesd furely not 
have attacked to high blood. It doth me, though it dis- 
courfe the complexon of my greatnefes to acknowledge 
Shakespeare. Violent; tempeftuous; loud. Applied 
to the wind. Spiders cannot weave their nets in a 
high wind. 
More chips in calms on a deceitiful coafs, 
Or unfeen rocks, than in high forms, are loft. Denham. 
Tumultuous; turbulent; un governable; 
Can heavy minds such high refentment show, 
Or exercise their fpite in human woes? 
Shakefpeare. 
High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair, 
To think of thofe her captive parents dear. 
Spenf. 
Railed to any great degree: as high pleafure; high lux-
ury; a high performance; a high colour: 
Solomon liv'd at eafe, and full 
Of honour, wealth, high fare. 
Milton. 
Advancing in latitude from the line. —They are forced 
to take their coure either high to the north, or low 
to the fouth. Abbot.—At the molt perfect flate; in the 
meridian; as, by the fun it is high; whence probably the 
foregoing expreffion, high time. —It is yet high day, 
neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered. Gen. 
xxix. 7. —Far advanced into antiquity. —The nominal. 
obervation of the feveral days of the week is very high, 
and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the 
fame according to the feven planets. Brown.—Dear; ex-
orbitant in price.—If they muft be good at fo high a 
price, they know they may be safe at cheaper. South. 
Capital; great; oppofite to little: as, high treafon, in 
opposition to petty.
servedly fall unpitied. Thus Milton, speaking of Eve, in allusion to original sin:

Thus Milton, speaking of Eve, in allusion to original sin:

Fairest of creation,
Left and best of all God's works,
How art thou fallen!
Lad and best of all God's works,
Dryden.

Thus Milton, speaking of Eve, in allusion to original sin:

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Lad and best of all God's works,
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Dryden.

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holy. The people, who professed this method of worship, enjoyed a soothed intimation, which attedned the gloom of superstition. The eminences to which they resorted were raised above the lower world; and fancied that they were brought into the vicinity of the powers of the air, and of the deity who resided in the higher regions. But the chief object for which they were frequented, was the Omphal, expressed by the Greeks, and interpreted as the name of a temple, and being a particular revelation from heaven. In short, they were looked upon as the peculiar places where God delivered his oracles. The people, who profecuted this method of worship, were raised above the lower world; and fancied that they were nothing in the high-places very contrary to the law, provided God only was adored there, and that no incense or victims were offered to idols. Under the judges they seem to have been tolerated; for Samuel offered sacrifices in several places besides the tabernacle, where the ark was not present. Even in David's time, they sacrificed to the Lord at Shilo, Jerusalem, and Gideon; but after the temple was built, and a place prepared for the fixed settlement of the ark of the covenant, it was no more allowed of to sacrifice out of elsewhere. Solomon, in the beginning of his reign, went a pilgrimage to Gibeon; but from that time we hear of no lawful sacrifices offered out of the temple.

HIGH POINT, a cape on the north coast of the island of Barbadoes. Lat. 13. 22. N. long. 38. 32. W.; Green.

HIGH-PRIEST, a priest of the superior order. See Pontiffex and Priest.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, extravagant in notions of politics.—This seems to be the political creed of all the high-minded men I have met with. Swift.


HIGH-RED, adj. Deeply red. — Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a high-red tincture. Boyle.

HIGH-RESOLVED, adj. Refolute:

With a power Of high-resolved men, bent to the spoil, They hitter march amain.

Titus Andronicus.

HIGH-RIG'GED, adj. Furnished with high rigging; formed with a shoulder as the head of an arrow.

HIGH-SEASON'D, adj. Piquant. — Be sprawling also of salt in the leaning of all his vicissitudes, and ule him not to high-feas'd meats. Locke.

HIGH-SIGHT'ED, adj. Always looking upwards:

Left high-fighted tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-SPIR'ITED, adj. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOM'ACHED, adj. Oblinate; lofty:

High-stomach'd are they both, and full of fire; In rage, deaf as the sea, hafty as fire.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-TAGER, f. in botany. See Verbascum.

HIGH-TAS'T'ED, adj. Goulful; piquant:

Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays, And poison in high-tasted meats conveys.

Denham.

HIGH-VICED, adj. Enormously wicked:

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poion In the thick air.

Shakespeare.

HIGH-WATER, that state of the tides when they have flowed to their greatest height, and have ceased to flow or rise. At high-water the motion commonly escapes for a quarter or half an hour, before it begins to ebb again. The time of high-water of every day of the moon's age, is usually computed from that which is observed on the day of the full or change; viz. by taking 4-5ths of the moon's age on any day of the month, and adding it to the time of high-water on the full or change; then is the time of high-water on the month proposed. See the article Tide.

HIGH-WROUGHT, adj. Accurately finished; nobly laboured:

Thou triumph'd victor of the high-wrought day,
And the plea'sd dame, soft finling, lead it away. Pope.

HIGH-WYCOMB, an ancient town of Buckinghamshire, also called Chipping Wycomb, from cumm, a British word for valley or vale. It is a great thoroughfare from London to Oxford; twelve miles from Aylebury, fourteen from Uxbridge, and thirty-three from London. It has a market on Fridays, which is plentifully supplied with fish, flesh, and other provisions; fair Sept. 25. It is fed on a small river, which falls into the Thames. The church is a large Gothic structure, with a lofty bell-tower, and a freestanding bell at the churchyard end of the town. It was a market town for nine hundred years, and had a charter granted by King Henry VII. The town has a grammar school, and an almshouse for twelve old men and women. The market is on Saturdays; fairs, Feb. 5, March 7, May 1, June 28, Aug. 3, Sept. 25, and Dec. 25. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, &c. It has returned to parliament ever since 18 Edward I. The returning officers are the mayor and bailiffs.

HIGH-PAM-FERRERS, a pleasant healthy town in Northamptonshire, distant fifty-one miles from London. In the reign of Edward I., and in Mary, it was made a borough and corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, thirteen capital burgesses, and commonalty, with power to send one member to parliament. Higham-Ferrers, which signifies the high house of Ferrers, derives its name from a castle on a rising ground, anciently in the possession of the family of Ferrers. In the tenth year of Henry V., that prince granted a licence to Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury, to found a college here (this being the place of his birth,) for eight secular chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers. It was incorporated by the name of the College of the Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edith, the Confessor. The bishop endowed it with lands in his life-time, and these were increased after his death by his brothers Robert and William, aldermen of London, his executors. Its annual value, at the suppression, according to Dugdale, was 1531. 2s. This town has a good free-school; and an almshouse for twelve men and one woman. The market is on Saturdays; fairs, Feb. 5, March 7, May 1, June 28, Aug. 3, Sept. 25, and Dec. 25. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, &c. It has returned to parliament ever since 18 Edward I. The returning officers are the mayor and bailiffs.

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was enlarged by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and a chapel added to it.

HIGHLANDS, a township of the American States, in Vermont, in Franklin county.

HIGHLANDER, f. An inhabitant of mountains; a mountaineer. The term is commonly applied to the inhabitants of the highlands of Scotland, for which see the Highland; and sometimes to the inhabitants of the Western Isles, for which see the article HEBRIDES, in this volume.

HIGHLANDS, an elevated tract of country in the American States, on the banks of Hudson's river, in the State of New York, between forty and sixty miles north of New York city. The passage on the river through these highlands, for the distance of about eighteen miles, is grand and romantic in a high degree. The opening seems to have been formed on purpose for the passage of this noble river. On these highlands are situated the important fortresses of West Point, Fort Montgomery, and Stoney Point. The most noted peaks are Thunder Hill, Ten Thousand Noses, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, and Break Neck Hill. After passing the two last, the country opens delightfully, and presents to the eye the pleasant villages of New-Windfor and Newburgh.

HIGHLY, adv. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft; in a great degree. It cannot but be highly requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. Atterbury.—Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously: What thou would'st highly, That thou wouldst holyly; wouldst not play falsely, And yet wouldst wrongfully win. Shakespeare.

With efeem; with estimation. Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. Rom. xii.

HIGHMORE (Joseph), an eminent painter, born in London in 1632. On the first institution of the academy of painting, sculpture, &c. in 1650, he was elected one of the professors. In 1654 he published A critical Examination of those two Paintings [by Rubens] on the Ceiling of the Banqueting-houfe at Whitehall, in which Architecture is introduced, so far as relates to Perspective; together with the Discourses of a Question which has been the Subject of Debate among Painters: printed in 4to. In the solution of this question, he pronounces Rubens and several other great painters were mistaken in the practice, and Mr. Kirby and several other authors in the theory. Of the many portraits which Mr. Highmore painted, in a large practice of forty-six years, it is impossible and useless to defcribe to particulars. His capital work of the literary kind was his Practice of Perspective, on the Principles of Drs. Brook, Taylor, &c. published in 1673, in one vol. 4to. This not only evinced his scientific knowledge of the subject, but removed, by its perspicuity, the only objection that can be made to the system of Dr. Taylor. In the same year he published two small volumes of Essays, moral, religious, and miscellaneous; with a Translation in prose of Mr. Browne's Latin Poem on the Immortality of the Soul; selected from a large number written at his leisure, at different periods of life. He died at Canterbury, in March 1705, aged 88.

HIGHMORE (Nathaniel), a physician and anatomist, born in 1613, at Fordingbridge in Hampshire. He was educated at Christ Church, and entered Trinity college, and, entering on the phyfic-line, took his degree of M.D. in 1642. He then settled at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, where he became eminent in the practice of the profession. His principal work is Corporis Humani Dissectionis Anatomia, folio, Hag. 1651. The anatomical descriptions in this piece are brief and simple, and the reasoning copious. The figures are chiefly copied from Vesalius. Another work of Highmore's is The History of Generations, 1650. 1661, with good figures of the embryo in the incubated egg. He supports in it a notion of indefinable atoms in the animal frame, somewhat resembling the organic molecules of Buxton. He also wrote Exercitationes duae (i. de Paffione Hysterica; ii. de Hypochondriaca Affcidie.), 1663, 12mo. Thee about with physiological remarks and hypotheses, most of them erroneous and foiled. Dr. Willis having attacked some of his opinions, he printed, in 1679, Epistolæ Refponfioriæ ad T. Willis. He died in 1685.

HIGHMOST, adj. [an irregular word.] Highest; topmost:
Now is the sun upon the highmoft hill
Of this day's journey. Shakespeare.

HIGHNESS, f. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftines. The title of princes; anciently of kings. Beauty and greatnes are eminently joined in your royal highness. Dryden.

How long in vain hath nature fiv'd to frame
A perfect prince; ere her highnes fcape came? Waller.

Dignity of nature; supremacy.—Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his highnes I could not endure. Job xxxi.

To HIGH, v. n. [Deut, to call, Sax. hiegen, Germ.] To be called:
The city of the great king high it well, Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. Spenser.
Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer; So high her cock. Dryden.

It is sometimes used as a participle passive; called named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings. Hear he highes. Pope.

Among the rest a good old woman was, High mother Hubberd. Hubberd's Tale.

To HIGH, v. a. part. past, highes, [used by Spenser in some of the sense of] Belight. To entruit; to commit: The gates flood open wide, Yet charge of them was to a porter high. Fairy Queen. To direct; to intend.

But the sad féele feiz'd not where it was high
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. Idem.

HIGHWAY, f. [via regia, Lat.] A public paflage in every part of the realm, which is always alike open and free for all his majesty's subjects, whence it is called the king's highway. As this accommodation contributes largely to the interests and advantages of the community, fo the legislature has, by many salutary laws, provided that the public, thus benefited by safe and substantial roads, shall contribute almost individually and confranitly, towards their support. There are (says Lord Coke) three kinds of highways: 1. A footway, called in Latin iter. 2. A packway, which is both a horse and footway, but not for sheep and cattle; called in Latin aditus. A cart-way, called zia, or aditus, which contains the other two, and also a cart-way; and is called via regia, if it be common to man and cattle; and communis strata, if it belong only to some town or private person. Co. Lit. 56 a. And it seems, that a way to a parish church, or to the common fields of a town or village, which terminates there, may be called a private way, because it belongs not to all the king's subjects, but only to the particular inhabitants of such parish, houte, or village, each of which may have an action for a nuisance therein. Palmes. 389. Co. Lit. 56. 1 Hawk. P. C. 76. If palfengers have used, time out of mind, when the roads are bad, to go by outlets on the land adjoining to a highway in an open field, such outlets then
then become parcel of the highway; and therefore if they are fown with corn, and the tract fowndered, the king's subjécts may go upon the corn. 1 Rol. Abr. 399. 2 Cro. Car. 366. 3 Hawk. P. C. c. 76.

A highway is laid to be the king's, yet this must be understood fo as that in every highway the king and his subje& are to have a path; and he must be free from the burthen of any future reparation. But the freethold, and all the profits, as trees, &c. belong to the lord of the foil, or to the owner of the lands on both fides of the way. Also the lord or owner of the folee is bound to have a path of trench for the ground, without licence or concen sentinel had or obtained. 1 Brownl. 42. Keiz. 141.

An ancient highway cannot be changed without an inquisition found on a writ of ad quod damnum; but if such change will be no prejudice to the public; and it is said, that if one change a highway without fuch authority, he may fhop the new way whenever he pleases; neither can the king's subje& in an action brought against him for going over fuch new way, justify generally as in a common highway, but ought to fhow specially, by way of excuse, how the old way was obstructed, and a new one set out; neither are the inhabitants bound to repair the new way, or to make allowances for a robbery committed in it. Yelv. 141. 1 Burr. 456. 1 Hawk. P. C. c. 76.

An owner of land, over which there is an open road, may inclofe it by his own authority; but he is bound to leave fufficient space and room for the road, and he is obliged to repair it till he throws up the inclofe. But, if he alter or change the road by the legal course of a writ of ad quod damnum, he is not obliged to repair the new road, unlefs the jury impose such a condition on him: for otherwise it stands juft as it did before, even though it was at ftrt open, and fhould be directed by the jury to be inclofed. And a private act of parliament for inclofing lands which inclofe a common path, will not render the default of the owner of the folee, for which they enjoyed no compensation. 1 Rol. Abr. 399.

As to private ways.—If one grants a way, and afterwards digs trenches in it to his hinderance, I may fill them up again. But if a way which a man has, becomes not paffable, or becomes very bad, by the owner of the land tearing it up with his carts, fo that the fame be filled with water, yet he who has the way cannot dig the ground to let out the water, for he has no interest in the foil. Godb. 53, &c. But in fuch cafe he may bring his action against the owner of the land for spoiling the way, or perhaps he may go out of the way, upon the land of the wrong-doer, as near to the bad way as he can.

But where a private way is fpooled by thofe who have a right to paff thereon, and the default of the owner of the land, they are equally liable. 1

In a writ of ad quod damnum, if one change a highway without fuch authority, the certificate is too late; for then he muft plead it specially; that therefore, if to an indictment against the parish, for not repairing a highway, they plead not-guilty, this fhall be intended only that the ways are in repair, but does not go to the right of redemption. 1 Mod. 115. 2 Keb. 301.

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mon-law: and, when the statute work is not sufficient, further rates and affimations are to be made. Dall. c. 26.

The statute-law for the permanent maintenance of the king's highways throughout the kingdom is briefly as follows: By stat. 13 Geo. III. c. 78, which repeals and consolidates the former statutes on this subject, occupiers of land of 50L a-year, keeping a team of three horses, shall send the same, and two men, to do statute-duty for six days in every year. And so for another six days in every year for every further 50L a-year. So also every person who shall occupy 50L in any other parish than where he resides. —Every person occupying 50L a-year, but not keeping a team, shall send a team, a person not keeping a team, but occupying under 50L a-year, either where he does or does not reside, to pay the surveyor in lieu of duty for every 20s. a-year 1d. for every day's duty. —A person keeping a team, and not occupying 50L a-year, shall only send one man with the team. The livings of the clergy are also liable as other estates. Walf. 42: 1 l. p. 286.

Whoever shall keep a cart and horse, and not a team, shall send the same, and one labourer, or pay the composition, at the option of the surveyor. —Persons above 18, and under 60, not occupying 50L a-year, not being apprentices or menial servants, if they have not otherwise performed or committed, shall, by statute-duty, send six days in every year for every further 50L a-year. —A person keeping a cart or carriage, and not occupying 50L a-year, shall pay 18. 1-day for each horse, or the composition before mentioned, at the option of the surveyor. —If the carriages required are not necessary, the owners shall send three men, or pay 45. 6d. —The labourers shall furnish themselves with proper instruments for the statute-labour; and shall, with the teams, &c. work eight hours a-day. —If persons do not send a sufficient labourer besides the driver, or if the labourers disobey the surveyor, he may discharge them, and recover the forfeiture against the master, as he might in case none had been sent at all. —A hand-cart and one horse to be reckoned half a team; a cart and two horses as two-thirds. —And if the duty require it, the surveyor may order it to be performed with a waggon.

The surveyor shall give four days' notice to the occupiers, &c. of the statute-duty required, and the days when. Persons making default in sending the team and men, to forfeit 10s. —In sending cart, horse, and man, 35. —In sending cart, horse, and two men, 55. —In sending a labourer, 15. 6d. —The forfeitures to be applied to the highways; the surveyor to be impartial. —The statute-duty may be compounded for, as the justices shall direct, at the rate of 45. 6d. for a team; 25. for a cart and horse; 35. for a cart and two horses; and 45. for a day's personal labour. —If a necessity should arise in any particular place, the justices may supersede the liberty of compounding, and order the statute-duty to be performed in kind; and lots shall be drawn which of the inhabitants shall do it perform it. —Where a draught or plough is kept, and no carriage, is. 6d. —The labourers shall be paid for their service. —And if such order is not complied with in ten days, the surveyor shall cut and prune at the expense of the owner of the land, who shall pay over and above 2s. for every twenty-four feet of hedge, and 4s. for every tree. —The surveyor shall also make proper ditches and drains, and keep them properlyflowered and in repair, on pain of 10s. And where the old ditches are not sufficient, the surveyor shall order new ones to be made. No small tree or bush whereby a man may lurk, shall stand within two hundred feet of a highway. —See stat. 15 Winch. 1. l. p. 15. c. 5. —Penalty for obstructing the highway for five days, so as to obstruct or injure the通行. —And this statute shall forfeit 10s. and if five days after notice by the surveyor, it shall be sold. —Obstructions by carriages, unreasonably used to unload, forfeit 10s. Penalties for damaging banks, causeways, mile-stones &c. from 10s. to 51. or commitment to the house of correction. —The statute provisions are made as to turnpike roads, by 15 Geo. III. c. 34. —The number of horses in the several carts and wagons, with wheels of various breadths, is settled by section 56 of the said stat. 15 Geo. III. c. 78. —The owner's name is to be printed on all carriages, on forfeiture of more than 51. for negligence or impertinent behaviour of drivers not more than 50s. if owners of carriages, or 10s. if not; who may be apprehended with or without warrant by a person seeing the offence committed. —This statute does not restrain the subject, who receives any injury by a driver, &c. of any carriage, from suing the owner thereof at common-law, or from punishing the driver for wilful offence, by indictment, as that is the case under the statute 13 Geo. III. c. 78. Every public carriage shall be twenty feet wide, and every horse or pack-horse eight feet wide. Two justices, upon view, may order highways to be widened or diverted; so as not to exceed
exceed thirty feet in breadth, and so as not to pull down any building, or encroach on any garden, court, or yard. The tolls shall be proportioned to the produce, and the liability of the owners for the ground which shall be necessary for such purposes. If the owners refuse to treat, or cannot be found, or will not accept the satisfaction offered by the surveyor, the feoffees upon certificate shall imprison a jury, who shall assess the value, not exceeding forty years' purchase; and upon tender thereof, or land, the whole of the work of the turnpike shall be for ever diverted and become a public highway.

But all subterranean property, which can be acquired without injuring the surface of the highway, is to be saved to the owners of the land. And all timber and wood thereon shall be felled within a month, and set aside upon the adjoining land for the benefit of the owner; and the seoffees may order a rate, not exceeding 6d. in the pound yearly, to pay for such purchase. The old highway to be fold, in such a preference is to be given to the occupiers of the adjoining lands; and if it lead to any land, house, or plate, the sale shall be subject to such right of passage. And, upon tender or payment of the money, the land shall vest in the purchaser, saving the right of all subterranean property to those who would otherwise have been entitled.

Two justices may divert any highway, not in the situation before described, if the owners of the land, through which the new road is to pass, will consent; and may purchase, from the owner of that land, the strips on both sides of the road, which shall be refunded or otherwise disposed of. Persons aggrieved by any such proceedings, or by any writ of ad quod damnum for this purpose, may appeal to the next sessions. New highways, which have been acquiesced in for twelve months, shall become incontrovertible. See W. Jum. 256. Id. Raym. 735. 3 Comn. 39.

It often happens that a highway lies in two parishes, and even frequently that the boundaries of parishes pass through the middle of highways, the flat. 34 Geo. III. c. 64, provides, that on complaint or application by a surveyor, two justices may determine what parts of highways lying in two parishes shall be repaired by each; for which purpose they may order boundary-fences to be erected, and annexe a plan of the highway and the division of it to their order, which plan is to be filed by the clerk of the peace; the costs of such order to be paid by both parishes.

The Turnpike Roads are placed under the management and direction of certain trustees, who are appointed by a majority of the proprietors; and the turnpike trustees are allowed to raise rates for the making and repairing particular roads. But, the powers of these acts being confined to separate and distinct objects, it was thought expedient to pass some general laws which should apply in common to all trustees and turnpike roads in general throughout the kingdom. The last general turnpike act, and that now in force, is the flat. 13 Geo. III. c. 84, and this act, by 21 Geo. III. c. 20, is extended to all acts of parliament made since it, or to be made hereafter, for the purpose of regulating particular turnpikes.

A trustee must poll at reality of 40l. a-year, or 50l. per annum. He must also be a resident within twelve miles of the road, or shall lose his office. The trustees, on penalty of 50l. and in an action it is incumbent on the trustee to prove his qualification. No publican shall be a trustee, or act under them as collector of tolls, &c. but he may farm the tolls, if he employs a person to collect them. Where the hrill or any other day of meeting has elapsed, any five trustees may appoint a meeting of the whole body, on giving twenty days notice. No meeting shall be adjourned longer than three months; and all business is to be done between ten A.M. and two P.M. If trustees exceed their power in erecting gates, the justices may order them to be removed.

Some trustees may farm out the tolls by auction upon one month's notice, describing the particular tolls to be let, and specifying their produce the preceding year. Farmers of the tolls shall not take more than the regular produce, and the penalty of 50l. or 40s. on the gate-keepers. Seven trustees, on a month's notice, may reduce or advance the tolls, as they see convenient; but if the toll be mortgaged, they must have the consent of four fifths of the creditors. Five trustees may direct consecration for nuisances at the expense of the trust; provided they can prove the fact by one witness. Two trustees may supply the vacancy of one of their number. Any one of the trustees may give notice of a general meeting. They shall hang up at the toll-gates tables of the rates of toll, and of the different weights and number of horses allowed to carriages. They shall erect mile-stones, direction-posts, flood-posts, &c. Five trustees may order weighing-engines to be erected at such gates, within the jurisdiction of the trustees, as they think proper. No lane to be erected, unless on order of nine trustees (being a majority present) on twenty-one days' notice; and no toll to be paid for passing only one hundred yards through the same, unless over some expensive bridge. The different burthens which carriages are allowed are settled at large, and the additional toll to be paid for extra weight is determined, by flat. 14 Geo. III. c. 82. And carriages employed in husbandry, or in carrying manure, are exempted from being weighed. Any trustee, officer, or creditor, may cause carriages not passed more than three hundred yards through any gate, to return and be weighed, on tendering 10s. for every 50l. which shall be refunded or otherwise disposed of. The toll keeper neglects to weigh suspected carriages, or to receive the additional toll, he shall forfeit 5l. The trustees shall place makes within three hundred yards of every gate, for carriages to turn.

-A list of the trustees and officers shall be hung in the house of every gate where there is a weighing-engine. A driver refusing to return shall forfeit 40s. and any peace-officer may drive the carriage back to be weighed. The quarter sessions, upon complaint, may order weighing-engines to be erected; and, when two roads meet, the trustees may erect one weighing-engine for both. No composition to be made for tolls, unless the carriages have fellowes six inches broad. The penalty for endeavouring to evade the tolls by unloading goods, &c. before the carriage arrives at the weighing-engine, is 5l. and the driver may be committed to the house of correction for a month. Penalty on endeavouring to avoid the weighing-engine; on the owner of a carriage from 10s. to 50s. on persons passing through gates without paying toll; on assaulting collectors, refusing cattle, &c. from 10s. to 50s. The flat. 15 Geo. III. c. 84, explains that large number of horses allowed to carriages according to the breadth of their fellowes; and the penalties on transgression is 5l. on owners, and 20s. on drivers. Two oxen equal to one horse. Carriages going on six-inch rollers may be drawn with any number of horses, and, by flat. 14 Geo. III. c. 82, shall only pay half-tolls. On prosecution for penalties, information must be made of the offence within three days, and action commenced within one month. Penalty for taking off horses and altering the distance of the wheels to avoid the toll, 5l. Penalty on persons passing through gates without paying toll; on assaulting collectors, refusing cattle, &c. from 10s. to 50s. Treasurers may allow a sufficient number of horses to draw up hills, rising more than four inches in a yard. And one justice may stop prosecution for penalties in drawing with a greater number of horses than allowed, if it appears necessary from deep snows, &c. No carriages with less than nine-inch fellowes shall be drawn by horses in pairs, but the return shall be as much as the fellowes; the owners of the horses shall be permitted by seven trustees, and except carriages drawn by two horses only. Justices in Wales may licence an increased number of horses. Any person may apprehend the driver of a carriage not marked, or drawn by too many horses, &c. No chaise, carriage, landau, berlin, coach, chair, or hearse, nor any real artillery or ammunition, can be carried in such carriages.
carriage; nor any cart drawn by one horse or two oxen; nor any carriage of nine-inch wheels, carrying one block of stone and piece of timber, &c. shall be subject to the tolls of this act for breadth of wheels, &c. No toll shall be taken for carriages working on the repair of highways or turnpike-roads. No toll shall be taken for any horses of soldiers or officers on their march or duty, nor for any baggage, or for any baggage-waggon; nor shall such carriage or waggon be disqualified at any engine. The mail-coaches are also exempted from toll by Stat. 25 Geo. III. c. 57. Persons taking fraudulent advantage of any exemptions, shall forfeit from 40s. to 51. 13 Geo. III. c. 84.

No surveyor shall gather or dig for stones, without the consent of the owners of the land, or of some person having a right in the same, to remove the same. The owner thereof shall have been summoned and refused to appear. If the overseer of any turnpike-road refuses to appear, he shall forfeit 40s. to 51. 13 Geo. III. c. 84. And as to nuisances by encroachments of other persons within thirty feet of the road, &c. a penalty of 40s. is imposed, in the same manner as by the highway act.

Subscribers, who shall sign any writing to advance money for the road, shall be bound by their subscription; and, on twenty-one days default, the treasurer may sue for the same. Stat. 13 Geo. III. c. 84. Mortgages of tolls, having power of alienation of the same, shall account, on oath, for all the money which shall come to their hands, after fourteen days notice from five trustees, or forfeit 10l. Penalty for a mortgagee holding over after his money is paid is double the money received, and treble costs. If a discharged gate-keeper refuses to deliver up the toll-house, &c. within four days after notice of a new appointment, any judge may order him to be removed, and put the new toll-keeper in possession. Gate-keepers and toll-gatherers on notice from five trustees, shall account for money received by them, on penalty of 51.

No person residing in a toll-house, shall be removable by the said or any other person, unless by the process of law, and put the new toll-keeper in possession. Gate-keepers permitting horses or carriages, not allowed by the act, to pass the gates, shall forfeit 40s. All officers, their executors and administrators, shall, within ten days after notice by five trustees, deliver up all books, &c. on penalty of 51.

By Stat. 1 Geo. II. Stat. 2, c. 19, to destroy any public turnpike gate, or the rails or fences thereto belonging, full possession of the land to the sufferer to hard labour for three months, and to be publicly whipped. By Stat. 5 Geo. II. c. 33, on conviction at the assizes, the offender may be transported for seven years; and on a second offence, or on demolishing any turnpike house, he shall be guilty of felony, and transported for seven years. In both these cases the proclamation must be within six months; and, if the convict return from transportation before the expiration of the term, he shall suffer death. By Stat. 8 Geo. II. c. 20, persons guilty of the above offences, or destroying any chain, &c. placed to prevent persons from passing without paying toll, or refusing any offender, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy. These two last-mentioned acts are made perpetual by Stat. 27 Geo. II. c. 16. By Stat. 13 Geo. II. c. 84, if any person shall commit any of the offences aforesaid, or shall destroy any crane or machine for weighing carriages, &c. he shall be transported for seven years, or committed to prison not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court. And by the last-mentioned act it is provided, that, unless the offender be convicted within twelve months, the hundred shall make satisfaction for the damages.

HIGHWAYMAN, f. A robber that plunders on the public roads.—'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that observe strict justice among themselves. Bentley.—For the apprehending and taking of highwaymen, a reward of 40l. is given by the statute of 4 and 5 Will. and Mary, to be paid within a month after conviction by the sheriff of the county; to which the statute 8 Geo. II. cap. 16. superadds 10l. to be paid by the hundred indemnified by such taking.

HIGH'ERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalucia; twelve miles north of Xeres de los Caballeros.

HIGH'EY, or ALTA GRACIA, a city in the south-east part of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, the easternmost of all the settlements in the island, celebrated formerly for its fertility, and the quantity of sugar it produced. It was once the seat of Cayacoa, the most powerful of the islands, or province of all Cuba.

HIGH'AR, or IXAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon; twenty-five miles from Saragossa.

HILA'RIA, f. in antiquity, feasts celebrated annually by the Romans, on the 8th of the calends of April, or on the 23rd of March, in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods. This festival was solemnized with great pomp and rejoicing. Every person dedicated himself as he pleased, and took the marks or badges of whatever dignity or quality he had a fancy for. The statue of the goddess was carried in procession through the streets of the city, accompanied by multitudes in the most splendid attire. The day before the festival was spent in tears and mourning. Cybele represented the earth, which at this time of the year begins to feel the kindly warmth of the spring; so that this sudden transition from sorrow to joy was an emblem of the vicissitude of the seasons, which succeeded one another. The Romans took this fest from the Greeks, who called it Πάγος οτάσιος, q.d. Πάγος ατανα. The eve of that day was spent in tears and lamentations, and thence denominated it παγονατος, δεφανας. Afterwards, the Greeks took the name Παγοπαγος from the Romans, as appears from Photius, in his extract of the life of the philopoffer Iphidore.

HILA'RION, a faint in the Roman calendar, who first introduced monks in Palestine; born at Thebaste, a town near Gaza, in 291. His parents, who were pagans, having sent him to pursue his studies at Alexandria, he there inspired with an ardent desire of communicating the same faith to his parents and countrymen. But finding his parents dead, he distributed all his property among the poor, and withdrew into a desert, where he passed, in solitude and devotion, a high character for piety and sanctity, by the austerities to which he submitted. The number of his disciples soon became numerous, whom he distributed into different monasteries throughout Palestine and Syria, over which he exercised a superintendence, visiting each of them once every year. Afterwards he visited the islands of Sicily and Cyprus, in the latter of which he died in 371, when he had completed the eighteenth year of his age.

HILARITY, f. [hilaritas, Lat.] Merriment; gaiety. Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more there of than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalculance for wine. Brown.

HILARIUS, a man's name. An ancient father of the Christian church, who flourished in the fourth century. He was born, as St. Jerome informs us, at Poitiers, of a good family; who gave him a liberal education in the pagan religion, and which he did not forsake till he was arrived at maturity. He was advanced to the bishopric of Poitiers in the year 333, according to Baronius; and became a most zealous champion for the orthodox faith, particularly against the Arians, who were at that time gaining ground in France. He assembled several councils, in which the determinations of the synods of Rimini and Seleucia were condemned. He wrote a treatise concerning synods; and a famous work in twelve books on the Trinity, which is much admired by the orthodox believers. He died in the latter end of the year.
year 367. His works have been many times published; but the late and best edition of them was given by the Edinburgh Bishops, in 1675.

Hilarodes, or Hilaro'di, s. A sort of poets among the ancient Greeks, who went about singing poems or fongs, accompanied with some instrument. From the streets they were at last introduced into tragedy, as the magodii were into comedy. They appeared dressed in white, and wore gilded crowns. At first they wore shoes; but in time they abandoned the crepida, being only a sole tied over with a strap.

Hilaro'di, s. A cheerful irregular kind of poem sung by the hilarodes.

Hilaro'trage'dia, s. [from σατρης, Gr. cheerful, and τραγωδία, a tragedy.] A kind of comic or cheerful tragedy; a tragic-comedy; a mock-tragedy.

Hilaro'dia, s. A sort of poets among the ancient Greeks, who went about singing poems or songs, accompanied with some instrument. From the streets they were at last introduced into tragedy, as the magodii were into comedy. They appeared dressed in white, and wore gilded crowns. At first they wore shoes; but in time they abandoned the crepida, being only a sole tied over with a strap.

Hilarodes, or Hilaro'dis, pope, who is also denominated a saint, is said in the Pontificales to have been a native of Sardinia. He signallised his zeal for the catholic faith, by opposing a design of the emperor Anthemius, to grant leave to the then various sedes of Christians to assemble publicly by themselves, to own openly the doctrines which they held, and to serve God in any manner which was most agreeable to themselves. But Hilary, to whose authority such a measure must ultimately have been fatal, was induced by his bold interference to oblige the emperor, and to take an oath that he would suffer no schismatical assemblies to be held at Ephesus. He died in the year 445, having filled the papal chair five years and ten months. Twelve of his letters, which are written with perspicacity and elegance, may be found in the fourth volume of the Collect. Concil.

HILARY, bishop of Arles in the fifth century, and a saint in the Roman calendar, was a native of France, and born about the year 401. He received a liberal education, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the sciences, and the brightness of his genius. He was an eloquent and impregnable preacher, and freely reproved those who opposed a design of the emperor Anthemius, to grant leave to the then various sedes of Christians to assemble publicly by themselves, to own openly the doctrines which they held, and to serve God in any manner which was most agreeable to themselves. But Hilary, to whose authority such a measure must ultimately have been fatal, was induced by his bold interference to oblige the emperor, and to take an oath that he would suffer no schismatical assemblies to be held at Ephesus. He died in the year 445, having filled the papal chair five years and ten months. Twelve of his letters, which are written with perspicacity and elegance, may be found in the fourth volume of the Collect. Concil.

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armed force, attacked the dukes of Brunswick and Lune-
burg; but in the year 1537, being put under the ban of
the empire, the dukes took the field part of his terri-
tories from him, left only enough to repair the cathedral, with a
few bailiwicks under the title of the latter bishopric. In
the year 1643, most of these possessions were restored to
Ferdinand, the then bishop. The inhabitants are partly
Lutherans and partly Roman-catholics. The matricular
affiliation for the bishopric is 156 florins; to the cham-
ber of Wetzlar the see pays 72 rixdollars 38 krucchini.
The principal towns are Hildesheim and Peina.
HILDESHEIM, a city of Germany, in Lower Saxony,
and capital of a bishopric of the same name, situated near
the Innerfie; it is pretty large, old-fashioned, and irreg-
ular, and confists of the Old and New Town, which were
united in the year 1533. The magistrates, as well as the
greater part of the citizens, are Lutherans; the rest are
Roman-catholics. The old town acknowledges the bishop
for his sovereign, but does no homage to him; but the
new town does homage to the provost of the cathedral.
The Roman-catholics are in possession of the cathedral;
the protestants have eight churches. Hildesheim was
formerly one of the Hanse-towns. It is seventy-two
miles west of Magdeburg, and twenty-six west-south-west
of Brunswick. Lat. 52.12. N. Lon. 27.28. E. Ferro.
HILDESLEY (Mark), a learned and exemplary
prelate of the church of England, born at Murston, near
Sittingbourne, in Kent, in 1698. He received his clafical
education at the Charter-house, in London; and was after-
wards admitted to Trinity-college, Cambridge; and in
1735, was elected a fellow of his college. Having been
admitted into holy orders, he in the following year was
appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall, by Dr.
Gibson, bishop of London; and was afterwards made
chaplain to lords Cobham and Bolingbroke. In 1730, he
was preferred by his college to the vicarage of Hitchin,
in Hertfordshire; and in 1735 was inducted into the rect-
ory of Holywell, in Bed fordshire, within three miles of
his vicarage. Upon the death of Dr. Wilfon, bishop of
Sodor and Man, in 1755, Mr. Hildesley was nominated
to that appointment. Before his consecration, he was
created doctor of divinity by archbishop Herring; and after taking an affective leave of his flock at Hitchin,
he entered upon his episcopal duties. The most effica-
cious endeavours with which he adopted the work of
the gospel in his diocese, was that of procuring an entire
translation of the Old and New Testament to be made
into the Manks language. This work had been projected
and begun by his predecessor, bishop Wilfon, who, at
his own expense, had printed the gospel of St. Matthew,
and had prepared for the press the other Evangelists,
and the Acts of the Apostles. These were delivered by
his son to bishop Hildesley, who undertook the laudable
task of completing the design. For this purpose he ob-
tained pecuniary assistance from the Society for promot-
ing Christian Knowledge, and many persons of eminence
and distinction who patronized the generous undertaking.
At first but limited, the New Testament, together with
the Book of Common Prayer, the Chriftian Monitor, and
Bishop Wilfon's Form of Prayer for the Herring Fithery.
But encouraged by the benefactions which he received,
and the very active and zealous co-operation of the clergy
in the island, he ultimately completed a version of the
whole Old Testament. He had no fewer than nine im-
pressions to take, and then he sunk under a stroke of
apoplexy, and died in December 1772, in the seventy-
fourth year of his age.
HILDING, f. [hibl, Sax.] signifies a lord; perhaps
HILDING means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man
that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank;
or a term of reproach abbreviated from hindeling, degene-
rate. — Hugues.] A forry, paltry, cowardly, fellow:
He was fome hiding fellow, that had fhotn
The horfe he rode on.
Shakespeare.
HILDURIN, a French writer and divine, was made
abbot of St. Dennis about the year 814. Afterwards
he was appointed abbot of St. Medard at Soiffons, and
St. Germaine's at Paris. In 818 he was created chief
chapelain to the emperor Louis le Debonnaire, and was
admitted to a high degree of favour by that prince. In
835, by order of the emperor, he undertook to write the
life of St. Dennis, the patron-saint of France, which he
entitled Areopagiticus, feu de Robus Coelis & Scriptis S. Diony-
fi Areopagitis, from which, in his own country, he derived
no little reputation, though at the expense of truth. It
was designed to show, that Dennis, the legendary apoftle
of France, was no other person than Dionysius the Areo-
pagite. The time of Hildurin's death is uncertain, some
writers placing it in 858, and others in 842. His Areopagiticus
was first printed at Cologne, in 1562, with a letter from
the emperor Louis to him, and his answer; and it is pub-
lished by Surius among the Lives of the Saints.
HIL'KLA, or HIL'ZER, a town of Aireaux, in the
country of Sejillema.
HIL'LEN, or HIL'TON, a city of Palestine, belonging
to the tribe of Judah, situated in the mountains of that
province; and a city of the Levites of the family of Ko-
nehmen, Judges xvi. 13. 1 Chron. vi. 39.
HIL'KLA'YH, [Heb. the Lord is my portion.] A man's
name.
HILL, f. [hil, Sax.] An elevation of ground less
than a mountain:
My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and ferve;
Their pasture is fair hills of fruitless love.
Sidney.
Jerusalem is seated on two hills,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side.
Fairfax.
HILL (Aaron), an English poet and miscellanous
writer, born in London in 1685. His father, a gentleman
of good paternal estate in Wiltshire, left him almost to-
tally unprovided. His adventurous spirit led him soon
after to take a voyage to Constantinople, where his rela-
tion, lord Paget, was the English ambassador. He was
received with kindness; and a tutor was provided for
him, under whose care he travelled through Palestine,
Egypt, and various parts of the east. In 1703 he re-
turned to England; and in 1709 he published A Hiftory
of the Ottoman Empire, from materials which he had
collected in that country. This piece met with succe-
s; and a poem, which he published in the same year in fa-
vour of the earl of Peterborough, introduced him to the
patronage of that nobleman. He married in 1710 a lady
of beauty and merit, with a handfome fortune; and,
about the fame time, was appointed manager of the
Drury-lane theatre. This circumstance turned his pen
to the stage, and he wrote his first tragedy of Alfed;
and an opera, entitled Rim. lo, the latter for the Hay-
market theatre, of which he had also the direction. Such
a situation would now be thought equally favourable to
fame and fortune; but upon some difference with the
duke of Kent, lord chamberlain, Hill threw up his thea-
drical management, which he had conducted highly to
the satisfaction of the public. But, though he had quitted
the management of the theatres, he continued to write
for them, and several of his pieces were brought upon the
stage. He also wrote poems, one of which, entitled
The Northern Star, a panegyric upon the great czar Peter,
was popular, and received a complimentary reward from
the
the empress Catharine. In 1724, he commenced a periodical paper, called The Plain Dealer. It was probably this exertion of his pen which gave him admission among the party-writers satirized in the Dunciad, which was first printed in 1729. He was, however, treated very respectfully; and it is probable that Pope's lines will perpetuate his memory with more credit than any of his own works. He is describing the diving-match in Fleet-ditch.

Then heлся; scarce vanish'd out of sight,
He buoy'd up instant, and returns to light;
He bears no token of the fabler dreams,
And mounts far off among the swans of Thames.

Hill, however, did not relish a compliment so mixed; and, in a piece entitled The Progress of Wit, he retaliated by some lines, which, for polished keenness, are worthy of Pope himself. The breach was afterwards healed, and they became friends. In 1731 he had the misfortune to lose his beloved wife, who had made him father of nine children, four of whom survived him. In that year he brought out his tragedy of Athelwold, which was his juvenile Elfrid, re-written; and the difficulty of perpetuating his memory, with more credit than any of his own works.

Then H— assay'd; scarce vanish'd out of sight,
He buoy'd up instant, and returns to light;
He bears no token of the fabler dreams,
And mounts far off among the swans of Thames.

The time when Hillel entered upon his presidency, was about a hundred years before the destruction of Jerusalem, and when he was eighty years of age. If we are to credit the Jewish writers, he occupied that post till he was an hundred and twenty years old, and discharged its duties with greater wisdom and justice than any who had filled it before him from the time of Simon the Just. Hillel is said to have educated above a thousand scholars in the knowledge of the law, of whom severall attained to a high degree of eminence among the Jewish doctors, and some became distinguished for their share in producing the Targums, or Chaldee paraphrases upon the Old Testament. Some Jewish writers maintain, that Hillel ought to be considered as the first author of the Mishna, since they say that he was the first who arranged their traditions in six Sedarim, or regular treatises. His descendants are said to have succeeded to the honour of president of the Sanhedrim, from father to son, for seven generations.

Hillel the Younger, governed the Jewish church in the third century of the Christian era, under the title of patriarch; and was a lineal descendant from the preceding, and a peron of great learning and merit. He was the first compiler of the present calendar of the Jewish year. He introduced into the cycle of nineteen years, to reconcile the course of the sun with that of the moon, by the help of seven intercalations. He was one of the principal doctors concerned in compositing the Gennar and died a profelyte to the Christian faith.

Hiller (Matthew), a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Stuttgart in 1646. After being initiated in the elements of learning at the schools in his native city, he went to the university of Tubingen in 1664, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1669. In 1677 he was made deacon of Herrnberg; and in 1685 preacher to the convent of Bebenhausen. Afterwards he was made professor of logic and metaphysics at Tubingen, and in 1692 was appointed to the chair of Hebrew professor. In 1692 he was created professor in ordinity of the Greek and Oriental languages, professor-extraordinary of divinity, principal of the pension of the prince, and visitor of the schools of Vinzburg above the Steig. Afterwards he was nominated abbot of Herrenalb, and in 1716 of the convent of Kamnichburg, where he died in 1725. At the age of four years he was the author of,


The Constructions of Timber from its early Growth, 1770, Svo. He had the degree of doctor of laws, at Cambridge; and, some time before his death, a present of his botanical works to the king of Sweden procured him the title of knight of the Polar Star. The patronage of lord Bute procured him the management of the royal gardens at Kew, with a handsome salary. He died of the gout in November 1775.

HILL-ROYALTY, A district of any country, bounding with hills; a Scripture term.

HILL-VOICE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland; forty-two miles north west of Christiana.

HILDEBECK, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Agderhus; thirteen miles south-west of Christiana.

HILDEBRUN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gotlandia; eight miles north of Gdthle.

Hillel the Elder, probably the person who is described by Josephus, as the presiding officer of the Jewish doctors; and, according to St. Jerome, flourished in Judaea not long before the birth of Christ. He was ordained on his mother's side from the family of David, and born in the Babylonish territory, where he lived till he was forty years of age. He was chosen a member of the great Sanhedrim; and, together with Shammai, another eminent doctor, constantly refuted the measures of that body for opposing Herod's elevation to the throne, and defending the city against his army. By this policy those men escaped the slaughter to which all the other members of the Sanhedrim were consigned, after Herod had become master of the city. Of the sanhedrim which was afterwards formed, Hillel was made president, and Shammai vice-president.

The time when Hillel entered upon his presidency, was about a hundred years before the destruction of Jerusalem, and when he was eighty years of age. If we are to credit the Jewish writers, he occupied that post till he was an hundred and twenty years old, and discharged its duties with greater wisdom and justice than any who had filled it before him from the time of Simon the Just. Hillel is said to have educated above a thousand scholars in the knowledge of the law, of whom several attained to a high degree of eminence among the Jewish doctors, and some became distinguished for their share in producing the Targums, or Chaldee paraphrases upon the Old Testament. Some Jewish writers maintain, that Hillel ought to be considered as the first author of the Mishna, since they say that he was the first who arranged their traditions in six Sedarim, or regular treatises. His descendants are said to have succeeded to the honour of president of the Sanhedrin, from father to son, for seven generations.

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HILLEROD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. This town was burned down in the year 1735, but rebuilt the following year: fourteen miles north-west of Copenhagen.

HILLESHEIM, or HUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, on the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Trier: thirty-six miles west of Coblenz, and thirty-one north of Trier.

HILLENSTIDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, two miles and a half west of Itzehoe.

HILL HOVES, in ancient geography, a people of Scandinavia. Play.

HILLIA, f. [so named by Jacquin, in honour of sir John Hill, M.D.] In botany, a genus of the class hexan-

HILLIESHEIM, or HUDESHEIM, a town of Ger-

HILLIER, a town of Germany, in the north-weft

HILLS, a river in the American States, which rises from Pathapowinnew Lake, and empties into Hudson’s Bay at York Port.

HILLSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine: twenty miles east of Spire, and fourteen south-east of Heidelberg.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, sixty-nine miles from Dublin. The town is pleasantly situated, and abounds in large trees, in view of Limerick, Belfast, and Carrickfergus bay; the church is magnificent, having an elegant spire, as lofty as that of St. Patrick’s in Dublin, and covered with painted windows. Here is a thriving manu-

HILLSBOROUGH, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. Lat. 52° 20° N. lon. 61° 20° W. Greenwich.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of the American States, in New Hampshire, bounded north by Grafton county, south by the county of Merrimack, west by the county of Hillsborough, and east by Rockingham county. It is divided into thirty-seven townships, and four townships of land, which contain 35,571 inhabitants, all free people, who chiefly follow agriculture. The academy at Amherst has 800: funds, and another at New Ipswich of 1000. Chief towns, Amherst, and Hopkinton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of the American States, in the above county, situated on the northern head-branches of Contoocook river, about twenty miles west of Concord. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 2798 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of the American States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, containing 2201 inhabitants: fifteen miles west of Bridgewater, and eighteen northerly of Trenton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of the American States, on the eastern side of Cape Fear river, in Carolina county, Maryland; seated on the east side of Tuckahoe Creek, one of the chief branches of Choptank river; eleven miles south-east of Denton, nine north-west of Greensborough, and twenty-four south-west of Chester.

HILLSBOROUGH, one of the middle districts of North Carolina, bounded north by the flute of Virginia, south by the county of Halifax, west by the county of Rowan, and north by the county of Orange, containing 3360 inhabitants: chief town, Hillsborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-town of the American States, in North Carolina, and capital of the district of its name, situated in Orange county, on the north side of Eno river, in a high, healthy, and fertile, country. It contains a court-house and gaol; and has an academy of students, patronized by the principal gentlemen of the state. The Eno unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neuse, about fifteen miles below the town. It is 180 miles west-north-west of Newbern, twenty-six south-west of Peron, forty by forty of Hills-Don, 110 east-north-east of Salisbury, and 452 south-west-by-south of Philadelphia.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, a bay on the north coast of the island of Dominica, formed at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 15° 42′ N. lon. 61° 22′ W. Greenwich.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 46° 15′ N. lon. 62° 40′ W. Greenwich.

HILLSDALE, a township of the American States, in Columbia county, New York, having Claverack on its west, and Great Barrington, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on its east, and contains 4575 inhabitants.

HILLTOWN, a town of the American States, near the centre of Chester county, Pennsylvania; twenty-eight miles west of Philadelphia, and twenty-one north-west of Chester.—Also the name of a township in Bucks county, in the same state.

HILL’S LIM, f. [so named by the Egyptians.] A Jewish epithet of a mourning song, or of a mourning song, in New Hamphire, bounded north by Grafton county, south by the county of Merrimack, west by the county of Hillsborough, and east by Rockingham county. It is divided into thirty-seven townships, and four townships of land, which contain 35,571 inhabitants, all free people, who chiefly follow agriculture. The academy at Amherst has 800: funds, and another at New Ipswich of 1000. Chief towns, Amherst, and Hopkinton.

HILLY, f. Full of hills; unequal to the surface. — Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would choose to travel through a plain one. Addison.

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Himera by the Carthaginians; many of the inhabitants as Himera, in ancient geography, a city of Sicily.

And hides a sword from him. The word "hilt" runs to the north. After the destruction of the town of Jaen: twelve miles east of Ubeda. Remained settled in the same territory, not far from the mouth of the Eurotas.

The river in the country of the Sabines.

This was also the ancient name Hispala.

It is situated on the east side of the mouth of the river Guayanuco, sixty-four miles north-west of St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 3'.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New Hibernes, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near Sandwich Island; about two leagues in circumference.

Hinkelley, a very ancient town in the county of Leicesters, situated on a rising ground, nearly on the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is separated by the Roman Watling-street road. It is distant from Coventry and Leicesters fifteen miles each, eleven from Lutterworth, and one hundred from London. It has been much larger than it is at present; the back lanes between the orchards were evidently streets originally. The traces of the town-wall and ditch are in many places yet visible.

There are vestiges of the two Roman works, viz. the mound near the river, and the ruins of a bath near St. Nicholas church. Telford's bridges have been built over the lower, the largest 1500. The stone wall is said to have been the temple of Janus. The castle was inhabited by John of Gaunt, but is now no more.
crepted on the spot in 1770. The steeple of the present church is built with some of the materials of the castle. The town is now divided into the Borough, and the Bond without the liberties. It enjoys a good market on Mondays, and a fair August 26. The chief manufacture is flockings, and fine ale. The town is said to contain about 750 houses. There are two churches, one chapel, and a place of worship for the Roman Catholics, where four meetings of the church is a neat large structure, with a modern tower and a spire. In 1808, an elegant new organ was erected. This town is said to be the middle, and highest ground, in England; and from it fifty churches may be seen, besides numerous gentlemen's seats. It received great damage by a fire Sept. 5, 1728.

HINCMAR, a learned French prelate, descended from a noble family, and educated in the monastery of St. Dennis, near Paris. He there distinguished himself by his proficiency in the literature of the times, the brightness of his parts, and his engaging manners. In the year 845 he was ordained archbishop of Rheims, and in 849 he presided at the council of Quire. Upon the irruption of the Normans into France, in 866, he opposed the nation to that of the face; opposed to face.—Bears, fighting with any man, fight upon their hinder feet. Sidney.

HIND, adj. That which is in a position contrary to that of the face; as, opposed to face.—What hinders have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? Dryden.—He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these hindrances out of the way that leads to justice. Atterbury.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath, One soul should both inspire, and neither prove His fellow's hinderance in pursuit of love? Dryden.

HINDER, f. Or that which hinders or obstructs.—Brakes, great hinderers of all plowing, grow. May. HINDERLING, f. One that comes after the rest; a paltry, worthless, degenerate, animal. HINDERMOST, adj. [This word seems to be less proper than hindmost]. hindmost; left; in the rear.—He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindermost. Gen. xxxiii. 2.

HINDERSOME, adj. Apt to hinder; troublesome; in the way. Scot.

HINDFAKE, f. [from hide, Sax. a servant, and pagan, to go.] The act of running away from a master. Scot.

HINDHAND, f. In the manage, the hinder parts of a horse; the hind-quarters. HINDIA, a town of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the Condeifi, situated on the Neubudda; six miles west from Indore, and ninety north-north-east of Burghampour. Lat. 22° 35' N. Long. 77° 10' E. Greenwich.

HINDIAN, a small district of the Independent Arabs, bordering on the possessions of the tribe of Hid. It is governed by a chief of its own; and the Arabs who inhabit it live upon the produce of their lands, and propagate corn and cattle.

HINDMEND, a river of Persia, which runs into the Lake Zar, twenty leagues west of Parsa, in the province of Segistan.

HINDMOST, adj. The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear.—In me set thee by the way, and smite the hindmost of thee, even all that were feeble behind. Deut. xxxv.

HINDON, a borough town in the county of Wilts, distant ninety-six miles from London. It has a market on Thursdays, and fairs on Monday before Whitsunday, and October 29, for cattle, sheepe, &c. It is a general thoroughfare in the road from London to the northern parts of Suffolk and Norfolk; and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses. A fire destroyed 150 houses in this town on the 20th of July, 1754.

HINDOO, or INDIAN CACASUS, part of a long and lofty ridge of mountains in Asia, which separates Cabuia from Balk.

HINDOOSTAN, the aboriginal inhabitants of Hindostan, who profess the religion of the Brahmins, supposed to be the same with that of the ancient Gymnolophists of Ethiopia. See the article HINDOOSTAN, at the beginning of the ensuing volume.

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The Editors have now the pleasure of informing their numerous Subscribers, that in the course of the ensuing Summer Months, they shall publish, in extra numbers, the ten title pages and superb classical frontispieces, to the first ten volumes of the work; together with a set of cancel leaves, explanatory of the additional plates, and of the new discoveries and improvements in science, since the first volume went to the press, whereby the several editions of those volumes will be made precisely alike, and perfect, in all respects, up to the date of the present year. The frontispieces, as far as the eighth volume, are already completed; the drawing for volume nine, representing heraldry, and that for volume ten, emblematical of horticulture and husbandry, are in the royal exhibition for 1809; after which they will be put into the hands of the engraver, in order to be published in succession with the others.
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71. Hydrocosmus Wuramicus, or Musk Mallow. - 849.

The Leaves in this Volume containing pages 595, 596, and 785, 786, are to be cancelled, and supplied by those given in No. 634, owing to the incorrecions of the Armorial Bearings, which must be rectified before they can be reprinted. The New Baronets, Sir Samuel Field and Sir David Baird, will be given in a future Sheet.

The Subscribers will readily perceive the utter impossibility of our publishing this Volume complete, in respect to its Plates. Great numbers of Plates, viz. Armory, Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Clergy, and Gentlemen, who are Subscribers to the Work, not having sent in their Armorial Bearings, and many having been received which require correction, the Editors propose to give a more precise Table of Directions for placing them, at the End of the Tenth Volume. And as the printed Matter under the Letters I, and K, is very brief, and almost destitute of Subjects for Engravings, the Editors will supply that defect by means of the most interesting Series of Plates relating to the articles Heraldry, All these Subscribers, therefore, who have deferred having their Names and Coats of Arms recorded, and placed after p. 786, in this Volume, by additional Leaves which will be hereafter printed and given, are requested to send them, with all convenient speed, to the Editors, (postage paid,) at No. 17, Ave Maria Lane, London.

END OF THE NINTH VOLUME.